The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 177. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TODAY'S BIG DERBY

Twelve Three-Year-Olds Selected to Compete.

ITS VALUE ABOUT $20,000.

The Candidates, with the Jockeys and Colors.

HISTORY OF A GREAT RACE.

How the Horses Sold in the Auction Pools.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE STABLES

Local Weather Predictions: A Fair and Pleasant Day.

For Derby day the Weather Bureau predicts fair and pleasant weather, and in return for this concession every person in the Auditorium tower office from forecast officer to messenger boy will get a free ticket of admission to Washington Park today. There have been nine fair days in June so far and fifteen days when rain fell, from a light shower to a flood. Today, if the prediction come true, will be the tenth fair day and the sun will shine on the just and the bookmaker alike.

Light showers are predicted for Southern Indiana, but there is no undue amount of moisture in clouds throughout the West, and the rains with which Chicago has been afflicted have come from that section of country. Unless the wind shifts about and comes from the direction of Isaac P. Gray's home there will be pleasant weather for the people who go to see the Derby run this afternoon.

Nevertheless, take your umbrella with you.

FOR THE NINTH AMERICAN DERBY.

Twelve Colts Are Carded to Contest for the Rich Prize.

The American Derby of 1892 has been run and won—in a dream—and a snug pair of brackets inclose the name of the chestnut gelding Zaldivar in today's page in the book of time.

To a TRIBUNE reporter at Washington Park yesterday morning, with Zaldivar's rounded muzzle thrust out as though he himself were an interested auditor, Trainer Smith told the story of the race as it was won and lost. "I dreamt it all last night," he said, "and it was a rude awakening this morning when with consciousness came the knowledge that the $17,000 prize was still a thing to be won. As I dreamt on I could see the race with perfect distinctness. When the flag fell my horse was off well and for the first mile lay on the flank of a bay colt that was making the running. As the field swung around the stable turn my gelding moved into the lead, but the boy took him back again and into the stretch the bay colt showed the way by an open length. A moment later the whip flashed in the air over my gelding and my heart sank within me. But only for a second.

How Zaldivar Won—in a Dream.

Under punishment Zaldivar came away from his field and he seemed to leave them as though they were standing still. A mist enveloped the entire field, Zaldivar, however, being clear of it and O'Hearn pulled him to a common jog. As he neared the wire the mist seemed to clear and I saw the field staggering along three lengths back of Zaldivar. I shouted a warning to O'Hearn, and shaking my gelding up he came away and won by four lengths. I am not superstitious, but my dream was so realistic that I feel the race is all over but the shouting."

After he had wound up his story Smith went on to talk of his horse's chance in the race as viewed practically.

"He has done all I have asked of him," he said, "and I think his chance unmistakable. He does not mind mud and I am praying for more rain, as a heavy track will bring horses with a great flight of speed back to my entry, which can rate along in the mud with anybody's horse. I fear only Azra and Cicero. I think I can beat anything else in the race without doubt."

While Smith is no doubt honest in his belief many people are asking some pertinent questions in regard to the Californian. They wish to know why the colt was not started for the Garfield Park Derby last Saturday if he was fit to run. They figure, and with good reason too, that the owners of the colt would not have allowed that rich prize to go by the board if their entry was fit to contest it. If he was why was he not started? they are asking. If he was not fit to go a mile and a quarter last Saturday he is not fit to go a mile and a half today they argue and with good logic too.

Zaldivar was given only a slow gallop yesterday and seemed to negotiate the awful going without much effort.

Azra May Not Start at All.

While Azra is being touted to win in almost every quarter he may not see the post at all. In fact, he is more than a doubtful starter. Trainer "Doc" Morris was seen and unfolded his ideas in regard to the race.

"If I have my way we will not have a starter in the race at all. Mr. Long, the owner of the string, will not be here until tomorrow morning, and I shall certainly advise him to scratch Azra. If he agrees with me we will have no starter. Had the track been good we would have had both Azra and Bashford in, but I do not wish to have my colts knocked out by a gruelling race through this mud."

If Azra is scratched Clayton will probably have the mount on Newton.

The latter is sure to go. He was given a mile and a quarter yesterday at a slow canter, and moved freely and easily. He has the worst of the weights, however, and this penalty may anchor him, although followers of form will do well to remember that he has not run a poor race this year.

The Hawthorne Candidate All Right.

Ed Corrigan was out early to look after Cicero. The colt's condition pleased him and he announced that he would surely go. The trainers at the track are sweet on the colt's chance and many go so far as to declare that he will win without question.

Saturday's race at Garfield seems to have done him a world of good and his work for today's race has been as strong and free as anything that goes. With Overton up he will want nothing in the way of good jockeyship and it need surprise no one if the master of Hawthorne lands his second American Derby.

Cicero's work yesterday was confined to a gallop of six furlongs with a pipe-opener up the stretch.

Galindo's chance cannot be overlooked. He is the most improved colt in the lot, and Trainer Dow Williams has resolved to depend on him alone to do the trick. He was not worked until late in the afternoon and then only galloped.

Faraday's work was confined to a gallop on the cinder track. The colt's party is sweet on him. During the week Bob Holloway, his owner, made a flattering offer to Fred Taral to accept the mount on the colt, but Taral's contracts with Johnny Campbell and Mike Dwyer prevented him accepting. The offer is said to have been $500 with a like sum additional if the colt was returned a winner.

Chief Justice and the Others.

Chief Justice is another doubtful starter. He did not arrive from St. Louis until late yesterday afternoon. From his work Prince of Darkness is not likely to cut much of a figure in the race.

Carlsbad's work, too, has not been of a kind to flatter his party. When asked the question Friday he failed to answer satisfactorily, and does not appear to be a contending factor in the race.

Emperor Regent and Belfast are maidens, and are scarcely regarded as class enough to win. Illume, according to Latonia advices, is not likely to go to the post.

Probable Starters, Weights, and Jockeys.

The conditions of the ninth American Derby to be run about 4 o'clock this afternoon, with the probable starters, their pedigrees, jockeys, and racing colors, are as follows:

The American Derby—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds (foals of 1889), at $250 each, $100 entrance fee, or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $40 April 1, 1892. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $10,000 added, the second horse to receive $2,000, and the third $1,000 out of the stakes. A winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry three pounds; of $3,000 five pounds extra. Maidens allowed seven pounds. To be run on the first day of the meeting. One hundred and twenty-four nominations. One mile and a half.

Horse and W'ght.	Sire.	Dam.	Jockey.
*Azra, 127	Reform	Albi	Clayton.
(Peacock blue, yellow sash and cap.)			
*Belfast, 117	Long View	Annie Veto	
(Blue and white)			
Carlsbad, 122	Glenelg	Lady Way'd	G. Miller.
(Light blue, white sash and cap.)			
Cicero, 115	Longfellow	B. Knight	Overton.
(Dark green, white sash.)			
*Chief Justice, 122	Hindoo	Sabina	D. Allen.
(Black, red stripes.)			
Faraday, 125	Himyar	Miss Austi'e	Ray.
(Bright green.)			
Galindo, 122	Gano	Freda	Barnes.
(Black, red maltese cross, sash, and cap.)			
*Emp. Regent, 117	Regent	Miss Ella	Griffin.
(Red, green sleeves and sash, red and green cap.)			
Newton, 127			R. Williams
(Orange, green cap.)			
*Illume, 125	Ill Used	Bayadere	Britton.
(Cherry, white cap.)			
Zaldivar, 122	Joe Hooker	Lena's First	O'Hearn.
(Red jacket, green sleeves, green leaf on back, red and green cap.)			
P. of Darkness, 122	Onondaga	Japonica	L. Jones.
(Orange, black cap.)			

*Doubtful starters.

Under the conditions of the race, and if the horses still eligible to start can be posted as starters up to forty-five minutes before the race, there may be an addition or two to the above list in consequence drawn from the following: Bob Forrester, Pat Woodcock, Bob Rice Jr., Big Casino, and Robert Weitbrec.

Pat Woodcock, it will be remembered, has been heavily backed by a select few who were touted by a medium some months ago and closed the books on the colt. The medium in one of her weird flights saw the horse winning, and so informed some followers. A mad rush to back the colt was the result. It must be a little disappointment to those who hold tickets on the colt to find that he is not even named among the probable starters.

Form of Today's Probable Starters.

For those who want to know the 1892 form of the Derby starters the table below is given. It contains all the possible starters with their best 1892 records if made, or, if not, those of 1891, at the distance nearest that of the Derby, weight carried, and condition of track:

Horse.	Weight.	Best record.	D'st'nce.	When and where made.	Weight.	Track.
*Azra	127	2:41¼	1½m.	L'sville, '92	122	H
*Illume	125	1:43¾	1m.	Latonia, '92	117	G
Cicero	115	None				
*Ch'f Justice	122	1:42	1m.	S. Louis, '92	102	F
Newton	127	3:14	1⅝m.	Latonia, '92	117	H
Galindo	122	1:49	1 1-16m.	G'rfield, '91	113	F
Zaldivar	122	2:11¼	1⅜m.	S'n Fra., '92	106	F
Carlsbad	122	1:42½	1m.	Latonia, '92	102	G
P. of Dr'kn's	122	1:44½	1m. 20y.	Latonia, '91	87	F
Faraday	125	1:55	1⅛m.	Latonia, '92	123	F
*Emp. Reg'nt						
*Belfast						

*Doubtful starters.

Reports from the track last night were that it was drying out quite fast, and if no more rain falls it will be harrowed this morning and by the time the first race is run it will be safe if nothing else.

History of Previous Derbies.

The winners of the Derby since 1884, when it was first run, have all been high-class horses. Here is the list, which also shows the weight carried, jockey, time, value of the stake, and condition of the track:

Yr.	Winner.	Wt	Jockey	Time.	Value.	T'ck
1884	Modesty	117	Murphy	2:42¾	$11,900	Fair
1885	Volante	123	Murphy	2:49½	10,770	Bad
1886	Silver Cloud	121	Murphy	2:37¾	9,360	Fast
1887	C. H. Todd	118	Ham'lt'n	2:36½	13,690	Fast
1888	Emp. Norfolk	123	Murphy	2:40½	14,340	Fast
1889	Spokane	121	Kiley	2:41½	15,440	Hvy
1890	Uncle Bob	115	Kiley	2:55½	15,260	Bad
1891	Strathmeath	122	Cov'ton	2:49½	18,610	Hvy

The second and third horses in each Derby have also made their mark in American racing annals. They have been as follows:

Yr.	Second.	Jockey.	Wt	Third.	Jockey.	Wt
1884	Kosc'sko	Ellis	115	BobCook	Walker	115
1885	Favor	Spell'm'n	123	Troubd'r	Stoval	123
1886	Bl. Wing	Withers	121	S. Joseph	West	118
1887	Miss F'rd	West	118	Wary	Kiley	116
1888	Falcon	Hamilt'n	121	L A'geles	Armst'g	116
1889	Sorrento	Taral	121	Retrieve	I. Lewis	116
1890	Santiago	Barnes	118	B K'ngby	Haziett	108
1891	Po Scout	Overton	118	K'ngman	I. Lewis	129

The Derby Not a Favorite's Race.

The American Derby, greatest of 3-year-old events in the West, is hardly a favorite's race. In the eight Derbies run favorites have won four times, and in the last four races. Here is how the favorites have been treated:

*1884—Bob Miles, 115, finished tenth. He sold for $150 in $400 pools. Modesty sold for $75.

1885—Favor, 123, Spellman, finished second. He sold at $90 in $250 pools. Volante sold for $30.

1886—Ben Ali, 123, finished seventh. He sold at $100 in $235 pools. Silver Cloud sold for $25 in the field.

1887—Goliah, 118, finished twelfth. He was at 2½ to 1. Todd was 30 to 1.

1888—Emperor of Norfolk and Los Angeles coupled were favorites at 4 to 1 on.

1889—Spokane was favorite at 6 to 5.

1890—Uncle Bob was favorite at 4 to 5.

1891—Strathmeath was the post favorite at 2 to 1.

The first five days' drawing of bookmakers for positions took place last night. More than eighty-five and less than a hundred will be on the block today, but the exact number was not known last night. Each was required to deposit $1,000 as security for those placing bets with them.

How the Candidates Have Been Backed.

The fluctuations in the ante-post betting on the race are shown below:

Horse.	Opening.	Highest.	Present.
Azra	8-1	10-1	3-1
Belfast	100-1	100-1	200-1
Carlsbad	10-1	10-1	5-1
Chief Justice	10-1	30-1	5-1
Cicero	15-1	40-1	6-1
Emp. Regent	60-1	100-1	50-1
Faraday	12-1	30-1	5-1
Galindo	8-1	15-1	5-1
Illume	40-1	50-1	5-1
Newton	15-1	20-1	5-1
Prince of Darkness	25-1	30-1	10-1
Zaldivar	10-1	15-1	3-1

In today's betting Azra and Zaldivar will be favorites, with Faraday, Galindo, Newton, and Illume next in demand.

If all the candidates carded start in the Derby it will be worth $20,480, of which $17,480 goes to the winner, $2,000 to second, and $1,000 to third. The starting cost is $250.

THE TRIBUNE'S American Derby competition, with its $175 in prizes, closes at noon today. After 12 o'clock no coupon will be registered. The terms of the competition, with the horses and their latest odds, are printed below.

NAME THE AMERICAN DERBY WINNER

Three Handsome Prizes Offered for Correctly Placing Its First Three Horses.

The American Derby, at one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, will be run at Washington Park Saturday, June 25. In the interest of sport THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 to the first of its readers who can correctly name the first, second, and third horses at the finish.

If no competitor names the three correctly the one coming nearest thereto wins the $100. A second prize of $50 will be given to the second correct guesser, and a third prize of $25 to the third. Each competitor can guess as often as he pleases. The only condition imposed is that the choice be written on the blank printed below. Competition closes at noon Saturday, June 25, today.

[Continued on fifth page.]

IS RUN BY TAMMANY.

NEW YORK'S BOARD OF HEALTH A WHOLLY POLITICAL ONE.

Drs. Jacobi and Prudden Forced to Resign Because Not Politicians—Young "Pill-Mixers" with District Influence Needed More Than Scientists—French World's Fair Commissioners Say They Need More Space—Lydia Yeomans Breaks a Parasol Over Manager Morrissey.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Prof. Abraham Jacobi and Prof. J. Mitchell Prudden, the first a member of the Consulting Medical Board of the Willard Parker Hospital and the second a member of the Honorary and Advisory Board of Health, have tendered their resignations to the latter body, for the avowed reason that they cannot retain their positions and their self-respect at the same time. The resignations were offered some weeks ago and they have been accepted, but it was not until today that either of the physicians knew that the other had taken the step.

"I occupied a position where I could do a great deal of public good," said Dr. Jacobi last evening. "I would not abandon such a position lightly, as I feel it my duty to do what I can for the health of the city. But the Board of Health is mismanaged. It is not a question of health but of politics. The department is being run by Tammany Hall and it is being run on the spoils system."

The action of the two physicians is a result of a shake-up in the Board of Health last month which, it was claimed, was due to the request of Tammany chieftains. Col. William H. Prentice, who had been attorney and counsel for the board for nineteen years at a salary of $4,800 a year, was removed to make a place for Max Steinert, whose enemies say he never rose higher than the dignity of a police court lawyer, except at the polls, where he ranked as a Tammany ward leader. Dr. W. A. Ewing, the Sanitary Superintendent, who also received $4,800 a year, was ejected and Dr. Cyrus Eason, who had been chief inspector of contagious diseases, got his place, while Dr. Roger S. Tracey, Register of Records, gave way to Dr. John T. Nagle, taking the latter's postion of Deputy Register of Records. Dr. Jacobi said:

"These changes, I have learned, were made at the dictation of Tammany. Dr. Ewing told me that on the day his resignation was asked for President Charles G. Wilson went to him and said that he must retire from the department in two hours, as there was a lot of outside pressure that President Wilson could not resist, urging his retirement and that of Col. Prentice. Mr. Wilson told Dr. Ewing that if the resignations were not sent in the pressure would be so great that he (Wilson) would have to get out.

"This story was told to me by Dr. Ewing. I concluded that the department was no longer an independent body, but that the great trust, the health and the safety of the people, was being trafficked in for selfish reasons. I could not be identified with an enterprise of this sort, and so I tendered my resignation."

One of the advisory bodies connected with the Board of Health is the Committee of Conference of the New York Academy of Medicine, a most important body scientifically, and one which does good sanitary work. Its members are Dr. Jacobi, Dr. Janeway, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. Richard Derby. Dr. Jacobi, when the academy meets in the fall, will resign from this committee, and so also will Dr. Janeway, it is presumed. It is likely that the academy will raise a good deal of a storm, as it was upon its recommendation that Dr. Ewing was appointed Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. Ewing said:

"Mr. Wilson came to me last month and told me that, while he could not place his finger on anything I had done against the department or on anything I had failed to do in its behalf, he must ask for my retirement within two hours. I think Dr. Janeway put it right when he said that he would not address such a demand to his butler. I inquired what was the matter and Mr. Wilson said: 'It's a case of outside pressure. I must either get your resignation or tender my own.' I understood that it was the work of Tammany and I answered: 'Well, then, be a man and resign.' He replied that he had three years yet to serve and he did not want to get out. I don't know how they could have forced his resignation, either. Dr. Edson, who took my place, being the son of an ex-Mayor, has a good deal of political influence. Dr. Nagle, who got Dr. Tracey's position, is a splendid man on election day, and I suppose Lawyer Steinert has claims upon Tammany."

The positions occupied by the retiring doctors were non-remunerative. There is a story about town that a Tammany leader recently looked over the roster of the Board of Health, and, seeing a lot of distinguished names on the list of the consulting staff, asked: "Who are these fellows?"

"O, the hygienists, theologists, microscopists, dermatologists, and sanitary engineers."

"Do they carry their election districts?"

"Why, they are scientific gentlemen, and don't meddle in machine politics."

"Well," exclaimed the Tammany man, "kick 'em all out and put in some hustling young pill-mixers who will. To the devil with such officeholders."

THEY WANT MORE SPACE.

French World's Fair Commissioners Talk of the Scope of the Exposition.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special]—Baron Alfred de Vailar, Henri Motte, and Rene Dubuisson, French Commissioners to the Columbian Exposition, have returned to the city from their first visit to Chicago and are registered at the Holland house, Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street.

"The mission of all the foreign World's Fair Commissioners now coming to the United States seems to be to get more room for the exhibits of their countries," said Baron de Vailar yesterday. "That was certainly the chief purpose of our visit. We had not intended visiting Chicago before next October, but, becoming alarmed over the reports which reached us concerning the inadequacy of space allotted the French display, we hurried over to see what had been done. I can only say in this respect the result of our visit is extremely disappointing. We feel the disappointment more, but we were greatly impressed with the surpassing beauty of the surroundings of the Exposition and the progressive spirit which has caused so many magnificent buildings to be erected in so short a space of time.

"France is eager to take a prominent part in so remarkable an Exposition as this is to be, but under the present conditions I greatly fear that the plan and scope of the French exhibit will have to be greatly modified and lessened. Spacious and handsome as the Fair buildings will be when completed we hear that there was to be but one building devoted to manufactures, the liberal arts, and the fine arts. Immense as this building is it will come far short of providing even sufficient room for a proper display of manufactures of the world, and moreover the various purposes to which the building is to be devoted will tend to make the exhibits look like the wares displayed in a bazaar. France is particularly desirous of making a splendid display in the liberal arts. On this, our first visit to the United States we have found much to astonish us, and we have also found that we are surpassed in many things."

"In respect to the resources and manufactures and products in which this country is prominent France does not wish to enter into competition with the United States. We think in all modesty that in the liberal arts we have achieved naturally more than the United States, and in this line we are desirous of making a show that can withstand all criticism. In tapestries, in china, jewelry, pottery, for instance, we should like to show the ingenuity of Frenchmen. But with the present allotments of the space I fear this will be impossible."

HIT HIM WITH HER PARASOL.

Soubrette Lydia Yeamans Assaults Manager James W. Morrissey.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Lydia Yeamans, a soubrette, and daughter of Mrs. Annie Yeamans of Harrigan's company, smashed a parasol over the head of James W. Morrissey, business manager of the Garden Theater and of the Madison Square amphitheater, in front of the Garden Theater tonight. Miss Yeamans was arrested and taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station. The assault is primarily due to the trouble Miss Yeamans' husband, Frederick J. Titus, a pianist, had with Mr. Morrissey a week ago Wednesday.

Morrissey engaged them to appear on the roof garden, but Titus took offense at something Morrissey said and broke the engagement. They secured an engagement from the Casino, but the Aronsons hearing of the other matter would not sign them. Miss Yeamans at 9 o'clock entered the lobby of the theater and walking up to the box office asked for Mr. Morrissey. The first act of "Robin Hood" was over and the lobby was filled when Mr. Morrissey came out. As soon as he saw Miss Yeamans he raised his hat. Then she raised her parasol and hit him three times over the face. The manager was taken by surprise and as soon as he recovered himself grabbed the umbrella and broke it. While doing so the soubrette punched him in the face as hard as she could. Mr. Morrissey called Policeman Sweeney and ordered him to arrest Miss Yeamans, and the party entered Capt. McLaughlin's room, where a discussion was held. Morrissey said he was sorry for what he had done, refused to make a complaint, and Miss Yeamans was sent home with Detective Madden.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL COMES BACK.

She Thinks There Is a Reaction Now Setting In in Favor of Her Son's Principles.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, arrived today on the steamer Germanic. She is at the residence of W. J. Knout, No. 770 Amsterdam avenue. She stated it as her belief that a strong reaction was setting in among the Irish people in favor of the principles maintained by her son. But she feared that lack of money would prevent the Parnellites from contesting some seats in the coming election which they might be able to carry. Mrs. Parnell was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Dickinson.

Mrs. Parnell is in fairly good health. It is expected that after a stay of a few weeks in this city she will return to Ironsides, her home near Bordentown, N. J.

NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Families Which Emigrated to Brazil Come Back to Try for Western Homes.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Two years ago ten families were induced to emigrate to Brazil, which was described then as a land fruitful in all that makes life worth living. They settled at Manaos, on the Amazon River, and immediately began to regret it. Fever rapidly depleted their numbers, and work as they would they could hardly make a living. They finally concluded that their hazard of new fortunes was a grievous error, and three weeks ago packed up their belongings and sailed away for America. The immigrants were landed on Ellis Island today from the steamship Ambrose. Twelve of the party succumbed to fever while in Brazil. The others expect to try their fortunes in the West. They were poorly supplied with money, but were allowed to land, as they seemed to be hard-working and deserving people.

Burial of Mrs. Gertrude Campbell.

Mrs. Gertrude Campbell, known on the stage as Gertrude Dawes, an old-time New York actress, died at her home, No. 115 Sixth avenue, Wednesday and was buried today at Greenwood. Mrs. Campbell's maiden name was Bryant and she was born in Savannah, Ga., July 21, 1835. She made her début at the National Theater, Philadelphia, as one of the fairies in the "King of the Mist." Mrs. Campbell was married in 1854 to Cornelius W. Campbell, a successful gold-finder from California, and retired from the stage. Four children survive her, two of whom, Gertrude and Helen, are on the stage. Helen was known as Helen Russell in Wallack's company. She is now in Boston under the management of J. M. Hill. Gertrude is in Chicago.

Small Satisfaction for a Gambler.

Alfred Johnson of No. 611 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, who is a bookkeeper in a Broadway store, bet $5 on Tremont and $2 on The Pepper in Murray's pool-room at No. 317 Canal street today, paying ten cents commission. Johnson learned later that The Pepper had been withdrawn, and he went to the pool-room to get his money. The $2 was returned, but John Dupont, the manager of the room, refused to return the commission. They had an argument, and Dupont and some of the other gamblers knocked Johnson down and kicked and beat him unmercifully. Policeman Murray arraigned Dupont and Johnson before Justice Duffy. "Both of you," said the Justice, "were transacting an illegal business. You, Johnson, had no business to go and gamble. Your punishment was therefore just. For this reason I discharge the prisoners."

President Harrison and the Irish.

M. C. Burke, Secretary of the Irish-American club, has received the following letter from President Harrison:

> I have your letter of the 15th inst. announcing the ratification by the Irish-American club of New York of the work of the convention at Minneapolis, and beg to express to your associates my sincere appreciation of this evidence of confidence and esteem.

A similar letter has been received from Whitelaw Reid.

Many Immigrants Are Detained.

The Germanic, Edam, Belgravia, and Circassia arrived this morning. The Germanic had 916, the Edam 119, and the Belgravia 310 passengers in the steerage. The Belgravia came from Gibraltar with a cargo of fruit and Italian passengers. They were detained at quarantine, the vessel having come from ports supposed to be infected.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Is Indicted.

The grand jury today found an indictment against the Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr., pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, for publishing a libel against Excise Commissioner Joseph Koch. Mr. Dixon will plead to the indictment next Monday.

Notes.

Total gold ordered for shipment tomorrow $850,000. Total this week $4,350,000.

The suit brought by Manager Duff and decided against her by the Court of Appeals cost Lillian Russell $3,000 in round numbers. The forfeit was $2,000 and the costs and counsel fees $1,000.

This evening Samuel Insull gave a "farewell" dinner at Delmonico's. Mr. Insull, who has been the Second Vice-President of the Edison general electric and the general companies, goes to Chicago to assume the Presidency of the Chicago Edison company.

Six Persons Burned in a Hotel.

FRESNO, Cal., June 24.—The Commercial Hotel at Sanger burned down this evening. Six persons are said to have perished. Their names are not obtainable. The loss will be heavy.

Five Years for Killing a Pupil.

VIROQUA, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—J. M. Allen, the teacher who killed his pupil in this county last February, was today sentenced to five years in State's Prison.

LOST IN THE WRECK.

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED BY TELESCOPING TRAINS.

Second Section of the Western Express Runs into the First in the Harrisburg Yards—Thirteen Bodies Have Been Recovered from the Ruins of the Sleeping-Cars and Forty Injured Are in the Hotels and Hospitals—Many of the Wounded Succumbed to Their Injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25.—[Special.]—The second section of the Western express, leaving Philadelphia at 9:20 p. m., ran into the first section in the Harrisburg yard at 12:30 this morning, killing probably fifteen people and injuring forty others. Following is a list of the dead so far identified:

ADAMS, RICHARD, AND WIFE, a furniture man of this city.

RAYMOND, ——.

UNKNOWN MAN from Altoona.

UNKNOWN MAN from New York.

Among the dead are Richard Adams and wife of this city. Mr. Adams was a furniture dealer who had gone to Philadelphia on a business trip accompanied by his wife. They occupied a berth in one of the coaches of the first section and were returning together. Both were instantly crushed to death.

The first section had been blocked at Dock street crossing, but no attention was paid to the second section, which was following quite closely. The first train had gotten the signal and had started slowly to pull out when the following section crashed into it. George Westinghouse's private car Glen Eyre was the last one of the first section. The engine struck it with terrific force, and it telescoped the lighter common coaches ahead of it. The cars of the second section were thrown from the tracks and hurled across the track at right angles.

The ponderous engine drawing the second section was badly wrecked, and at once a cloud of dense steam arose that scalded some of those who were unable to get away from the danger because of injuries that interfered with or prevented their walking. The wrecked cars were piled about in such confusion that it was impossible to clear the tracks at once, and much difficulty was experienced in rescuing the injured and recovering the dead.

Rain Retarded Work of Rescue.

In addition to this the heavy rain made it almost impossible for the workmen to work with any rapidity.

The scene of the wreck is near the river, where the road crosses into the city limits. The tracks run almost along the banks of the river at the foot of Dock street before turning sharply westward into the city. The ground is shelving, and, besides, there are some cuts in the bank.

These conditions with the badly mangled state of the cars made the work of extrication one of more than ordinary difficulty. The Glen Eyre, the private coach of George Westinghouse, was the last car of the first section and received the brunt of the collision. It was occupied by members of the family.

As soon as possible assistance from the city was on the ground and with the employés of the company the work of rescue commenced. As the men succeeded in entering what was left of the cars the appalling nature of the disaster became more apparent.

As fast as possible the bodies were removed and eight were placed in the Pennsylvania depot. Seven more who were desperately wounded died either at the hospital or on the way thither. The list of the injured increased with every foot of progress made by the men. The victims were found in all possible positions.

The majority of the passengers were in the sleepers and had long before retired for the night. They were only partially clothed, this adding greatly to the horror and discomfort of those who escaped alive. They were hurried into the depot and wrapped in blankets from the cars and the hospital wagons.

Assistance Hurried to the Scene.

As soon as the accident occurred the police were summoned and all of the ambulances in the city hurried to the scene. The cries of the wounded showed that the timbers confined many persons to the mass. Passenger Agent Timmons of this city was one of those on board the train. Speaking of the experience he said:

"When the shock came there was a crash and every one in the car was thrown violently forward. I felt myself pitching over one seat and my head struck the arm of another. My hands had been outstretched, and they were cut by the irons. I felt the wind blowing upon me, and by searching found an opening and then made my way out by crawling.

"I passed a woman who was screaming. I took hold of her and managed to get her out with me. She cried out that she had lost her baby, but I did not see it. We stumbled over the form of another woman on the way, whom I suppose is dead."

As soon as possible the work of rescue was pushed, the electric lights in the yards furnishing sufficient illumination to permit those who had gathered to work. Those first taken out were of the least injured who were in the forward cars of the first section. The heaviest loss of life was in the ruins of the five coaches of the first section, which with the engine were ruined. One car was thrown upon its side, causing a false report of fire. The Glen Eyre was wrecked, but George Westinghouse Jr., whose family and Robert Pitcairn were in it, escaped serious injury.

Col. O. E. McClelland, Superintendent of the Middle Division, and the Pennsylvania road officials were at once notified and the wrecking crews are at work at 3 o'clock this morning clearing the tracks, which have been blockaded since the wreck.

The Wrong Block Shown.

The operator at Steelton is alleged to have been responsible for the accident in having given Engineer Kelly of Philadelphia the wrong signal. The sharp curve at Dock street also made the disaster more serious than it would otherwise have been. The baggage-car next to the engine was the only one in the second section wrecked. None of the trainmen was hurt. The private car of George Westinghouse crushed the day coaches ahead of it into kindling wood. Nobody in the Westinghouse car was hurt except the porter, and he was but slightly injured. The City Hospital is full of the injured and their moans and cries can be heard a square away. It is said Raymond, one of three brothers, horse-dealers of this city, is among the dead. At the morgue nobody was admitted and the names of the dead could not be ascertained.

Hughey Kelly and Harry Neill, the engineer and fireman of the second section, are both from Philadelphia. They stuck to their post, the fireman explaining after the accident that they had not even time to think or jump. It all came suddenly. The mangled bodies were in several instances unrecognizable.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

L. W. Ady, a grocer of Clinton, Minn., lately of Wisconsin, committed suicide Thursday.

George Gilmore, a paralytic, shot himself at Faribault and died. His infirmity made him despondent.

Joseph Taylor of Saltsville, Ind., shot his sister fatally and seriously wounded his mother because the former went driving with a man he did not like. The girl will die, and there is talk of lynching Taylor.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892

Weather for this vicinity: Fair. North winds.

Pages.

1 Today's American Derby Race.
Politics Before Health in New York.
Twenty Lives Lost in a Wreck.
Accident in the La Salle Street Tunnel.
2 There is Joy in Bloomington.
Fox River Floods Ottawa Again.
3 The Gibson Whisky Trust Case Ended.
Commencement Exercises at the Auditorium
5 Marquis de Mores Placed Under Arrest.
Twenty-four Killed in a Landslide.
Prizes for Illinois Farmers.
6 Delegates Nearly All Gone.
Western Democrats in Rebellion.
Judge Gresham and the People's Party.
Tammany Is at Home.
7 Chicagos Single Error Cost a Game.
Condition of the Boulevard System.
8 Graduations from Chicago Schools.
9 Rain Paralyzes Building Operations.
Trade Is Helped by Crop Prospects.
Gladstone's Fight for Home Rule.
10 Highland Wins the Lincoln Handicap.
Huron Won the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap.
New Census Figures.
11 Prime's Crop Report.
13 Cheap Rates for World's Fair Exhibits.
England Asks for More Space.
14 Suit for Heavy Damages.

HARD COAL WILL SOON GO UP.

Dealers Think the Price Will Be Advanced July 1.

Chicago people will probably pay 25 cents more for their hard coal after July 1. The customary monthly meeting of the sales agents has not yet been held. But their action has already been foreshadowed. Yesterday information was received by men in the trade, who are as close to the combine as anybody can be without being actually in it, to the effect that the list price for July would $6 at the dock.

The Reading representatives followed their usual policy and declined to answer any questions upon the subject. But in the local trade no doubt is expressed that the announcement of higher prices will be made next week. The Western agents of the combine strongly urged that no increase in prices be made June 1. Their advice was not listened to and, chastened by that experience, they have possibly made no effort to affect the designs of the trust this time.

Six dollars at the docks means $7 to consumers, that is, unless the retail dealers determine to make an advance on their own account. When the Reading June prices were laid before the local dealers' association last month there was considerable opposition to the proposal that coal be raised only just enough to cover the advance made at the docks. Many local men declared they were tired of dancing to the Reading's music. It is claimed that there is only a very small profit left them after paying the expenses of business. The temper of a great many dealers is consequently to add 25 cents on their own account. If this is done consumers will pay $7.25 for their coal in July.

There is no change in the Reading's rigid rule of monthly deliveries. Nobody can buy coal on any other terms. The jobbers continue to complain that their business is being ruined by the trust. Many of them have made no attempt to stock up, notwithstanding that the season is advancing. They reiterate that such a step would be dangerous because, if the Reading were so disposed, it could lower prices sharply, cater to the local trade itself, and leave the jobbers with a stock of high-priced coal on their hands.

Their fears are intensified by the mystery in which the Reading envelops its intentions. The country jobbers are perhaps the greatest sufferers. It is reported that several of these in interior cities are urging their customers to abandon anthracite coal for soft coal and coke. The same thing is being done to some extent in this city. The coke fields are tapped by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania. The former road is not interested in the combine, and although the Pennsylvania declares that it is not, it would be difficult to convince the average coal man that an understanding of some kind does not exist between the Pennsylvania and the Reading.

The shipments of Eastern soft coal have greatly increased within a couple of years, and, alive to this fact, the Reading for the last sixty days has been pushing its control further into the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania.

MOB DEMANDS A MURDERER AT READING

The Governor Called Upon to Protect the Slayer of Sister Hildaberk.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Reading says a mob of 200 is gathered at the Berks County jail demanding that Peter Buccari be delivered to them to be hanged for the murder of Sister Hildaberk at St. Joseph Hospital. Buccari was injured four months ago and had been watched over and nursed to health by the good sister. Yesterday she gave milk to the patients and did not fill Buccari's glass as full as the others. He growled and borrowed a knife from Scott, the Forepaugh show tiger tamer who was so fearfully injured by a tiger May 4. The Italian sneaked after the young woman into the kitchen and stabbed her three times. She died tonight. The citizens tried to lynch Buccari last night, but he was removed to the county jail. At midnight the crowd is gathering and a large force of deputy sheriffs has been sworn in. The Governor will be appealed to to preserve the law.

FIVE VICTIMS OF THE KEROSENE OIL CAN.

A Woman and Two Children Pour Oil in Stoves.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 24.—About 5:30 o'clock this evening Mrs. Victoria Privot of No. 39 Sawmill alley, Alleghany, started a fire for supper and to help it along poured kerosene oil in the stove. An explosion followed and instantly Mrs. Privot was enveloped in flames. Charles Privot, her husband ran to her assistance, and in trying to save his wife's life was burned so badly that he will die. Mrs. Privot was horribly burned and died in a few minutes. The couple came to this country from France about six weeks ago. An hour later Mrs. Wolfowski, the wife of a Polish laborer on the South Side, left two children aged 7 and 10 years, respectively, in the kitchen. During her absence the little ones took the kerosene can and poured the oil on the fire. Both children were fatally burned. The mother was painfully burned in her efforts to save the children.

To Lease the Terre Haute Road.

DECATUR, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Terre Haute and Peoria railway company have authorized the leasing of the line. Efforts to learn what road will assume control were unavailing. It is supposed that the C. & H. company will take control. The officers of the Terre Haute and Peoria are silent.

John H. Gillette Succeeds Judge Johnston.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—Gov. Chase has filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Johnston from the Circuit bench by the appointment of John H. Gillette, formerly Assistant State's Attorney-General, and a well-known writer of legal works. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

LAST EDITION.

JUMPS THE TRACK.

Grip-Car Accident in the La Salle Street Tunnel.

FOUR MEN ARE INJURED.

They Are Crushed Between Train and Stone Wall.

FAILED TO LOOSEN BRAKES.

One of the Victims Is Probably Fatally Hurt.

WHAT PASSENGERS HAVE TO SAY.

Another smashup, with probable loss of life, occurred last evening, at 7:20 o'clock, in the La Salle street tunnel. A train made up of a Lincoln avenue grip and two trailers left the track as it was ascending the northern incline, crushing three passengers and throwing those to the ground who had been standing on the running-board next to the east wall. Those injured were:

PETERS, WILLIAM E., No. 296 Rush street, compound fracture of right leg, shoulders and chest bruised, left arm crushed, internally injured. Removed to Alexian Brothers' Hospital. May die.

ROBERTS, JOHN P., No. 1412 Dunning street, knee crushed, left leg bruised and right arm cut. Removed to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

STATERBERG, LOUIS, No. 1214 Lincoln avenue, left arm crushed: removed to home.

UNKNOWN MAN, left hand cut and forearm bruised. Removed by employés of the cable company.

How It Happened.

The train was in charge of Gripman Albert Mayo, No. 90, and Conductor John Mahoney, No. 325, and was made up of the Lincoln avenue grip-car, Fullerton avenue trailer, No. 342, and Garfield avenue trailer, No. 375. Twenty minutes before the accident a Clybourn avenue train rounding the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets jumped the track, the front trucks leaving the rail and breaking the grip in the slot. The portion of the grip wedged in the slot caused a blockade all along the line.

During this temporary blockade Mayo slackened his hold upon the rope and the train gradually slowed up. The brakes on the trailers had not been released, having been set as the train entered the tunnel, and when the gripman set his levers to start, the sudden strain threw the front car from the track. Every car was densely crowded and eight men were standing on the running board next to the wall of the tunnel. Some of the men standing on this running board escaped injury by jumping into the car at the same time shouting to the gripman to stop. Mayo immediately set the brakes again, but the car was so crowded that Conductor Mahoney, who was on the rear platform, did not hear the shouts of those forward who were trying to attract his attention. For that reason the signal for "down brakes"—four bells—was not given to the conductors of the two trailers, who had in the meantime released the clamps on the wheels.

Dashed Against the Tunnel Wall.

Peters was the first to be knocked from the car. As the grip swerved, after leaving the track, it crashed into the wall of the tunnel, breaking the running board at the point where Peters was standing. He made an effort to climb into the car, but, before he could do so, was forced between the closed side of the grip and the wall, and, as the car moved forward a dozen feet, his body was whirled around and forced downward until he fell near one of the trucks.

The other injured men were thrown under the train. Before the ambulance summoned arrived on the scene emissaries of the railroad company appeared and commenced removing the injured and concealing their identity. Several employés dragged Peters out and were hustling him away when the Chicago avenue patrol wagon dashed up to the mouth of the tunnel. Officers Bell and Finn, the wagon men, took out the stretcher from the wagon and asked for the injured man.

"You don't get him," said one of the cable company's employés, as they dragged him toward a carriage.

"It will kill him to be treated that way," retorted Officer Bell. "His leg is broken. He is bleeding. We have temporary splints, bandages, and a stretcher. For his sake we must have him."

Carried Their Victim Away.

"Well, you don't get him. Them's our orders." And the company employés placed their unconscious burden into a hack and dashed down the street to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. When picked up Peters was unconscious. Examination showed that his right leg was broken in two places. His shoulders, back, and chest were covered with contusions, and from the difficulty with which his respiration came the physicians concluded that he was internally injured. A closer examination disclosed the fact that his right knee joint had been pulled apart until the ball had been forced an inch out of the socket. He recovered consciousness soon after being removed to the hospital and told his version of the accident, as follows:

"We had passed the center of the tunnel and the train slowed up because of a blockade. I was standing on the side of the car next to the wall holding to one of the brass rails on the upright posts. Suddenly the gripman started ahead and as the train gave a violent jerk our car was thrown from the track toward the wall. I realized instantly that I was in a perilous position and made an effort to jump into the car, but the footboard was so crowded that I did not succeed. My back was turned toward the wall when I was struck, and the next thing I knew I had been jerked off the car and was being rolled down, as I thought, under the wheels."

Peters is a collector for F. M. Devoe & Co., No. 176 Randolph street.

J. Hawley, No. 93 Lincoln avenue, was standing on the running-board on the west side of the car.

Train Badly Managed.

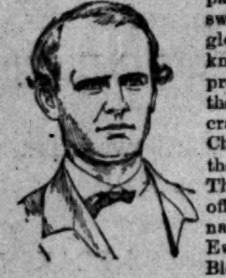
He said: "There was a blockade in the tunnel and our train was stopped half-way up the northern incline. Our train had been badly managed ever since we entered the tunnel, it seemed to me, for the conductors appeared to be having trouble with the brakes. We slowed up to wait for a train ahead of us to pull out of the tunnel, and before that as we started up the incline I had noticed a grating sound as if the brakes on the cars behind us had not been released. The wheels seem to slide along the tracks rather than revolve, and when the gripman set his levers to go ahead we all received a violent jerk. As the grip car was thrown to the right against the wall, most of the men who were standing on the running board climbed inside in time to escape injury. One, however, was caught and carried to the rear. A portion of the running board was shattered and the top of the car was broken by the collision."

Gripman Mayo and Conductor Mahoney were allowed to take their train immediately after the accident, as they were not arrested.

JOY IN BLOOMINGTON.

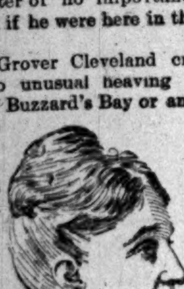
STEVENSON'S NOMINATION STIRS UP M'LEAN COUNTY.

His Neighbors Agree That the Vice-Presidency Is a Big Thing and They Hope He May Get It—They Decide to Turn Out Irrespective of Party to Greet Him and They Take a Brass Band Along—A Brief Description of a Charming Home and Family.



A. E. STEVENSON AT 30.
[The picture he sent his wife on their engagement.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—When the Republican National convention went up the Hudson River four years ago and knocked at the gate of the villa of Mr. Morton and gave him the Vice-Presidential nomination the aristocrats of that exclusive, 18-carat section of the Empire State, regardless of party, came out in swallow-tails and kid gloves and bowed acknowledgment of the presentation. When the National Democratic convention in Chicago stood up in the wigwam in that city Thursday afternoon and offered the same nomination to Gen. Adlai Ewing Stevenson of Bloomington the honor was accepted by the people in and around Bloomington regardless of political bias, previous condition or color, in a manner characteristic of the West. The man who had heretofore held the Vice-Presidency to be a matter of no importance would change his mind if he were here in this atmosphere.



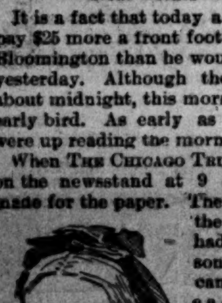
MRS. LETITIA STEVENSON.

The nomination of Grover Cleveland created no land swell or no unusual heaving of the sea in the vicinity of Buzzard's Bay or anywhere else. Only the man who catches bait down there for Mr. Cleveland seemed to be moved by that nomination. But out here the Vice-Presidency wears larger clothes, and when the nomination for that office was tendered to a citizen of Bloomington Gen. Stevenson, for the time being at least, loomed up as a bigger man than G. C.

The news of the nomination of Gen. Stevenson reached Bloomington at an hour when business was in the act of suspension for the day. It gave the people an opportunity for gathering on the street corners, at the Western Union Telegraph office, and at the hotels, and people who have been carrying clubs for each other for the last four years threw them away and embraced. The love feast was kept up until 11 o'clock, which is a late hour in the highly respectable and moral capital of what is known as "God's country." Then the streets became deserted, but for some time thereafter lights were seen in the homes of many where the rule has been to draw the curtain at the approach of eventide. Neighbors visited and talked over the event which had suddenly brought Bloomington before the eyes of the world.

Real Estate Has Risen.

It is a fact that today a man would have to pay $25 more a front foot for a town lot in Bloomington than he would have had to pay yesterday. Although the town went to bed about midnight, this morning it scooped the early bird. As early as 6 o'clock citizens were up reading the morning paper.



MRS. ELIZA A. STEVENSON.
[Mother of A. E. Stevenson, still living, aged 83.]

When THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was first put on the newsstand at 9 o'clock a rush was made for the paper. The details of the act of the convention which had made Gen. Stevenson a Vice-Presidential candidate were as eagerly sought and read as had been the bulletins of yesterday afternoon. As soon as the people had become thoroughly satisfied that there was no mistake Tom Bunn, who was Postmaster here when Stevenson was First Assistant Postmaster General, started out for the purpose of calling a meeting of prominent citizens to make arrangements for a suitable reception for the General. Gen. McNulta, an old political opponent of Stevenson, who was defeated by Stevenson for Congress, was hunted up by Tom and together they called on the business-men, irrespective of politics, all of whom agreed to meet at the omnibus office and lay out a program worthy of the occasion.

Mayor Foster and the City Council signified their desire to participate. Jim Neville, the Postmaster who succeeded Tom Bunn, said that he had no authority to close the postoffice, and, while he could not be expected to holler, he would stand around and smile, and if it did not rain he would pull off his hat when the General came in.

Hacks and Wagons Galore.

The omnibus man said he would furnish all the hacks and get a few extra wagons if it became necessary, and the leader of the De Molay Band sent word that he would be at the depot, and, although some of the boys of his band were Republicans, they had consented to do some blowing, and he would leave it to the committee of the citizens to say what the music was worth.

At the Western Union Telegraph office at an early hour there was a long line of citizens, such as one sees at the postoffice Sunday, each with a message of congratulation to be sent to the General at Chicago, and one circuit was monopolized by this class of business until it was announced that the General was en route for his home, and when this announcement was made a number of citizens who was unable to get off their congratulatory messages folded the same and dropped them into the postoffice for Gen. Stevenson's address.

Tom Bunn rushed a message to Gen. Stevenson about 11 o'clock asking him to postpone his return until tomorrow, so that the people from the country could be notified and could participate in the jubilee. Then Tom walked down by the postoffice and looked into the delivery window. Those who know Tom best say that an old-time Democratic smile came over his face and that his mouth watered, and as he came out he said to some of the boys (so the boys say): "We have got a Democrat on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, and in about four hours after Adlai has been Vice-President we will be in the saddle again with our trousers stuck in our boots."

Could Feel at Home.

Another Democrat remarked to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I hain't been down to Washington since Adlai left there. When he was First Assistant Postmaster-General I used to go down there and walk right in, just the same as I would in the saloons here in Bloomington. A man did not have to send in any card when he went to Washington and wanted to see Adlai Stevenson. And when he did get in he could put his feet upon the desk and spit on the floor and feel at home. And it will be that way again when he gets to the Vice-Presidency."

Then there were groups of citizens about the Court-House square who allowed that Tammany was all right, and it was agreed informally to get up a big picnic some time during the summer and invite the tigers to come out here and revel.

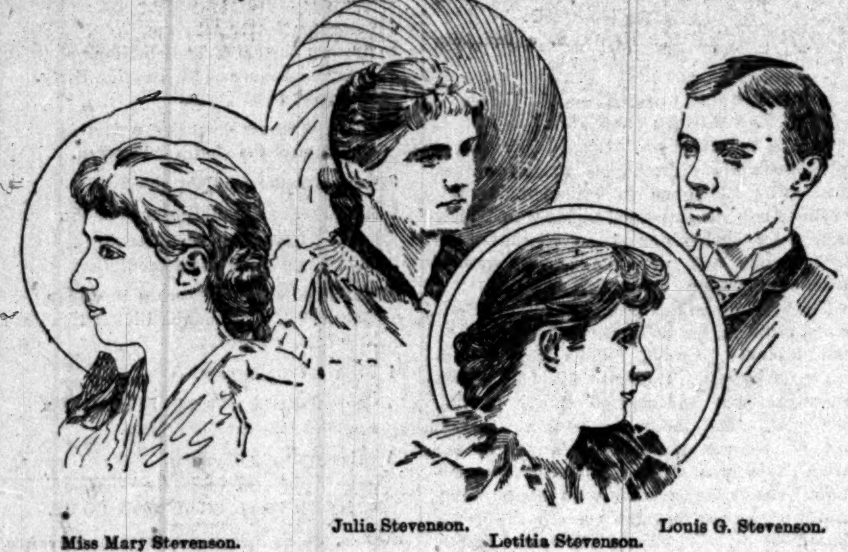
Last night at 12 o'clock THE TRIBUNE correspondent had occasion to ask what hour would be convenient to Mrs. Stevenson for him to call this morning at her home. He was informed that he could call at any time after sun-up and that he would find the door open. The information was given in the same connection that Mrs. Stevenson was a woman who has all the domestic qualities which characterized Mrs. Hayes. At 6 o'clock in the morning THE TRIBUNE correspondent called up the Stevenson mansion by telephone and asked if it would be agreeable to the family for him to call at about 8. The reply was, "At any hour agreeable to you. You can call within fifteen minutes if it will suit your convenience."

"May I ask if this will be agreeable to Mrs. Stevenson?" inquired the correspondent.

"This is Mrs. Stevenson who is talking," was the answer.

The correspondent took a carriage and drove to Franklin square. Opposite the embowered spot stands the two story brick home of Adlai E. Stevenson. The lawn about the house wore a fashionable cut and looked as if it had been washed. The great elm trees which shaded the walks and the veranda bowed gracefully as if they felt the honor that had been conferred on the master of the mansion. The front door stood wide open and through the screen a glimpse was had of the wide old-fashioned hall which extended to the very porch on which stood the table all ready for breakfast.

For a moment the correspondent was alone in the parlor. Its furnishings brought back recollections of an old Kentucky home. The family portraits, of the old school, hung on the walls, and great easy chairs seemed to vie with each other in their silent invitations for the visitor to make himself at home. Here and there on easels were pictures of the younger members of the family, each tastefully draped, and the piano was open; over the ivory keys was a piece of music just where it had been left last night. Idle curiosity prompted the correspondent to look at the back of this piece of music, and he read the name thereon, "The Wild Man's Polka."

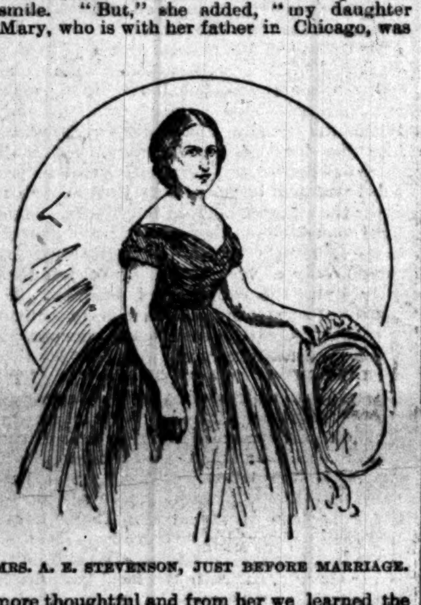


Miss Mary Stevenson. Julia Stevenson. Letitia Stevenson. Louis G. Stevenson.

Members of the Family.

In less than ten minutes Louis Stevenson, a young man whose appearance and manner reminded the visitor of Walker Blaine, came down and two minutes after he was followed by his mother and her daughter, Miss Letitia, who completed her 16th birthday twenty-four hours before her father was nominated for Vice-President. The young girl remarked playfully that she had hoped the convention would nominate her papa on her birthday, but inasmuch as it had failed to comply with her wishes in that respect she had postponed the celebration of the birthday so as to make it agree with the nomination, and that the calendar which recorded her birth would have to be changed.

Mrs. Stevenson said that she had received no official announcement of Mr. Stevenson's nomination. This was said with a pleasant smile. "But," she added, "my daughter Mary, who is with her father in Chicago, was more thoughtful and from her we learned the news."



MRS. A. E. STEVENSON, JUST BEFORE MARRIAGE.

A forty-minute visit in the company of Mrs. Stevenson and her son and daughter left the impression that should Mr. Stevenson be elected, all the social features at Washington would not be confined exclusively to the White House. Under no circumstances would it be proper to say that the wife of the man nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States was not a charming woman. In the case of Mrs. Stevenson, the most bitter partisan could not fail to acknowledge her superior womanhood and feel proud of his countrywoman.

In speaking of her husband, Mrs. Stevenson grew young to a degree that was charming. Reverting to the time when she first met him, she said:

"Before I knew him I had almost learned to love him on account of his devotion to his mother. It may seem strange that any son should receive special credit for being so obedient and dutiful to his mother, but in the case of Mr. Stevenson his devotion always seemed more marked than in any one of whom I ever heard."

Leaving the delightful atmosphere of this home regretfully, THE TRIBUNE correspondent returned to the city and began a walk among the people who have known Mr. Stevenson for so many years. The result of this walk was a number of stories and anecdotes which are herewith given in about the order they were told.

"I remember," said an old man who was cutting away the top of a dry goods box in front of a store, "when Adlai Stevenson and Jim Ewing were boys. Jim Ewing is his law partner, and a brother of Adlai and Whig Ewing of Chicago. When Stevenson and Jim Ewing first came here they had a potato patch just out of town. They were poor, and relied on the potato crop to bring them in spending money. One day they brought a load of potatoes to town, and while passing a livery stable the liveryman began to guy them. This incensed the boys, and they decided he couldn't have them. After they had sold their potatoes they found a thumper who was loafing about the corner and asked him if he wanted a job. They told him they wanted him to thrash a man. The thumper asked them how much they would pay and they said they would give him all they had realized on the potatoes. He accepted the job and they told him to get in the wagon and lay down. Then they drove back past the livery stable. The livery man was still standing in the doorway and young Stevenson asked if he had changed his mind about them. The liveryman said he hadn't. Then the boys threw the lines over the dashboard and made a rush for the 'soothless insulter.' Before the first blow was dealt the thumper, who had been concealed in the wagon, leaped over the wheels and tackled the liveryman, who was laid up for repairs in consequence for several days. Adlai told me that was the first time and last time he had ever spent any money for a fight."

Had a Boom for the Presidency.

"Did you ever know," asked another citizen who had heard the story just related, "that Stevenson once had a boom for the Presidency. I'll tell you how it was. One day there was a man came up from the Kickapoo. It was about the time when Davis was looking up for the Presidency and Adlai met him and says to him, 'Tom what is the news on the Kickapoo,' and Tom replied, 'Well Mr. Stevenson the folks down on Kickapoo say they would just about as soon see you President as any body they know of if David Davis was out of the way.' Stevenson went over to the office of Mr. Davis and told him what the Kickapoo man had said. The ponderous attorney remarked to Mr. Stevenson, 'Stevenson, there is plenty of time for you yet, you will have a Presidential boom some of these days.' I want you to understand David Davis told me this story and not Stevenson."

A Bloomington man who has made a study of Mr. Stevenson's peculiarities said: "When Stevenson is not telling a funny story he always has a key-ring full of keys on his thumb. He has a way of throwing one key at a time over his thumb with his first finger. When he is in that attitude you can always bet he is thinking up some new story or plotting a joke on somebody. When he was First Assistant Postmaster-General he always went through that motion before he fired some Republican out of the postoffice. Stevenson is one of the best after-dinner talkers in the West. He is full of what is known as the Kentucky suavity. But as an orator I do not regard him as a howling success. He forgets some of his Kentucky polish when he gets on the stump. As he warms up to his subject he takes off his cuffs, then his necktie, then his shirt collar, and if the weather is very warm he pulls off his coat, and he thrashes around like a young hurricane. His voice on an occasion of this sort becomes husky, and he gets red in the face and looks as if he was going to have an attack of apoplexy. He has had remarkable success at the bar in criminal cases. In any case where he appears for a woman he is effective. One of the most brilliant speeches he ever made was in a case of this sort. In his office, at a street corner, or at the club he is one of the best story tellers I ever heard, but when he gets on the stump his fund of humor seems to run out. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, doesn't drink much, never swears, and never tells a salacious anecdote. One of the most prominent traits in his character is his devotion to his family. There is not that man living who ever heard of his neglecting the slightest wants of his household."

An Offensive Partisan.

A prominent Republican of Bloomington, whose social relations with Mr. Stevenson are close, said to the correspondent: "I have been told since the nomination of Mr. Stevenson that the nomination was dictated by Grover Cleveland. I do not believe that.

"I do not know whether you ever heard the story or not, but I heard it from an unquestionable source that the first time Grover Cleveland ever used the words 'offensive partisan' they were applied to Adlai Stevenson. Stevenson was the same sort of a man in the Cleveland Administration as Clarkson was to the Harrison Administration. The secret of Stevenson's nomination for the Vice-Presidency in my opinion comes from his being a relative of McKenzie of Kentucky, and McKenzie is the man who arranged for Stevenson's nomination, and in it he was promised the support and backing of Henry Watterson. Some people think Tammany had something to do with the nomination of Stevenson. There is no question that Tammany's vote for him did much to bring over some of the States which felt as if Tammany should be regarded in the transaction. But the nomination comes from Kentucky, and no Kentucky Democrat in Illinois will ever go to Mr. Stevenson's home in Washington, should he be elected, and come away dry. Much of Stevenson's popularity is due to his gallantry to women. He wins them and they become his advocates. If the women of this country had the right of suffrage Stevenson would be elected Vice-President by an overwhelming majority."

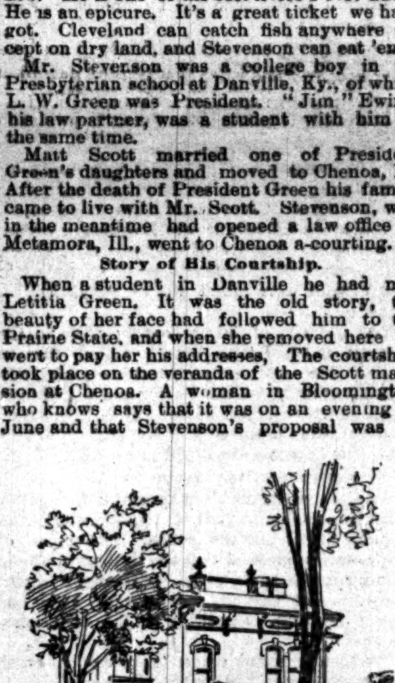
Tom Bunn says that there will be no fish stories told about Stevenson. "He can't fish worth a cent," said Mr. Bunn, "but he can eat 'em with more relish than any man I ever saw. He is one of the best livers I ever knew. He is an epicure. It's a great ticket we have got. Cleveland can catch fish anywhere except on dry land, and Stevenson can eat 'em."

Mr. Stevenson was a college boy in the Presbyterian school at Danville, Ky., of which L. W. Green was President. "Jim" Ewing, his law partner, was a student with him at the same time.

Matt Scott married one of President Green's daughters and moved to Chenoa, Ill. After the death of President Green his family came to live with Mr. Scott. Stevenson, who in the meantime had opened a law office at Metamora, Ill., went to Chenoa a-courting.

Story of His Courtship.

When a student in Danville he had met Letitia Green. It was the old story, the beauty of her face had followed him to the Prairie State, and when she removed here he went to pay her his addresses. The courtship took place on the veranda of the Scott mansion at Chenoa. A woman in Bloomington who knows says that it was on an evening in June and that Stevenson's proposal was as knightly as any that was ever made. He was full of that sort of thing at that time. Letitia Green held her lover at arms' length for some time until she was assured that the young man was in earnest, and after her acceptance of his proposal the engagement lasted two or three years. The wedding was one of the first social events of this section of Illinois. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Craig, now of the McCormick Seminary of Chicago. To it came some of the best blood of Kentucky.



THE STEVENSON HOME.

The reception following the event lasted two weeks, and then the young lawyer took his young bride and made a trip through the State, visiting every Kentucky settlement where he and his bride were known, and at each there was a scene of festivity, the memory of which is still fresh among the old settlers.

The woman who gave THE TRIBUNE correspondent this bit of gossip said, with a musical sigh, "Ah, we don't have any such weddings in these days as that was."

After the honeymoon the young lawyer and his bride returned to Metamora, where they remained until he removed to Bloomington to begin the practice of law.

"When was it," asked THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "that Mr. Stevenson's name was first mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency?"

His Law Partner.

The question was asked of a prominent citizen, who said: "So far as the public know it was decided to have his name presented for that office about the time the National committee selected Chicago as the place for the National convention. But if you will ask 'Jim' Ewing and he will tell you the truth you will find out that Ewing has been training a bee for his law partner, Stevenson, for a great many years. That is a curious partnership between Ewing and Stevenson. Ewing is the best politician in the State of Illinois. What he doesn't know about fixing up the preliminary of a convention, of the running of a convention, wouldn't be worth telling. He has got a brain as big as a half bushel. And yet he seems to put in the most of his time working for his partner, whom he adores. With all due respect for Stevenson Ewing is the man who had him appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General."

This does not agree with the story told by another Bloomington man, who, when asked how it came about that Stevenson was First Assistant Postmaster-General, replied: "He was one of the committee to notify Cleveland of his election. It was the first time Cleveland ever saw him, and to use the coinage of the street Grover Cleveland was 'mashed on him from the start.'"

Stevenson is called General in this section of the country and elsewhere. The stranger asked the question: "What is the war record of the General?"

Then the old citizen smiled, and, taking the stranger around the corner, said to him in a sort of confidential way: "Adlai was never in the army at all. He was such a good Democrat that he thought he could do his party more good by staying at home. He is a brave man, though, and he would of made a good soldier if he had of gone into it. Some folks have said that Adlai belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization which was opposed to the war, but that is not true. Jim Ewing was a knight, but Adlai was not in the organization. After Mr. Stevenson was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General we called him General and he has been General ever since."

McLean Is Proud.

Another prominent Bloomington man ran down THE TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon and said to him: "McLean County is getting to the front mighty fast. It has sent a great many men out into the world. I don't know whether you know it or not, but this county is as big as the State of Rhode Island when it comes down to actual land. Rhode Island includes 1,320 square miles counting in Narragansett Bay. McLean County contains 1,150 square miles and no water. It is the home of Gov. Fifer, was the home of David Davis, the home of Litta, the singer; has three Representatives in the Legislature, is the largest county in Illinois, and now has one of its citizens as a candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket."

Up to 12 o'clock today no tidings had been received as to the movements of Gen. Stevenson. About the time people began to wonder whether there was any mistakes as to his nomination a message was received that he would reach this city at 5:40 p. m., and from that time on until the train reached the depot every man, woman, and child on the street asked each other the question. "What time does the 5:40 train get down."

Came In on Time.

The 5:40 train from Chicago, bringing with it Gen. Stevenson, accompanied by Mr. Whig Ewing of Chicago, arrived at Bloomington at 5:40, as Tom Bunn had predicted. Thirty minutes before it came in the procession of greeting had formed on the Court-House square, and when it moved off under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Hefferman of the Second Regiment it was made up of a battalion of police headed by a drum corps, troop B of Third Cavalry, Capt. W. P. Butler, and Company F, Third Illinois Infantry; Ben Funk, Republican candidate for Congress; Mayor Foster, Gen. McNulta, and ex-Mayor Thomas. The De Molay band fell in with the "March to the Sea," and John Eddy came next. Then the City Council took a place in the line, and Judges Myers, Scott, and Capen and ex-United States Senator Patterson of North Carolina showed up. Following these were carriages containing Democrats and Republicans, two of a kind in each, for the demonstration was entirely non-political.

Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter, Miss Lititia, and Mrs. James Ewing were in the line, and then there came private carriages, and then the multitude. The business-houses on the square were draped in the colors of the flag. At the depot the workmen of the Alton shops were drawn up in line, with the Bloomington Bicycle club on one wing and a brass cannon on the other.

When the train came in the cannon fired a salute, and as Gen. Stevenson stepped from the special car he was greeted by the Mayor and in turn by his old political opponent, Gen. McNulta. Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter gave Gen. Stevenson the family greeting and the crowd for a moment stood uncovered. Then the Vice-Presidential candidate was escorted to his carriage and the column moved forward, the carriage containing Gen. Stevenson, Mayor Foster, Gen. McNulta and Mr. Whig Ewing coming in after the police, cavalry, and militia.

It was a pretty little march up Washington street, for many attractive homes are along the line, and on the verandas of each were men and women who saluted their fellow townsmen with flags and dainty bits of lace. The procession moved around the public square, and in twenty minutes it was under the elms of Franklin square, where it was augmented by the General's immediate neighbors. There was an abundance of sunshine, a sky of unbroken blue, and a north wind as cooling as a breeze from dear old Lake Michigan. The band played, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," fringed with "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

There is a soldier's monument in this square and about it a group of brass cannon and gun carriages. Gen. Stevenson, with an American Beauty in the buttonhole of his Prince Albert, was assisted to a gun carriage by Gen. McNulta and Merchant McCurdy, both Republicans. Gen. McNulta stood up and read a speech of welcome. Gen. McNulta's speech was a home welcome effort and was all right except that the general dwelt uncomfortably at length on the late war, in which the Vice-Presidential candidate took no part.

Speech of the Candidate.

Gen. Stevenson replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Gen. McNulta, and My Neighbors and Friends: I have no words with which to express the deep gratitude of my heart for the generous welcome you have given me, the memory of which will perish only with my life. To have received such a greeting from the people amongst whom I have lived for more than a third of a century is honor of which any citizen might well be proud. This has been my home from my early boyhood. All that makes up life, its joys and sorrows, have been here, but I never loved this beautiful land and its people as I do at this moment. Words cannot express my gratitude, my love. I can only say I thank you. You cannot expect a speech. I am worn out with the exacting labors of the convention. I cordially respond to the wish of Gen. McNulta that the political contest upon which we now enter shall be one of intelligent discussion and not of personal vilification. Differ as we may as to the principles and methods of government we all desire the best interests of our common country. It has been truly said that he serves his party best who serves his country best.

Should my candidacy be successful I can hardly hope at the close of my term of office to be welcomed to my home as I have been welcomed today. Should I be doomed to defeat I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that it was not caused by the personal hostility of my countrymen, and that the few remaining years of my life will be spent in the most beautiful city and amongst the most generous people upon this earth. Again, my neighbors, my friends, I thank you.

Overcome by Emotion.

The blue eyes of the speaker looked over the crowd and on the veranda of his home he saw his family and some of his neighbors and his voice faltered and his eyelids worked fast. Overcome he sat down and for just a moment he put one hand over his eyes. A rousing shout brought him from his reverie, and for the next five minutes he was occupied with handshaking. It looked like a camp-meeting up at Lake Bluff.

After this scene Gen. Stevenson, Gen. McNulta, Mr. Ewing of Chicago, and Mayor Foster drove to the Stevenson home and another reception followed.

Gen. Stevenson said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent he was in need of rest and would prefer not to be interviewed tonight on any subject. He would say that this honor was entirely unexpected to him, although his friends had spoken of it frequently. He did not believe there was any feeling in Indiana.

Several hundred messages of congratulations were received by him from friends in the State and the East. Within a few days the pilgrimage from the back districts will begin. It is the intention of the Democrats here to make the occasion of the visit here of the Notification committee an old-fashioned Democrat house-warming. This notification will occur about July 15.

It was learned tonight that Gen. Stevenson and President Harrison are members of the same college fraternity—Phi Delta Theta.

In order that the country may start in on his name all right the information is given that the Bloomington pronunciation of the name is "Steev-e-son," as if there was no "n" in it.

CLEVELAND WENT FISHING.

How the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency Spent the Day.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 24.—[Special.]—The flurry of nomination excitement has passed over and Gray Gables has settled back to its wonted summer calm. Of course telegrams keep pouring in for Mr. Cleveland, but he has grown weary of reading them, and early this morning decided that a fishing trip down the bay was much more to his taste than remaining cooped up in his library reading messages of congratulation, however lavishly worded. So he sent for Capt. Nickerson and his zealous man Friday, and about 8 o'clock they embarked in the Cleveland sail boat, which is painted white as a swan, and were soon under full canvas for the camping ground of the lively sculp and the still more gamy black bass. With the wind dead astern and a perfect sky they sailed past Hog Island and then between Masheen and Toby Island until they came into the open bay, where the sport began.

Mr. Cleveland was in regular fisherman's rig, flannel shirt with blue scarf knotted carelessly at the throat, trousers tucked in his boots, a rough slouch hat, and a yellow oil-skin coat thrown over the seat in readiness for a squall. For a couple of hours they bobbed up and down on the bay, hauling in fish almost faster than they wanted to, and presently the bottom of the boat was covered with their spoils. Then they tacked back home and came ashore late in the afternoon, hungry and tired, but delighted with their good luck. The family had some of the finest bass for dinner, and others were sent to friends.

Among the first telegrams the ex-President saw when he entered the house was one from Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, expressing his most cordial good wishes and giving full assurance of support in the approaching campaign. The next thing he observed was a number of artists and photographers making pictures of Gray Gables from every point of the compass. One was busy trying to get the two dogs, Kay, the big St. Bernard, and Gallagher, the spaniel, to keep still long enough to be taken. Another was busy immortalizing the Cleveland windmill.

"We have been fairly invaded by artists all day," mourned Mrs. Cleveland, but her husband was in a good humor and left the invaders in possession.

"You had better go for a ride with Ruth," suggested the father, remembering that his little girl had not had an airing in two whole days. The idea was carried out and Benjamin Johnson brought round the low-back phaeton which Mrs. Cleveland used to drive in Washington, with Mack in the shafts, glossy and eager after his period of repose.

Mrs. Cleveland, wearing a cream-colored jacket, straw hat, and white veil, took the high seat and the reins, while her mother sat beside her holding Baby Ruth, who waved her chubby hands to her father as they rolled away. Mr. Cleveland stood on the piazza smiling until they were out of sight. It was about 4:30 p. m. when they reached the village, and the whole population came out to bow and wave to Mrs. Cleveland in honor of her first appearance in the town with Baby Ruth since the nomination. They drove to the Jeffersons for a call and returned in time to bring the evening mail with them. This getting the mail at 6 o'clock is one of the chief social events at Buzzard's Bay.

There were a large number of letters for Mr. Cleveland bearing special delivery stamps. It is now generally understood that Mr. Cleveland will not remain here to receive the formal notification of his nomination, but will go to New York. There have been no callers of importance at Gray Gables today, but a number of prominent Democrats are expected early in the week to discuss the situation.

HOUSESMITHS WILL ALL BE LOCKED OUT.

The Iron League Proposes Once for All to Settle the Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—The lockout of the housesmiths by the members of the Iron League will take place tomorrow afternoon. Every housesmith employed by the forty large iron manufacturers in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City will at that time be discharged. Only those who are non-union will be reëmployed Monday morning. The housesmiths, aided by a large number of affiliated trades, will retaliate by ordering strikes Monday on all buildings where members of the Iron League are doing work. This will cause many large buildings to be tied up and thousands of men will be thrown out of employment.

It is said that there are about 3,000 housesmiths in the three cities who will be affected by the lockout, and about one-half of them belong to the housesmiths' union. There are about fifty different unions affiliated with the housesmiths in the building constructors' districts, Knights of Labor, and if they join in the struggle it is said there may ultimately be 20,000 men called out. A strike of the housesmiths, which was ordered several weeks ago against the Jackson Architectural Iron Works in East Twenty-eighth street, near Second avenue, was the cause of the lockout.

Another important movement will be made by the employers in forming a new hod hoisting company, which will be under their control. The engineers will be independent, and thus they will avoid frequent strikes. Another scheme proposed is to form a company for the handling of brick, cement, and similar materials. With these weapons the employers propose to settle once for all the disturbances that have prevailed during the past two years.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—At yesterday's session of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders the following officers were elected: President, Andrew M. Keir, New Orleans; Vice President, John Harrington, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Gilthorpe, New Orleans; ex-Committee, William Black, Philadelphia; M. J. Guiry, Minneapolis.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY'S CLOSING.

Orations Delivered, Prizes Awarded, and Degrees Conferred—The Officers Chosen.

APPLETON, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—The forty-fifth commencement of Lawrence University took place yesterday at the Methodist church. The second honor oration was given by Annie Carpenter of Oakfield and the valedictory by Carlos Everett Conant of Appleton. President Gallagher announced the award of prizes. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon John Hicks of Oshkosh, Minister to Peru, and the degree of D. D. upon Coursen Head of the Minnesota Methodist Conference and the Rev. Bert Wheeler of the West Wisconsin Conference. The following trustees were elected to serve until 1895: The Rev. Henry Coleman, Milwaukee; Dr. W. P. Stowe, Chicago; Robert McMillan, Oshkosh; Judge Alban, Rhinelander; Joseph Rorke, L. J. Nash, Manitowoc; John Bottensek, W. G. Wharton, John McNaughton, Appleton. The trustees elected the following officers: President, R. McMillan, Oshkosh; First Vice-President, L. J. Nash, Manitowoc; Second Vice-President, Edward West; Secretary, J. S. Buck; Treasurer, John Bottensek. Dr. J. C. Foy consented to retain the position of Vice President of the college. The alumni association elected the following officers yesterday afternoon: W. P. Stowl, Chicago, President; C. J. Kleist, Oshkosh, First Vice-President; Mrs. Henry Topping, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reeve, Secretary; E. P. Humphrey, Treasurer. A. B. Whitman, Appleton, was made Chairman of the Executive committee.

WILL REPORT AGAINST THE BILL.

The Louisiana Legislative Judiciary Committee Favors Glove Contests.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 24.—[Special.]—The bill introduced in the Legislature to suppress the New Orleans glove contest got a blow this evening that staggered it. There were two bills introduced this session. One was an amendment to the old law striking out the provision which permits contests with gloves before regularly chartered athletic clubs. That bill was introduced by Mr. O'Neil and went to the City Affairs committee, where it has been since.

The other was a bill by Mr. Taylor, imposing heavy penalties upon all persons engaging in prize-fights, the provisions of the bill being of a sweeping nature and designed to prevent the contests which take place in New Orleans. This bill went to the Judiciary committee and remained there until last night, when it was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Kilbourne, basing his information on newspaper accounts of the fights, was in favor of the bill and Mr. Moore and Mr. Hancock joined him, these being reinforced by the colored member of the committee, Mr. Bourgeois. Mr. Snyder made a strong protest against the bill and gave his opinion based on personal attendance upon the fights in New Orleans that the contests were humane and decorously conducted, and that there was no physical danger in them.

When a vote was taken Messrs. Murphy, Snyder, Elam, and Benoit voted against a favorable report, and Messrs. Bourgeois, Hancock, Moore, and Kilbourne in favor. George Kennedy, the Chairman, cast his vote in the negative.

SEARLES' ASSAILANT'S SENTENCE.

Carpenter Has Nothing to Say—Would Not Answer as to His Record.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—George E. Carpenter, who attempted to "hold up" John E. Searles Jr. and a party of friends at the millionaire sugar king's residence, No. 810 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years. In reply to the usual questions Carpenter said that he was 34 years old, and was born in New York State.

"Have you ever been in prison before?" the clerk asked him. Carpenter hesitated a moment and then replied: "That question I decline to answer." The prisoner also said that he had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed.

A Boomerang.

Young Van der Million—"Wouldn't it be rare fun for us to become engaged just for the summer, you know?"

She—"Just the thing. I never did believe in long engagements.—*Life.*

If you are going anywhere on summer vacation we will save you money and make all necessary arrangements. The Van Hafften & Miller Excursion Co., 195 So. Clark-st., Chicago.

EXCEED MAY FLOODS.

FOX RIVER BEATS ITS RECENT RECORD BY EIGHT FEET.

It Is Again Out of Its Banks at Ottawa and Still Rising—One Village Completely Submerged, Dams and Bridges Washed Away, and Crops Ruined—No Trains Can Get In or Out of Galena—Miles of Track Gone Near Decorah—Cloudburst in Northern Iowa.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The terrific rains of last night have had an important effect in the valley of the Fox River, and the damage to property along that river for a distance of forty miles is greater than that of the May deluge. A heavy rain fell in this city for a few hours, but was incomparable to the deluge of the northern part of the State.

In that part of the State the Fox River is fed by hundreds of small creeks, and at an early hour this morning it began to overflow its banks here. The volume of water and the velocity at which it is running have surprised the oldest residents of the town.

The little town of Wedran, northeast of this city, is under water to a depth of four feet, the water having risen to a point eight feet above the high water mark in May. Charles Brooks, a Serena butcher, attempted to ford one of the small creeks in Wedran this morning, and his team was carried out into the river and drowned.

Hundreds of acres of farm land lying between Ottawa and Aurora are submerged, which means the destruction of the crop. The two large oil tanks at the dam were destroyed by the water this afternoon, and the large shed covering them was carried down the stream and collided with the bridge across the river in this city.

The low lands in the central and eastern portions of Ottawa are flooded to a depth of five feet, and several families have been compelled to leave their homes. The water in the Fox River is still rising and the Illinois has assumed almost the width and depth caused by the May flood.

Several of the factories have been compelled to suspend operations owing to the high water and the damage to property, although not as great as in May, will reach well into the thousands. The Dayton dam was washed out this evening, and reports from other points along the river say that there is not a dam left in the Fox River.

WATER RECEDING AT GALENA.

No Trains Can Arrive or Depart for Several Days—Two Bridges Gone.

GALENA, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Galena River has receded several feet since last night. From 6 o'clock until 9 last evening the rise was at the rate of an inch a minute. The flood is without a parallel in the history of Galena. The water spread across Main street to such a depth that skiffs were the only means by which people could escape from the business houses last night. The Illinois Central railroad upper bridge is lying overturned in the river. When it broke away from its foundation the green sheet-iron bridge was totally demolished and carried off. The lumber dealers have suffered the heaviest losses financially. The custom-house floor was covered with water to a depth of two feet last evening. No trains can reach Galena, and washouts and landslides make it impossible that any will reach here for several days.

WASHED AWAY A MILE OF TRACK.

Dry Run, at Decorah, Transformed Into a River—Bridges Washed Out.

DECORAH, Ia., June 24.—[Special.]—Heavy rains in this region culminated yesterday in the greatest flood since 1875. Dry Run, an insignificant stream, down the valley of which runs the Decorah branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, became a raging river. Over a mile of track was moved out of line. One bridge was washed out and others injured seriously. The northern eight miles of the Decorah division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway was demoralized by high water and washouts June 15. It is now in worse condition than ever. Lines of telegraph were broken and communication has only just been reopened. The south and eastern portions of this city were inundated, fences and sidewalks and all small movable buildings were swept away, and, although many were in peril, there are fortunately no calamities.

CRUSHED BY FALLING ROCK.

Lightning Strikes a Ledge and Ruins a Dubuque House—One Woman Killed.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 24.—[Special.—During one of the storms yesterday afternoon lightning struck a ledge of rock on the hill back of the residence of Thomas Smith in East Dubuque. Several tons of rock and earth were dislodged and fell on the house below, crushing in the roof. Mrs. Smith received fatal injuries, her husband escaping with slight injury.

ROCK ISLAND DIKE THREATENED.

The River Rising and a Weak Levee All That Protects the City.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The river continues to rise, having advanced five inches in as many hours today. The water has advanced into cellars and basements of business houses along the levee. All that protects a large part of the city from inundation is a dike in the west end of the city, which is threatened with demolition at any time from the pressure back of it.

THE DU PAGE RIVER HIGH.

Naperville Flooded Again and Surrounding Crops Ruined.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Du Page River is inundating all the cellars along Water street, the Preëmption House barns, and Fred Strohecker's blacksmith shop. Both of the Chicago and Naperville Stone company's quarries are again flooded. The railroad bridge spanning the river from the north to the south quarry is giving way, and it is feared will go out. Hundreds of acres of farming land are under water, and the loss will foot up many thousand dollars. The river kept rising until noon, and was just on the eve of running into the main floor of H. L. Pasloe's store when it began to subside, and has since fallen about eight inches.

RUMORS OF HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

A Cloud-Burst in Northern Iowa Wrecks Many Homes.

MASON CITY, Ia., June 24.—[Special.]—A cloud-burst occurred early this morning during the heavy storm at Newhampton. The track of the flood extended from Newhampton, the county seat, south to the county line. In Frederick Township a farmer was killed in his own yard. No less than fifteen persons are reported to have been either slightly or fatally injured. The work of caring for the injured has already begun. Buildings, fences, and trees were swept away. The railroad track beds were also injured. No trains on the Milwaukee road have passed Monona for thirty-six hours. It was the worst storm in this section for years.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT DIXON.

The Rock River Out of Its Banks and Still Rising Rapidly.

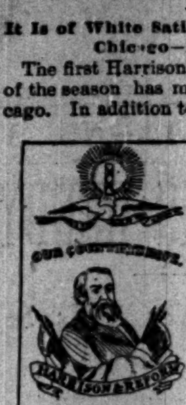
DIXON, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—For the first time in ten years Rock River has overflowed its banks in front of this city, and many families have been driven from their homes on both sides of the river. A number of families moved out last night in boats. A part of the bulkheads at the Dixon Milling company's mill were washed out this morning. The Belt Line along the river front is afloat, and the Fargo shoe factory is flooded with water. The water tonight is still rising, and is now seventeen feet above low water mark. Serious apprehensions for the safety of the city are felt.

Damage Done to Farming Interests.

AURORA, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—News from the great storm from the surrounding country shows that a great deal of damage has been done to the farming community. At Montgomery, below here, 200 acres of corn six inches high are under water. Many bridges over creeks have been washed out. At Big Rock yesterday a furious wind-storm raged, trees were torn up by the roots, barns and wind mills blown down, and roofs blown off.

FIRST REPUBLICAN BADGE.

It Is of White Satin and Was Designed in Chicago—Political Notes.



FIRST HARRISON BADGE.

The first Harrison and Reid campaign badge of the season has made its appearance in Chicago. In addition to being the first of a kind of decoration whose number and design will be legion before the November election comes around, the new Republican emblem holds the distinction of having been designed by a Chicago man.

The badge is made of white satin ribbon two inches and a half wide and seven inches long. At the top is a spread eagle holding in its beak a banner on which is inscribed the motto, "Union for the Sake of the Union." Directly beneath the words "Our Country's Hope" is an excellent likeness of President Harrison resting on a base of unfurled standards bearing the names of the battles won by "Old Tippecanoe" in the early days. The main inscription on the badge is "Harrison and Reform" on a streamer beneath the bust of the President. At the bottom of the badge is a cut of the old log cabin of the campaign of 1840, with the plow, the sheaves of ripe corn, and everything that went to make up the home of the early settler.

The badge was designed and manufactured by Chapin, the West Madison street book man.

The Republican leaders in the northern end of the State admit that the nomination of Gen. Stevenson for the Vice-Presidency strengthens the Democratic National and State tickets. They admit that it will require hard work to keep Illinois in the Republican column. But they propose to contribute their part. They mean to go to work at once. They say that the campaign will be made on the issues presented by the party platforms, especially on the question of the tariff, and hope that there will be little of personalities.

The Republican State committee will meet here again next Thursday, when the work for the various districts will be cut out, subcommittees appointed, and organization commenced. Under the new ballot law of the State work to be effective must be done before election day. The campaign must be largely one of education. Tariff literature will have to be circulated among the voters. The registration must be looked after closely in Cook County. Attention must also be given to naturalization. The Democrats are working their naturalization mills now. The Republicans must watch them or the manufactured Democratic vote in Chicago will swamp the Republican majority in the State.

Sheriff Gilbert said yesterday: "I suppose Gen. Stevenson's nomination gives some additional strength to the Democratic ticket. But I have realized before this that the Democrats will make a determined and desperate attempt to carry Illinois this year. They won two years ago. That gives them some confidence. They will have plenty of money and oratory at their disposal. But this will be a campaign of reason. Under the new voting system each voter decides for himself what his ballot shall be. It will not be a campaign of hurrah. The present Republican administration enjoys the confidence of the country. It will be sustained in Illinois. But we will have to work to win. We have to deserve success."

James Pease, member of the Republican State committee, spoke in the same general terms as Mr. Gilbert. He added that in his judgment the Democrats went too far in the direction of free trade with their tariff plank. "It will be the aim of the State committee, as I hope it will be of the National committee, to point out the absurdity of asking working men to vote for candidates nominated on such a platform. We must make our stand in favor of protection as against the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only."

Some persons expressed the opinion that Tammany would not support Cleveland, but the most discreet could see no hope in that. The best news of the day for the Republicans came from the Stock-Yards region, where the workingmen freely condemn the free trade platform.

There will be a meeting or synod of the German Evangelical Lutherans of the Northern section of the State at Freeport Wednesday to discuss the school platform of the parties. Those in a position to know say the Republican platform will be indorsed, and that the fight made on Gov. Fifer by certain German politicians is unwarranted.

The old Tippecanoe club will ratify the nomination of Harrison and Reid this afternoon at the Grand Pacific at 2 o'clock. Good speakers will be there and address the club.

JEFFERS WINS THE BICYCLE RACE.

The Louisville Crack Makes the Ten Miles in 41:02 3-4; Van Sicklen's Time, 39:23.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—The starters in the ten-mile bicycle race here today were as follows:

N. H. Van Sicklen, Chicago; Thomas E. Jeffers, Louisville; F. Ellis Hunter, Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Rubey, Louisville; F. J. Allsup, Cincinnati, O.; W. M. Guyol, Louisville; T. H. Gardner, W. Anderson Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Jesse D. Louis, Jeffersonville Ind.; W. P. Boone, Louisville; Dr. V. H. Hobson, Louisville; Frank S. Davis, Cincinnati O.; W. W. Young, Worthington, Ky.; Max Wilson, Lexington, Ky.; John G. Hager, Louisville; Henry Schumann, Louisville; H. B. Frazier, Louisville.

The course was out the boulevard five miles and return. The starters got off well. Jeffers was cheered as in exactly 41:02¾ minutes he finished, coming in an easy winner. W. W. Young came into sight next and following him was Frank S. Davis. W. P. Boone was fourth and Van Sicklen fifth. The latter's running time, however, was 39:23. He had an exciting time when about the turning point in the race his wheel broke and he was compelled to borrow one from a boy on the roadside. The riders were completely covered with mud and had a heavy race.

Mrs. William Lohr

Dyspepsia

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"A year ago this last fall I commenced to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and ambition, and barely dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my housework. Physicians did not help me, and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsia so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables

or meat, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the toast in tea and even then it would distress my stomach. In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: "It will only cost a dollar to try it."

I Dragged Along

until August, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In about a week I felt a little better. Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have gained 22 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to let you know what it has done for me." MRS. WILLIAM LOHR, 101 Van Buren-st., Freeport, Ill.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. Assist digestion, cure headache.

GIBSON GOES FREE.

LAST INDICTMENT IN HIS CASE IS NOLLE PROSSED.

The Man Who Was the Central Figure in the Whisky Trust's Opposition to the Schufeldt-Lynch Distillery Discharged by the Law—Supreme Court May Hear a Motion in the O'Sullivan Case Next October—George H. Painter Talks Hopefully of His Ultimate Acquittal.

George J. Gibson of Peoria, ex-Secretary of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Association, or whisky trust, has no cause to fear the majesty of the law or its wrath. The scales of the blind goddess are now at a balance since the last of the many indictments found against him was made void by a nolle prosequi entered by State's-Attorney Longenecker yesterday. The matter came up on a motion made by Julius S. Grinnell and others of the counsel for the defendant to compel the State to file a more specific bill of particulars, allegation being made that the true bill was indefinite. It contained two counts, charging Gibson with attempted conspiracy to commit arson. It had been admitted by the State that Dewar, with whom the attempt at conspiracy is said to have been made, had never intended to commit the act. After an argument by Mr. Grinnell the State's-Attorney said he could not secure evidence to convict, either on conspiracy or an attempt to commit arson, although he had worked enthusiastically on the case.

"Dewar," he said, "was not a guilty agent, and that lets Gibson out." Judge Hutchinson allowed Mr. Longenecker to nolle pros the case, and one of the most sensational chapters in the history of the whisky trust ended.

When the distillers formed their combination the Shufeldt or Lynch distillery, the largest in Chicago, refused to go into it. Bitter war was waged. Prices were cut. The trust succeeded in taking away the cattle-feeding privileges which the local distillery had so long enjoyed. But the Lynch-Shufeldt forces held out against all odds. Early in the spring of 1889 an attempt was made to blow up their great plant at Larrabee street and Chicago avenue. Dan Coughlin, the Cronin convict, was then a detective at Capt. Schaack's station, and he was assigned to the work of ferreting out the dynamiters. While engaged in that work he formed the acquaintance of John Kunze, who on account of his relations with Coughlin afterwards stood trial with the detective for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Coughlin found frequent opportunity to visit Ed Spelman, at Peoria, while working on the case, and is accused of having played into the hands of both sides during the game, but he never found the dynamiters.

At another time during the fight between the trust and the rebellious anti-trust distillers of Chicago one of the trust's agents was discovered taking notes in the Lynch distillery, and his life came near paying the penalty. A rope was placed around his neck, and he was ready to be launched hence, when the Lynch boys saved him from their employés.

But the greatest of all the sensational features of the fight came out in February, 1891, when Gibson was arrested as he was leaving a carriage to enter the Grand Pacific Hotel. He had just arrived with his wife from Peoria. He carried a small satchel which was taken in charge by government officials, who hurried Gibson over to the government building. In the satchel were found powerful chemicals, and the government officers produced an infernal machine which they charged Gibson had attempted to bribe Dewar to use. Thomas Dewar was a special government agent, whose duties gave him free access to all parts of the Lynch distillery. He said that he had agreed to use in the Shufeldt distillery a machine which would wreck the plant and then set fire to it, destroying $1,000,000 worth of property. In consideration of his services he was to be liberally paid in Whisky trust certificates and cash. He never had any intention of carrying out his part of the contract, and had entered into it just to lead Gibson on.

Experts examined the contrivance which Gibson is alleged to have gotten up. It consisted in part of a part of a gun barrel, arranged in a box. It was loaded with a bullet and powder, while the box contained other explosives, which, it was held, would have started fire and exploded the gun when brought in contact with such chemicals as were found in Gibson's satchel. The machine, according to Dewar, was to have been placed under one of the great tanks of the objectionable distillery. The bullet would have pierced the tank, the flames would have communicated with the spirits, and there would have been general havoc and destruction of life and property. Even Dewar and the man who placed it could not have escaped. The experts said the machine was an infernal device of the most fiendish and destructive character.

Gibson was indicted by the Federal grand jury for attempting to destroy government property and to bribe a government officer. The trust washed its hands of him, in a way. Judge Blodgett quashed those indictments, and the case was taken up by the State. Indictments were returned against Gibson, under the dynamite act, for attempted arson and for conspiracy to commit arson. Judge Collins quashed them all save the one that was nolled yesterday.

Just a year ago the Shufeldt-Lynch company capitulated to the trust, receiving an enormous price for the plant. Since that time nobody has looked for the conviction of Gibson. The ex-Secretary has been a broker, having an office near the trust's branch offices on Kinzie street since he got into trouble, and he has not suffered financially. His health has been broken, however, and several times during the winter it was thought that death would take his case out of the courts.

CONCERNING O'SULLIVAN'S CASE.

Said That the Supreme Court Will Hear Motion to Enter Judgment in October.

If rumor is correct the Supreme Court in the October term will entertain a motion to enter judgment in Patrick O'Sullivan's case, notwithstanding the death of the Cronin convict. Two weeks ago Monday Attorney W. S. Forrest went down to Springfield, where the Judges were holding the central branch, and made a motion to enter judgment in the case of the appeal of the dead iceman. The Judges, it is understood, told Mr. Forrest that the matter was not of a pressing nature now that the man was dead, and there was, therefore, no excuse for the court hearing the motion during the vacation of the Northern District which is held at Ottawa. The appeal was made to the Northern District and the court did not, under the circumstances, care to have the business of the Central District impeded with matters which belonged to the Northern District.

Attorney Forrest returned home after being assured that the court would inform him whether or not it had the time to hear the matter while sitting in Springfield. A few days ago Attorney Forrest received a letter from the Clerk of the Supreme Court instructing him to appear at Ottawa during the October term and renew his motion made at Springfield.

The letter has an important bearing on the Cronin case from the fact that it makes it certain that the Supreme Court is going to decide O'Sullivan's appeal as if his death had not occurred. Had this been otherwise, the court would have informed him immediately upon offer to make the motion that the death of the suppliant left them without jurisdiction, or constituted a "change of venue," as Judge Longenecker put it. Mr. Forrest made every effort to keep the matter quiet, and when asked about it refused to affirm or deny.

"It is true that I was at Springfield in the O'Sullivan case," he said, "but if you want to know what was done write to the Clerk of the Supreme Court."

SURVIVED HIS DAY OF DOOM.

George H. Painter Was Not Hanged Yesterday—Hopes for Acquittal.

Yesterday was the date set by Judge Collins for the execution of George H. Painter, who was convicted of the murder of Alice Martin. Luckily for Painter his attorney, Theodore G. Case, succeeded in getting a supersedeas from the Supreme Court, and Painter will not hang if at all before that body has examined the record. He continues to assert his innocence and thinks he will get a new trial and eventually be acquitted. He said yesterday:

"A half dozen reputable people, some of whom I didn't know, swore that I was in Gus Schiller's saloon when the murder must have been committed. The jury did not believe their statements, but I think the next one will. Then there is the possibility of our finding the man who did commit the crime. We have his description and have an idea who he is, but the trouble is to prove it."

Attorney T. G. Case is confident of the favorable outcome of the matter.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

Unknown Men Bind a Watchman and Then Fire a Building.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to fire Tobin & Hambers' boiler works at Twenty-second street and John's place. An unknown man approached Watchman Henry Falkenstein about 1 o'clock, as he was making his hourly trip around the building, and asked him if any help could be secured to mend a leaking boiler in a steamer that had just came up the river. The watchman said he would see what he could do. He turned to go around into the shop, when some one struck him on the head with a blunt instrument and knocked him down. When he came to his senses four men were standing over him, binding his hands behind his back with the suspenders which they had torn from his trousers. They placed a gag in his mouth so that he could not make an outcry and left him lying on the ground.

The men then ran to the rear end of the building in full view of the watchman and set fire to it. They seemed to have made all preparations to burn the structure, for a can of oil and a pile of dry wood and chips were found there later. The appearance of Officer Robert Cline probably saved the building. He saw the blaze while coming up Twenty-second street, and on coming nearer saw the four men at work. He tried to get to them before they saw him, but they heard his footsteps and ran. The officer gave chase, but in the darkness they made their escape.

Cline then began hunting for the watchman, and found him lying gagged and bound. He said he did not know any of the men, but was able to give a partial description of them. There has been a strike at the boiler works for two months, and it is said that the strikers have threatened to burn down the buildings. The police lay the incendiary plot at their door.

WARNING TO SMOKEMAKERS.

Inspector George Gives Notice to Various Concerns to Stop Obscuring the Sky.

Smoke Inspector George yesterday sent out notices warning the following that unless the smoke nuisance was abated suit would be entered:

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Chicago and Erie; Newman Bros., No. 15 Dix street; A. H. Pierce Manufacturing company, Green and Kinzie streets; Garden City Packing and Provision company, No. 14 Fulton street; Union Plating and Manufacturing company, No. 236 Carroll avenue; Woodruff Hotel, Twenty-first street and Wabash avenue; South Side Electric and Power company, Twenty-first and State streets; Cook Brewing company, Twenty-fourth street and South Park avenue; Peterson Shoddy factory, Wabansia and Hawthorne avenues; North Chicago Street railroad, Sheffield and Fullerton avenues; Arnold Bros., No. 45 West Randolph street; Anderson Pressed Brick company, Fullerton avenue and Asylum place; Fecker Brewing company, Bloomingdale road and Dudley street; Birk Bros., Hawthorne and Webster avenues; Sharp, Clark & Co., Fleetwood and Blanche streets; Chicago Brewing company, Nos. 64 to 76 West North avenue; Peter Hand Brewing company, Sheffield and North avenues; Independent Brewing company, Halsted and Smith streets; Central Manufacturing company, Washington and Market streets; Western Steel Work, No. 495 Wells street; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake street; Gates Building, Washington and Clinton streets; Chicago and Northwestern railroad company; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company; Illinois Central railroad company.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS OUT.

Two Gangs of Men Working for the Boynton Furnace Company Strike.

Tin and sheet iron job workers struck yesterday for the union scale at the Boynton Furnace company's works on Lake street. A gang of men working on a building at Goethe and Dearborn streets and another on a building at Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue went out.

The seventy-five mosaic and encaustic tile setters, marble workers, who struck at the Lexington Hotel, Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, were granted their demands by Contractors Sherman and Flavin after they had been out five hours.

The waiters' strike is taking a rest. No more mass meetings are being held. The strikers have almost all secured work. The strike was a sort of draw. Eleven restaurants granted the men's demands. Among them the largest were the Ashland, the Tacoma, and Fraser's. The larger oyster houses refused their demands and filled their places with non-union help. A running fight is still on between the larger restaurants and the waiters' union. Proprietors of these eating houses say they are furnishing first class service, and are glad the union men have left them.

Harrison and Cleveland in Fire.

Tonight the first production of this summer's great fireworks spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," will be given at the Amphitheater, Cottage Grove avenue and Sixtieth street. Manager Conable has completed every detail for the opening, and as special features of the pyrotechnical display portraits of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison will be given in fire. In the entertainment illustrating the Pompeiian carnival the following specialty people will appear: The three Droles, contortionists and tumblers; Cradoc, juggling Roman axes; Harry and Will Davis, lightweights; three Albions, gymnasts and acrobats; O'Rourke and Murray, wrestlers; tambourine and flower dance by ballet of Pompeiian maidens and Roman guards. Music will be furnished by the Second Regiment Band. The Illinois Central railroad will run special trains to and from the Amphitheater, leaving Randolph street at 7:35 and stopping at all stations as far as South Park.

Reported to Be Missing.

It was reported yesterday that John Vallelly, a young man in the employ of A. S. White & Co., Board of Trade brokers, had quietly left the city, and that as a consequence of his operations his employers are out something over $10,000. It is said that he had abundant opportunities to defraud the firm, and thus he has of late been speculating in its name. Vallelly came from Ireland, and has been in the employ of A. S. White & Co. for seven years. He has been married twice and bears the reputation of being steady and straightforward. His home was somewhere on West Adams street.

In Favor of the Cicero Sewer.

The celebrated Cicero special assessment case for a $350,000 sewer in Ridgeland avenue was terminated before Judge Brown of the County Court yesterday, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the improvement. The case has been on trial for a week, and there were a great a number of objections filed. Some people claimed that their property would not be benefited to the extent of the assessment and others complained that the assessment was not spread far enough. During the heavy storm the jury was taken out to view the premises and the situation was the strongest evidence that a large sewer was necessary.

Celebrate an Anniversary.

Two hundred members of the Caledonian Society of Chicago and a large number of their friends celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clark and Washington streets last night. An entertaining musical and literary program was rendered by members of the society. After the program the audience sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Auld Lang Syne."

Died of Smallpox.

John Triemort, the smallpox patient, died yesterday at the pest house. After reaching the hospital Thursday night he was given nourishment and went to bed complaining that he felt weak. Early in the morning he died. Funeral services were held at the hospital at noon. Chief Health Inspector Hayt conducted them. No more cases of smallpox have been reported, and the department hopes that the disease has been stamped out.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low rates. Drs. McChesney

NOBLE SIX HUNDRED.

THEY PASS THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL BALAKLAVA.

Chicago's Eleven High Schools Hold Graduating Exercises in the Auditorium—Supt. Lane Gives a Few Statistics and Explains the Objects of School Instruction—Diplomas Distributed by President Nettelhorst of the Board of Education—Addresses by Prominent Men.

Six hundred young women and young men, graduates from the eleven high schools in Chicago, took part in public graduating exercises at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon. The Auditorium was crowded to its utmost limit with the relatives and friends of the young folks, who were signalizing the closing of their school work so far as public schools are concerned. On the stage were the members of the Board of Education and a few invited guests, including William H. English of Indianapolis.

Of the 600 graduates between 400 and 500 were young women. The young men were so greatly in the minority that their black suits served only to relieve the white and pink of the girls' dresses. The seats used in the children's choruses rose from the front of the stage to the flies in the background, and every seat was filled. There were half a dozen negroes in the graduating classes this year.

The classes from the different schools were assigned to special places, and where class banners were in possession of schools they were displayed above the heads of the graduates.

D. R. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools and presiding officer, had a seat in the middle of the platform, with the members of the Board of Education on either side. He presented the Superintendent of Schools, Albert G. Lane, who said:

Supt. Lane's Address.

Before the law all persons under 21 years of age are infants. The public school system is a department of the government of the Nation and of the States. Education and intelligence are essential to the life and perpetuity of a republic. The claim that a child is entitled to the fullest possible opportunity for an education is based upon the natural endowments that God has given to a living soul. It has been decreed by the American people that every child has an inalienable right to an education, and that it is the duty of the State to provide that education. Our educational system is only partially developed; it claims the child from the age of 6 to 21 years; it aims to provide instruction adapted to the needs of all. Eighty-five per cent of the children in our schools are in the elementary department and are under 14 years of age. They are entitled to the very best instruction and training that can be given. But equal opportunity for culture and preparation for life's great work is the right of the 15 per cent who are in the higher departments of our educational system.

Many who have attended our high schools have been enabled to do so through the love and self-sacrifice of parents, to whom the money value of the services of their sons and daughters was a larger tax upon their resources than the taxes paid by any millionaire for the maintenance of high schools. Without the public high schools three-fourths of all that now enter them would never do more than attain the rudiments of an education. There are no barriers between the rich and the poor in our schools. The primary, grammar, and high schools and finally the State University offer ample facilities for all who will seek intellectual power. And I trust the day is not far distant when there will be a national university—a real university—sustained by the General Government, in which may be carried on original research and investigations in every department of moral, physical, and intellectual development.

The future of this government "of the people, by the people" will be determined by the high ideals, lofty patriotism, unselfish ambitions, and pure lives of broadly educated men and women, who shall present truth and control thought in our institutions of learning, in our literature, and in the public press.

Our schools do not attempt to prepare youth specifically for life's occupations. The claim that the system of public instruction is defective because the graduates are not capable of keeping a set of books, of sketching the plan of a building, of constructing a book case, of interpreting a State statute, of painting a landscape, or of making a dress, is not tenable. These graduates enter life with a discipline and training which has unfolded and developed their power of observation and reasoning. They are thus enabled to effectively prepare themselves for some special occupation in life. They are now ready to prepare for business—the law, teaching, painting, housekeeping, literary pursuits—any of the varied employments, having laid the foundations for special training in the public schools.

The study of languages will enable them to think definitely and to express their thoughts clearly; the study of history and literature will enable them to form correct judgments upon the social questions of the day, and to be representatives of all that is best in human progress; the study of the sciences will put them in contact with all the discoveries and inventions which are making the present time the age of scientific investigations.

These graduates come to you endowed with the power which study has given them through the public school system. It has trained them to a public intelligence, to a knowledge of human rights and duties, to a noble manhood and womanhood. We know that the technical knowledge acquired in the different branches will fade away. In a few years the Latin grammar will be an unused book; the instruction in mathematics will be forgotten; facts in ancient history will be recalled with difficulty; but the thought power acquired in all their studies will be used in a thousand varied ways and will make these young people efficient men and women, potent in the world's work.

To the Board of Education I present the graduates of the Chicago High Schools for 1892.

Advocates Compulsory Education.

President Nettelhorst replied for the Board of Education in a brief speech in which he complimented the members of the graduating class, in all of whom he took the greatest pride. But few of the pupils entering the primary grades went through the entire course and finally graduated, in fact few completed the grammar school course. A compulsory school law which would compel parents to send their children to school not for sixteen weeks, but for the entire forty weeks of the school year, would improve the minds and morals of the young. The law would have to be one that could be thoroughly enforced.

In closing President Nettelhorst gave some good advice to the members of the class, and his remarks met with the approval of the audience.

The high school graduates, under the leadership of Prof. L. Tomlins, sang the "Spring Song," with piano accompaniment.

Mayor Washburne was down for an address, but he sent word that important city business had prevented his coming, and therefore he sent Corporation Counsel Miller as his substitute. Mr. Miller told of the good derived in after life from school training. There was nothing in one's after career that was not to some extent the result of the training received during school days. There was nothing in American institutions in which Americans took more pride than in the free public school system of the country.

Ex-Controller W. J. Onahan spoke briefly of the coming men and women who must take upon their own shoulders the burdens the men and women of the present bore. He thought the hopes now held by the members of the class would in future be more than realized.

Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, spoke briefly, referring to the changes that had come since the days when he and others in the audience had passed through a similar scene, when their friends had gathered to do them honor, as they were doing honor to the graduating class of '92. He asked of the members of the class if the work done by them during their school days had been done merely as a means to secure graduation or had been for the good that would come from it. Not more than 10 per cent of the graduates of the high schools of the country continued their labors in colleges and schools of technique, but he hoped a greater per cent of the Chicago High School graduates would continue their courses in mental development. The people of America wanted an American education, and in his opinion the time would soon come, if it had not already arrived, when there would be no necessity of any young man or young woman going to foreign countries to complete an education. Then, too, with the Chautauqua course, the university extension, and the lecture bureaus, there was no reason why any one should give up study because of a necessity for entering business life.

Prof. A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, spoke of the work in high schools and said for those of Chicago that they were untrammeled by custom and left free to adopt such improvements in the system of teaching as were being originated.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the class and audience.

Says the Outlook Is Not So Bad.

"The last monthly reports show," said George Hincliff, "that June 1 there were only four leading brickmakers who had any brick to sell, and their entire combined stocks only amounted to 4,200,000, scarcely enough to serve contractors one busy day. But there will be no famine in brick, for a modern brickyard does not depend on the weather for its output. Matters have had to temporarily suspend. But I believe nobody has yet stopped building for lack of brick, and I think very few will. When the weather is too bad to make brick it is too bad to lay any. There is no doubt, however, but that many are inconvenienced by the short supply. I don't think it would have been so bad, however, had it not been for the millions of old brick which have been placed on the market by the tearing down of buildings. These old brick have enabled many contractors to keep on with work, which otherwise they might have to suspend. I do not think that brick will go any higher than it is, and if it reaches $7 a thousand that will be the extreme. Brick in this city has been up to $13 and $14 a thousand, and last year sold for $4 and $4.50. There are sixty-two large brickmakers and scores of smaller ones which will be turning out brick after some days of fine weather. Some of these big yards make as high as 390,000 a day, and several of them from 100,000 to 200,000. With modern methods and drying kilns it will not take all of them long to supply any demand the market may make."

Nine and a Half Inches of Rain.

The total rainfall for the month of June, according to the records of the Weather Bureau, amounted to a little more than eight and a half inches at the time of issuing the report, at 7 o'clock Thursday evening. Between that hour and daylight yesterday morning .78 inch of rain fell, making nine and a half inches for June and six days more in which to add to the amount. The weather was clear yesterday, the ninth clear day during the month. The forecast for today is fair weather.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 69 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 69; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 70; 1 p. m., 72; 3 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 74. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.55.

Attempted to Commit Murder.

Three men tried to kill Julius Wittenberg, who keeps a bakery in the basement of No. 583 South Canal street, Thursday night. Wittenberg heard noises and loud talking on the sidewalk above him about 5 o'clock in the evening, and somebody's threats to shoot caused him to go up and see what was the matter. He had just reached the top of the basement stairs when three men opened fire on him with revolvers. A bullet had passed through the calf of his leg. An officer caught two of the men, who gave their names as Henry Crisbaum and John Joyce, and locked them up at the Maxwell Street Station. They were called for hearing in Justice Dooley's court yesterday morning, and asked for a continuance until June 29.

No Circus on the North Side.

The excessive rains have interfered with the arrangements of the Barnum & Bailey circus. The circus had been advertised to show Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday on the North Side. Two hundred men were at work all week trying to drain the grounds, but the grounds are now under water to a depth of three or four feet. Agents were sent in search of some other spot on the North Side, but they have been unable to find a place sufficiently dry and large enough for the show. The managers have decided, therefore, not to exhibit on the North Side next week, but to show all the week on the South Side. There will be the usual parade Monday morning on the South Side.

Harry Pratt Falls Four Stories.

Harry Pratt, 19 years old, living at No. 193 West Madison street, fell four stories through an elevator shaft in the new building at No. 246 West Madison street yesterday afternoon and received internal injuries, from which the physicians at the County Hospital say he cannot recover. John Cearson of No. 1732 Michigan avenue, a 9-year-old boy, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Chicago and Eastern Illinois passenger-train at the crossing of the Illinois Central tracks. He was riding on a north-bound freight and jumped off before a north-bound passenger.

Charged with Stealing a Wheel.

Fred M. Delevan was arrested by Officer P. J. Feeney of Hyde Park yesterday on the charge of having stolen a bicycle belonging to Thomas Haisley of No. 87 Forty-third street. The machine was found in a repair shop on Forty-third street. It had been left there by Fred Delevan. When Delevan called for it he was arrested. The number on the bicycle had been stamped out. Delevan said that he came by the bicycle honestly and that he was prepared to show his bill of sale for it when he was taken before a Justice. Delevan bears a good reputation.

Fined for Theft.

George Williams, of Kansas City, was fined $50 yesterday by Justice Blume for stealing a watch from A. C. Toncracy of No. 40 South Morgan street. Burglars have made three attempts to enter his place, and W. R. Good of No. 48 Morgan street, says he has been robbed four times. Nos. 42, 44 and 46 on the same street have also been entered by thieves.

John Slitz Kills Himself.

John Slitz, who lived with his wife and two children at No. 801 North Halsted street, shot himself yesterday afternoon at Orchard and Center streets. He died instantly, and his body was taken to the County Morgue. It is said that bad health was the cause of his committing suicide.

Books for the University Arrive.

Two hundred and forty-two of the famous Koehler antiquarian collection of books were received at the Custom-House yesterday. The entire collection was purchased in Berlin for the University of Chicago at a cost of $250,000. The collection will come in free of duty.

Closed by the Sheriff.

The business of A. D. Nye, a dry-goods dealer at No. 1009 West Harrison street, was closed by the Sheriff on a confession of judgment for $3,200 in favor of the John V. Farwell company.

Tired.

I am tired tonight, and something—
The wind, maybe, or the rain,
Or the cry of the bird in the copse outside—
Has brought back the past and its pain.
And I feel, as I sit here thinking,
That the hand of a dead old June
Has reached out hold of my heart's loose strings,
And is drawing them up in tune.

I am tired tonight, and I miss you
And long for you, love, through tears;
And it seems but today that I saw you go—
You who have been gone for years;
And I seem to be newly lonely,
I, who am so much alone;
And the strings of my heart are well in tune,
But they have not the same old tone.

I am tired, and that old sorrow
Sweeps down the bed of my soul,
As a turbulent river might suddenly break
Away from a dam's control.
It beareth a wreck on its bosom,
A wreck with a snow-white sail,
And the hand on my heartstrings thrums away,
But they only respond with a wail.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Three First-Class New York Excursions Over the Pennsylvania Short Lines from Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Company will sell first-class excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return on Tuesday, July 5th, on Wednesday, July 6th, and on Thursday, July 7th, and will run special trains on those dates, properly equipped, on the fast schedule of the celebrated Keystone Express, leaving Chicago at 10:45 a. m. Over the Mountains by daylight. Very low rates. Return tickets available until August 15th. For particulars address LUCE, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

New York and Return, $16.

July 5, 6, and 7, the Wabash railroad will sell tickets to New York and return at a very low rate of $16. Are you interested? Then write F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., No. 201 Clark street, for excursion folder, giving maps, rates, routes, etc.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

EVANSTON CELEBRITIES.

AND THE WAY THEY ARE TALKED ABOUT BEHIND THEIR BACKS.

One Business-Man in Particular Gets Thoroughly Turned Inside Out—Weighed in the Balances and Tried in the Crucible of Two Depot Philosophers—Is Such Gossip Justifiable?

It was in the Northwestern depot. A reporter was making for the train, with eyes and ears open, the chronic condition in which most reporters are supposed to exist, whether eating or drinking, waking or sleeping, traveling with their wives, or traveling for pleasure.

Two men were commenting freely upon the crowd around them. One was apparently a country cousin and the other a Chicago business-man. Both were philosophers in their way.

"I never saw a man in my life," the countryman was saying, "or a woman either that I did not want to know something of their history. Some mighty interesting-looking people about here."

"Yes," was the reply. "The trains for Evanston carry some of the brainiest men and women who go in and out of Chicago. There is Miss Willard, for instance; you have heard of her; everybody in the United States knows her as the most energetic and effective temperance worker in America. She lives at Evanston, and her home, 'Rest Cottage,' is the resort of more men and women prominent in her line of work than any other place you can mention. Lady Henry Somerset was one of her guests during her visit in this country."

"Yes, I know a great deal about Miss Willard; have read lots about her in the papers. But who is that tall, well-dressed fellow going down-stairs with a bunch of flowers in his hand? He looks as though there was something in his makeup."

"You are right; there is. He lives in Evanston, also. His name is T. B. Nisbett. Ever heard of him?"

"No, I don't know that I have."

"Well, he is quite a character. Before he ever came here he used to be President of the Minnesota State Sunday-School Association. At present he is a great Christian Endeavor man, President of the Cook County division and State Superintendent of Missionary Work. He is just the man for that sort of thing."

"Sort of schemer, I guess."

"Nothing of the sort. What makes him successful in this kind of work is his gift of song and his power as a speaker. He has a rich baritone voice, and if you could hear him sing a gospel song you would not soon forget it."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir. He can sing a man out of himself when he is feeling well. Then he is a convincing speaker. When he begins to talk Christian Endeavor the young men stop looking at the girls, the girls stop looking at the boys, and everything is quiet until he gets through, I tell you. He can convince anybody of anything pretty nearly."

"Why; he ought to be a minister."

"Guess not. I hate to see a good business-man spoiled to make a poor minister, and you know that happens sometimes."

"Good business man too?"

"That is what he is. He is the greatest real-estate salesman I ever saw. When he makes up his mind to sell a friend a piece of real estate he generally succeeds."

"Awful cute fellow, I suppose."

"That isn't exactly the word. He is just honest and a good judge of property, that's all. A man who is simply cute has to get a new customer every time he makes a deal, but Nisbett makes his sales to his acquaintances, and the longer they have known him the easier it is for him to sell. You see, he is one of those men who believe that honesty is the best policy, and I confess that so far as he is concerned the rule seems to work first-rate. He can sell real estate where any other salesman couldn't get a hearing. Everybody who knows him knows that when he offers to sell a man a parcel of land he has considered the man's interests just as carefully as he has his own, and to people who are not the best judges of property and titles that is quite an object."

"I guess I'll get him to sell my farm."

"Well, I guess not. Your farm is no account, you know that; and you can't get Nisbett to handle it."

"In the name of sense, then, what does he handle?"

"He deals in Evergreen Park property."

Just then the trainman yelled: "Passengers for Ravenswood, Evanston, Wilmette, Lakeside, Glencoe, and Lake Forest, all aboard!" and the couple gathered up their traps and followed Nesbitt down to the train, thus shutting off the reporter (who was not headed that way) from hearing other Evanston celebrities discussed, as no doubt they were by these two philosophers. But is it just the time to conduct a personal conversation so publicly that it finds its way into the newspapers?

HOTEL RIVERVIEW.

On the Kankakee.

This beautiful resort, within convenient distance of Chicago, is now open for the season. Convenient trains by the Illinois Central railroad between Chicago and Kankakee, where the hotel is situated, and special ticket rates as follows: Thirty-ride family commutation, good six months, $25; ten-ride family commutation, good six months, $11.20; fifty-four ride individual monthly, $15; twenty-five ride individual, good six months, $14. Single round-trip tickets: Good only on day purchased, $1.70; good from Chicago on Saturday and for return on Monday, $1.70; good for two days, $2; good for thirty days, $2.25.

Sixteen Dollars to New York and Return via the B. and O. R. R.

July 5 to 7 inclusive the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return at the rate of $16 for the round trip. Tickets will be valid for return passage until August 15, and will be good for stop over at Deer Park, the famous mountain resort of the Alleghanies, and also at Washington, D. C. Tickets to New York and return via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will also be on sale at the offices of the principal roads throughout the West.

Attractive Picnic Grounds.

Several desirable dates may yet be had for Chicago's most beautiful and select outing grounds, "Island Park," in the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, upon application at Room 415 First National Bank Building.

ENGAGED.

GOLDSMITH—LEWIS—Mira Goldsmith and Eugene Lewis, Chicago. At home next three Sundays, 583 La Salle-av.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Christian Bergh, Louise Hamilton	21—19
Otto Handke, Evanston, Emelee Ehlers, same	27—27
Peter Hoff, Mary Galom	26—22
Julius Boldt, Emelee Jungeberg	28—28
Richard L. Downing, Annie Wehausen	33—30
Carl Knigge, Louise Lange	26—22
Edward Davies, Miriam Jeremiah	47—44
Otto Chrust, Anna Herrig	25—25
Josef Meklcas, Katie Jeran	23—21
Walentj Smialek, Elzbrieta Berend	24—18
Adam Muller, Marie Danzar	42—46
August Grantz, Christine M. Roed	36—28
John Wessendorf, Josephine N. Bender	57—49
Hector McLean, Jordan Beach	34—25
Carl E. O'Dell, Annie C. Anderson	25—27
William H. Baker, Anna Mary Hubir	22—28
John J. Sonney, Margaret McIlwain	36—30
Jeremiah Ryan, Mary Wickers	26—18
John Woodward, Jackson, Nellie Reynor	50—50
Emil Wendland, Antonia Han	28—18
John Dvorak, Cary, Nettie Mracek, same	22—19
Grant Douglas, Florence E. Decatur	26—17
Frank E. Hanson, Margaret J. Coffey	22—19
Josef Armak, Mary Pohyka	20—19
Emil West, Albertine Carlson	30—34
Gustav Grafe, Bertha Steiter	31—24
Harry W. Sumers, Henrietta Mackenzie	28—18
Michael McEnerny, Kate Coralan	35—30
Isaac Parsons, Ada Lewis	22—19
Andrew Wotrubi, Mary Gill	23—23
Casmer Sakowski, Mary Wysocka	23—20
Hermann Stumpf, Babetta Frolich	21—19
Nels Olson, Annie Bergeland	25—24
Jajub Smichowics, Wikborya Teika	27—25
Frank Alfred Bardy, Johanna E. Orn	37—22
Samuel M. Phelps, Minnesota, Saddie E. Grass, Boston	29—21
Stanislaus Pakiekowski, Stanislaus Witkowski	22—20
Archibald Backler, Jane Rose	23—25
George E. Davis, Rose Breitenbach	24—21
Anthony Steltman, Julia Curzan	26—22
Robert J. Boulton, Marie Nichols	29—26

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM CLASSES will reopen Monday forenoon, June 27, in the Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st. Evening classes in drawing Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; also day classes now open there. Elocution classes also resumed. Special summer school opens Tuesday, July 5. Send for catalogue.

MRS. LILLIAN G. KEYS OF PHILADELPHIA will lecture on "Dominant Forces in the Progress of the World's History" at Plymouth Congregational Church Sunday evening, June 26.

THE WEDNESDAY EVENING CLASS IN theosophy will meet at the residence of H. M. Smith, 203 40th-st., at 8 p. m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Forecast for Saturday: The barometer continues high over the Dakotas, and the pressure has increased generally throughout the region east of the Mississippi. The increase in pressure has been greatest over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and on the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts. The barometer is low north of the lower lake region. Secondary disturbances are central over Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley, and the barometer has fallen rapidly to the north of Montana. It is generally cooler, except in the South Atlantic States and Northern New England. The temperature is rising rapidly in the extreme Northwest and over the plateau region. Rain has fallen throughout the Southern States and the Ohio Valley. Light local showers are reported from the lower lake region, Vermont, Colorado, and South Dakota. The cool wave will continue to move southeastward, covering the central valleys Saturday, and cooler weather may be expected on the Atlantic coast south of New York Saturday and Sunday, preceded by showers.

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, north winds, cooler in south portions.

For Iowa, generally fair, north winds, becoming variable, cooler in extreme east, slightly warmer in extreme northwest portion.

For Lower Michigan, fair, north winds, slightly warmer in north portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipita'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.00	82	84	S. E.	Fair	.10
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	62	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass	29.98	64	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	68	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill	29.98	84	88	S.	Cl'udy	......
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	82	94	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.06	62	66	S. E.	Fair	.02
Chicago	30.06	64	74	N.	Fair	.02
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	74	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	.38
Cleveland, O.	29.90	72	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia	30.10	72	78	N. W.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo	30.04	68	70	S. W.	Fair	.01
Des Moines, Ia	30.18	66	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Detroit, Mich	29.94	66	78	N. E.	Fair	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.16	70	70	N. E.	Clear	......
Dubuque, Ia	30.08	70	78	N. W.	Fair	......
Duluth, Minn	30.00	70	72	N.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa	29.88	72	74	N. E	Clear	......
Galveston, Tex	30.06	82	84	S. E	Cl'udy	......
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30.02	68	76	N. W	Fair	......
Green Bay, Wis	30.06	70	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont	30.02	68	68	N.	Fair	......
Huron, S. D.	30.24	60	68	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianapolis, Ind	29.98	78	92	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	80	94	S. W.	Fair	Trace
Kansas City, Mo	30.08	78	80	N.	Clear	......
Keokuk, Ia	30.08	74	80	N. W.	Clear	......
Knoxville, Tenn	30.06	74	88	E.	Cl'udy	.01
La Crosse, Wis	30.12	68	72	N. W.	Fair	......
Louisville, Ky	29.96	84	92	S. W.	Fair	.26
Manistee, Mich	30.06	64	68	N.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	30.08	58	62	N.	Clear	......
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	80	84	W.	Fair	.06
Miles City	30.14	60	68	N.	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee, Wis	30.04	68	74	Calm.	Fair	......
Minnedosa	30.16	62	66	E.	Cl'udy	......
Montreal	29.84	68	74	S.	Cl'udy	......
Montrose	29.84	88	90	N. W.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.24	64	66	N.	Cl'udy	......
New Orleans, La	30.06	78	90	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	29.96	66	80	S. E.	Fair	......
Norfolk, Va						
Omaha, Neb	30.20	68	72	N.	Fair	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	68	74	W.	Cl'udy	......
Pensacola, Fla						
Pierre, S. D.	30.26	58	60	Calm.	Cl'udy	.04
Philadelphia, Pa						
PortHuron, Mich	30.00	62	72	N.	Clear	......
Pueblo, Colo	30.06	68	74	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Rapid City, S. D.	30.22	54	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	82	92	N. E.	Clear	......
St. Paul, Minn	30.18	66	70	W.	Cl'udy	......
Salt Lake City, Ut	29.82	86	88	S.	Clear	......
Sioux City, Ia	30.22	62	66	N.	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Ill	30.02	76	86	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo	30.04	90	90	S. W.	Cl'udy	.74
Toledo, O.	29.98	74	78	N.	Clear	Trace
Vicksburg, Miss						
Portland, Ore						
San Francisco						

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, City of Rome, from Glasgow; La Lesbage, from Antwerp.
Liverpool—Arrived, Tauric, from New York.
Browhead—Passed, Etruria, from New York.
Scilly—Passed, Westernland, from New York.
Kinsale—Passed, Kansas, from Boston; Bostonia, from Boston.
Boston—Arrived, British Empire, from London.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insert tonfree

ADAMS—June 24, Lucinda Charlotte Adams. Funeral from residence of husband, 1080 W. Adams, Sunday at 2 o'clock.

BLATHERWICK—June 22, Norman E. Blatherwick, aged 47 years. Funeral Saturday, 1 p. m., at 226 Irving-av. Interment at Rosehill.

CONNOLLY—June 23, John Connolly, aged 20 years. Funeral Saturday, June 25, from his late residence, 401 Austin-av., to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CRANGLE—June 23, at residence of her son-in-law, J. E. Campbell, 404 S. Morgan-st., Mrs. E. J. Crangle, nee Fitzsimmons. Funeral Saturday, June 25, at 10 a. m., by C., M. and St. P. cars to Calvary.

GLOVER—Charles L., at Bakersfield, Cal., June 17, eldest son of the late Joseph N. and Frances Glover of Chicago, aged 36 years. Harrisburg, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., papers please copy.

HEFFRON—June 24, Maggie Heffron, beloved daughter of Catherine Heffron, aged 19 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, June 26, at 11 a. m., from 773 Austin-av., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HALL—The funeral of John A. Hall, editor of the *Switchman's Journal* of this city, will take place from his late residence in Downer's Grove this morning. A special train will leave the C., B. and Q. Depot at 10 a. m. conveying all members of the Masonic switchmen's organization.

JONES—At 2346 Calumet-av., Friday, June 24, Mrs. Frances Ann Jones. Burial Sunday at Oakwoods. Funeral private.

LUDLOW—Carrie Hartwell Ludlow, wife of George M. Ludlow. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. from 646 W. Adams-st.

McMAHON—June 24, at 7:30 a. m., Francis James, only son of Cornelius J. and Lillian M. McMahon (nee O'Hara), aged 1 year 4 months and 12 days. Funeral from residence of his grandmother, Mrs. O'Hara, 365 W. 12th-st., June 26, at 10:30 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

McNAMARA—June 22, Alice Maria, aged 5 months, daughter of J. H. and Maud McNamara. Funeral 10:30 a. m. Saturday, June 25, from residence, 951 Spaulding-av., to Mount Olivet.

MORGAN—June 23, Lillian Flagg Morgan. Funeral Saturday at 2:30 from 3825 Indiana-av.

PHELPS—Inez Phelps, daughter of George C. and the late Laurie A. Phelps, June 24, at 1:10 a. m. Funeral at house, 342 61st-st., Sunday, 26th, at 9:30 a. m.

PHILIPS—The funeral of Mrs. J. Stuart Philips will take place from her late residence in Riverside, Ill., Sunday, July 26, at 10 a. m., by carriage from Union Depot to Graceland.

RICKEY—In this city, June 24, 1892, at No. 147 Laughton-st., Willis E., only son of E. J. and Amanda Rickey, aged 22 years and 6 months. Interment at Creston, Ogle Co., Ill.

RUROEDE—George, beloved brother of Fred and Carl, Wednesday, June 22, at the age of 16 years and 2 months. Private funeral Sunday morning, June 26, at 10 o'clock from 188 E. Ohio-st.

SCHRADER—Charles Schrader, aged 57 years and 10 months. Funeral Saturday, June 25, at 1 o'clock, to Waldheim.

STEVERS—At 190 Laflin-st., June 23, Theodosia A. Stevers, wife of M. D. F. Stevers. Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
EVERY NIGHT ALL SUMMER.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA COMPANY in
ALI BABA
OR MORGIANA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.
Ladies and Children Enjoy the Monster of the Cavern, Funny Donkey, Acrobatic Lion, Giant Butterfly, Electric March, Animated Statues, Cavern of Coins, Enchanted Waterfall, Demon Dance, Prismatic Fountain, Jewel Ballet, Revolving Garden.
MATINEE PRICES, 25c to $1.00. ADMISSION, 50c.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Michigan-av. and 16th-st.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30—TONIGHT AT 8:15.
BALL-ROOM PROGRAMME.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS
50 MEMBERS FROM THE THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA 50
Under the direction of MAX BENDIX.
Tickets now on sale at Lyon & Potter's, 174 Wabash avenue. ADMISSION—25 and 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
MATINEE TODAY—
EVERYBODY IS LAUGHING WITH THE TALENTED COMEDIAN THOMAS Q.
SEABROOKE
In the Funniest of Comic Opera Hits,
ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.
Great Scenery, Great Music, Great Ballet, Great Fun. Can't Be Equaled. Fifth Week.

McVICKER'S—TONIGHT.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
IRISH WIT. IRISH COMEDY. IRISH MUSIC.
A story of an Irish Hearthstone.
MY COLLEEN
A Company Unexcelled. Beautiful Scenery.
Next Production—The Great Sensation of New York and Boston, "MARGARET FLEMING."

NANA The most Marvelous and Astonishing Picture to be seen in any part of the world. Now on exhibition daily at
205 STATE-ST. (Near Adams).
Suchorowsky's Superb Painting, NANA, a representation of the nude form in the highest perfection, yet so idealized as to give offense to none. Hours 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cts.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
ONE WEEK—Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
ZEB New Hoosier Comedy Drama, CLOD-HOPPER. ZEB
Next Sunday—THE INSIDE TRACK, with a Great Variety Bill.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.
Washington Park Club
1892 RACES 1892
SUMMER MEETING,
BEGINNING
TODAY
☆ DERBY
☆ DAY.
FIVE GRAND RACES,
INCLUDING THE
AMERICAN DERBY,
With 12 Starters.
Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m.
RAIN OR SHINE.
Badges on sale at office, Room 32, Palmer House.
GENERAL ADMISSION to Grounds and Grand Stand, $1.00.
Admission to Grand Stand and Paddock, $1.50.
SEASON TICKETS, including admission to Paddock, $25.00.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R., STATE-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE LINES LAND PASSENGERS AT MAIN ENTRANCE.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
EXPRESS RACE TRAINS,
Running directly to entrance gate, within a stone's throw of the Grand Stand, leave as follows:

From Central Depot.	From Van Buren-st.	From 22d-st.	From 39th-st.	From Hyde Park.
*11:00 am.	11:03 am.	11:10 am.	11:18 am.	11:26 am.
*12:30 pm.	12:33 pm.	12:40 pm.	12:48 pm.	12:56 pm.
1:00 pm.	1:02 pm.	EXPRESS—Do not stop south of Van Buren-st.		
1:10 pm.	1:12 pm.			
1:20 pm.	1:22 pm.			
*1:35 pm.	1:38 pm.	1:45 pm.	1:53 pm.	2:01 pm.
1:50 pm.	1:52 pm.	EXPRESS—Do not stop south of Van Buren-st.		
2:00 pm.	2:02 pm.			
2:10 pm.	2:12 pm.			
*2:30 pm.	2:33 pm.	2:40 pm.	2:48 pm.	2:56 pm.
*2:45 pm.	2:48 pm.	2:55 pm.	3:03 pm.	3:11 pm.

*Regular trains stopping at all stations.
RETURN EXPRESS TRAINS
For Central Depot will leave the track immediately after the races. On Derby Day a train will leave the track immediately after the "Derby" is run. On July 4 and Saturdays during the season a train will return directly after the principal race is run, and on other days if the number to return will warrant the running of such train. These trains to be followed by LOCAL TRAINS, stopping at all points.
Fare for the Round Trip 25c
Fare for the Round Trip, including entrance to the Races and Grand Stand ... $1.25
From Stations north of and including 39th-st.
Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, 194 Clark-st., Central Depot, foot of Randolph-st.; Van Buren-st., Sixteenth-st., Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park.
PURCHASE TICKETS, AS FULL FARE WILL BE CHARGED ON TRAINS.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
AMPHITHEATRE
Cottage Grove Ave & 60th St
PAIN'S
Last Days of Pompeii
TONIGHT, and Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Eves.
GRANDEST PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTION OF PAST AND PRESENT AGES.
HOW TO GET TO POMPEII.
Take Cottage Grove and State-st. cable or Illinois Central cars.
SPECIAL—The Illinois Central Ry. Co. will sell tickets at suburban stations as far south as Hyde Park good for round trip, including admission to Pompeii, for 60 cents. Special trains leaving Randolph-st. station at 7:35 p. m., stopping at all stations and landing people at the Pompeii grounds, returning immediately after performance.
Admission, 50c; Chairs, 75c; Boxes, seating five, $5.
TICKETS AT LYON & HEALY'S.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK AND TONIGHT AT 8:15.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY
Will Present Lord Tennyson's Poetic Comedy,
The FORESTERS.
Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.
June 27, Mr. DALY'S FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday .... TAMING THE SHREW
Tues. Eve. and Wed. Mat. ...... TAMING THE SHREW
Wed. and Thur. Eve. .... SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat. .... AS YOU LIKE IT
Sat. Night, farewell performance ...... NANCY & CO.

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CHICAGO FIRE.
MICHIGAN-AV., Near WIGWAM.
A superbly grand and thrilling reproduction of the burning of Chicago.
The Sight and Sensation of the city. New and startling Effects.
OPEN 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

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AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS .... Proprietors
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Brightest! Wittiest! Prettiest!
THE ONE POSITIVE NOVELTY,
Audran's Charming Music, MISS
HELYETT!
Belasco's Brightest Comedy.
The Latest Sensation—THE SERPENTINE DANCE.

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WABASH-AV. AND PANORAMA-PLACE.
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MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE, Bet. State & Dearborn.
Tel. 2198. SAM. T. JACK, Prop. & Manager.
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50 Handsomest Ladies on Earth. 50
A Wigwam Filled With Beautiful Women. Ten Degrees Cooler Than the Sidewalk Shade. Two Big Shows every day. Prices Mat. 25, 50. Night, 25, 50, 75.

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Whallen & Martell's grand spectacular
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Represented by fifty people.
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H. R. JACOBS .... Sole Manager.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Summer prices—25c, 50c, 75c—no higher. All this week the Ideal Juvenile Opera Company in
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
The coolest theater in the city.
Next Sunday—"TANGLED UP."

BASEBALL TODAY.
Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
Louisville vs. Chicagos.
GAME CALLED 3:45 P. M.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY
And a Delegate from Jarvis Section. Dick Crolius as Uncle Dan'l. Every afternoon and night. Ally Baby's Quadrille.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892.

WHAT ONE ADVERTISER THINKS.

I have always thought and placed The Chicago Tribune as the leading paper in the West, and while there are other good papers in Chicago, none of them as a newspaper in the broadest and best interpretation of that word can equal The Tribune.—*Willard Everett, Manager Advertising Department, Hood's Sarsaparilla.*

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Derby day at Washington Park for eight years past has been the event of the season, not alone in racing, but in society circles as well. Recognizing this fact, The Tribune will in tomorrow's issue give a complete history of the race, the scenes at the track, lists of the spectators and their rigs, and interesting gossip of the day. This will be accompanied by something notable in the way of artistic illustrations.

Ophir Farm, in Westchester County, New York, is the beautiful home of Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for Vice-President. There, surrounded by everything that an abundance of money and fine artistic tastes can supply, he lives happily with his charming family. The place and its owner are described and illustrated in tomorrow's Tribune.

According to a correspondent who has recently made the journey the Philippines still present many wide stretches which civilization has not penetrated. Some of the finest views of the country around Luzon and Trinidad will be given in tomorrow's Tribune.

The Sunday-schools of Chicago require the direction of a large number of devoted men and women. A dozen typical superintendents will be talked about in tomorrow's Tribune.

Southern California's beautiful climate and great natural attractions have been responsible for the colony of former citizens of Chicago now located in and about Pasadena. Elaborate illustrations from photographs of these transplanted Chicago homes will be found in tomorrow's Tribune.

Advance sheets of the new collections of the personal and political writings of Grover Cleveland will be noticed in tomorrow's Tribune.

Iowa claims to have the only Masonic library in the world. It will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's Tribune.

How in the name of Jeffersonian-Calhoun-Jeff Davis Democracy did the Indiana delegates suppose that a Democratic convention would nominate an ex-Republican for Vice-President? Suppose that Grover, if elected, should die during his term of office, then the Presidential chair would be filled by a half-breed apostate Republican! The bare thought was too much for the old followers of Gen. Jackson.

Harrison is a lucky fellow. When his friends had given up nearly all hope of carrying Indiana this fall against Cleveland and Gray the Democratic convention came to his assistance and knocked Gray off the ticket and substituted Stevenson of Illinois—Cleveland's postoffice headsman. There will be precious little fire and fury for Stevenson in Hoosierdom at the polls next fall. There are a good many ex-Republicans in the Democratic party in Indiana. Each one feels that he has been snubbed and insulted and is not wanted by the Bourbon party.

The Ohio delegates were far from pleased with the nomination of the "stuffed prophet" and talked their feelings right out in meetin'.

One of Senator Brice's lieutenants said: "We ought to give Cleveland a running mate as dead as himself and accentuate his defeat. I am in favor of putting any d— fool on the ticket who wants to go on."

Other sore-head Buckeyes professed to derive consolation from the ultra free trade platform adopted by the convention. They all voted for the bloody-raw free trade substitute plank and helped to cram it down the throats of the straddlers and expediency trimmers.

Thousands of Republicans are in full accord with the Democratic platform in its reference to the Sherman act of July, 1890. That law ought to be repealed, or at least suspended, till a satisfactory substitute for it can be provided. The Sherman act has done all the good it can do in augmenting the volume of the currency, and it is likely to prove injurious to the country if allowed to continue in force much longer, as it threatens to increase the circulation founded on silver at 68 cents per dollar to a point where it will be difficult if not impossible to maintain that at a parity with gold. So that many Republicans are willing to indorse the Democratic platform in its demand that the Silver law of July, 1890, be repealed.

The New York stock market continues dull and rather heavy. The local market is still extremely dull. The engagements of gold for export this week already amount to over $5,000,000. Sterling rates continue unchanged. New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium. —The leading markets at Chicago were quiet and ruled steady. There was still some uneasiness over the Hatch bill, but at the close grain showed little change from the latest prices of the previous day. July wheat was ⅛ cent lower, corn and oats unchanged, cash rye firm, barley steady, flax ⅛ cent lower, July pork 7½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

M. L. Wood, delegate from the Fourth District of Alabama, and one of the men in the delegation who came to Chicago for the purpose of making David B. Hill the nominee of the convention, says he cannot go home with the same hopefulness for success that he would have carried with him had the great Tammany candidate been successful.

"As far as the State is concerned, with us it will be just the same as if Hill had been nominated. Alabama can always roll up its 50,000 to 70,000 majority for the Democratic nominee. Personally I was a Hill man. I favored him because he was an able man and the exponent of organized Democracy, as against the mugwump proclivities of Cleveland. You know we've got a pretty strong machine down in our State."—*From Convention Reports.*

That "50,000 to 70,000 Democratic majority" in a State which would be close and doubtful if voting was fair and free unblushingly confesses that tens of thousands of Republicans are disfranchised or counted out in Alabama. It requires "a pretty strong machine" to change a State which is close into a 70,000 Confederate stronghold. Alabama is one of the "Solid South" pledged to vote for anybody or any platform to defeat the party which overthrew and destroyed the Southern Democratic secession and pro-slavery rebellion.

The rainfall in this city during so much of June as has elapsed is officially reported to aggregate 9.19 inches. This is a great total for less than twenty-four days, yet it may be supposed that the actual fall is considerably exceeded by the fact. It is well known by meteorologists that the ordinary raindrop starts on its downward course as a mere infinitesimal speck, and gathers in volume during the descent through the moist air. It is fair to infer that the record of rainfall would have been greater if made near the street level than that taken in the observatory in the Auditorium tower, 246 feet above city datum. There may be some advantages gained by putting the meteorological instruments so "far from the madding crowd," but accuracy in measuring the rainfall cannot be one of them. Most people of an observant turn of mind are prepared to believe that a full foot depth of water has fallen in Chicago since this month began.

ALL EUROPE UPHOLDS THE NEAL FREE-TRADE PLANK.

The Permanent Chairman of the Democratic convention said in his address: "Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign no telegram will flash across the sea from the castles of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him." But he failed to state that the news of the nomination of Cleveland on a free-trade platform would be welcomed with bursts of irrepressible joy by every English and European manufacturer, and that there would be more delight in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Berlin, Chemnitz, Brussels, Geneva, and scores of other towns than over any one thing which has happened in the world during the last twenty years.

If the great industrial centers of the Old World hear in November that the Democrats have carried the day on their open-port free-trade platform they will feel much as the people of the North did when the dispatches announced Lee's surrender. They will say: "The protectionists of the United States have given up the commercial conflict. Let us enter into our inheritance." Nor will they be the only ones to exult. The Canadians will share their delight at the prospect of free markets in the great republic for all their surplus products, while they are to be unmolested in levying as high duties as they please on our manufactures. The countries to the south of the United States which have been forced to reciprocate by threats of retaliation will rejoice at the prospect of returning to their old free-trade access to our markets, while levying prohibitory duties on our exports.

The Democrats declare that if they attain to power they will take all duties off competitive articles. This includes the products of the farmer as well as of the manufacturer. Were such a policy carried out, the barley, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, eggs, poultry, animals, fish, lumber, coal, and ores of Canada would be poured into the United States in direct competition with similar American products. But while the Dominion was given the enormous benefit of the great American market it would keep right on levying duties of from 30 to 40 per cent on American manufactures. Brazil and other South American countries, seeing the reciprocity policy abandoned by the United States Government, would resume their old practice of levying excessive duties on American breadstuffs and manufactures. European nations like Germany and France, which were forced by threats of retaliation to repeal their decrees prohibiting the importation of American hog products, would reënact them, knowing that no retaliatory consequences would follow during a Democratic administration.

In the political contest which has now begun every competing nation in the world will act at bottle-holder and second for the Democratic party. It would be a mistake for the Republicans to underestimate the weight of the influence which the foreign allies of their opponents will throw into the scales. The opening of American ports free of duty to foreign manufactures is becoming a life and death question with British and European manufacturers. Their sales are falling off in spite of their reductions of prices, and they see hard times staring them in the face unless the ports of the great republic can be thrown open to them. The salvation of the Canadian Dominion depends on securing a free American market for its natural products, while it will retain the privilege to levy heavy duties on American goods. So great are the interests at stake that foreign manufacturers will be only too glad to supply the Democrats with the sinews of war to any amount. Through their agents, the New York importers, they can slip large sums of money into the hands of the Democratic managers, reasoning that it will be repaid ten-fold—yea, one hundred-fold —if our ports are opened to them duty free. Their business interests would urge them to take this course, and they would experience no qualms of conscience in making such donations.

Every European, English, or Canadian merchant and manufacturer who has friends or relatives living in this country will importune them with incessant letters to vote the Democratic ticket. They will say: "The success of free trade will not hurt you. Your country is rich and can stand anything. But we are on the brink of ruin, owing to the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity, and if your commercial course is not changed we might as well give up the fight."

These constant appeals cannot fail to have great effect. Sympathy for suffering friends in the old country will have a tendency to make many a naturalized man vote against the business interests of his adopted country.

ADVISING A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FAIR.

The National Democratic convention, speaking in the name of the party, has given the following instructions to the Democratic Congressmen regarding the World's Fair:

> Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

This is even stronger than the language used by the Republicans at Minneapolis, for Congress is asked to make "the necessary financial provision" to maintain "the national honor and public faith." The Tribune hopes the Democratic House will not disobey the explicit directions of the convention. Congress will resume its labors Monday. The House is through with all the appropriation bills save one, and will have to await the slower movements of the Senate. It should utilize its time by passing the bill which will increase by five million dollars the working capital of the Exposition Directors, and send it to the Senate, which will concur unhesitatingly. That amount being secured the directors will have no difficulty in borrowing whatever additional sum may be needed, and the Exposition will be one of which the country will be justly proud.

The two party conventions have reflected, in what they have had to say on the subject of the Fair, the sentiments of the people of the United States, without distinction of party. Will the House please take the hint and pass the World's Fair bill which the committee has in readiness for it?

THE WIGWAM MONSTROSITY TO BE ABOLISHED.

Before the Democratic convention had finished its proceedings Patrick Collins of Massachusetts was introduced by Chairman Wilson and spoke as follows:

> Gentlemen of the Convention: I propose to address myself to the common-sense, good judgment, and experience of the 900 men selected by the Democratic party as delegates to this convention. Twelve years ago I sent to the Chair a resolution instructing the National committee to provide accommodations in the next convention for the delegates, the alternates, the National committee, the members of the press, and none others. [Cries of "That is right."] The time was not then ripe for the adoption of that resolution. The time has now come when a Democratic convention should be a deliberative body and not governed by outside influences. [Cries of "Good, good."] If we could be on exhibition in the view of 65,000,000 of people and 7,000,000 of Democrats who will vote the Democratic ticket, well and good; but what is the use, what is the sense in having 15,000 people who can hardly see, and cannot hear, prolonging the proceedings of a Democratic convention and preventing them from being deliberative? [Cries of "Good, good."]
>
> It is not the discomfort, it is not the inconvenience, but it is the danger of wrecking the good work of a convention that we are face to face with today; and I feel confident that we have reached the climax of absurdity. I therefore venture to ask my fellow delegates to pass the following resolution:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Democratic National committee be instructed to provide in the next National convention accommodations for the delegates, alternates, the press, National committee, and none others.

A great howl of protest went up from the galleries against the resolution, and the cries of "No, no," from the galleries interrupted the speaker.

There was a demand from the delegates for a call of the roll of States on the resolution, in which demand Mr. Collins joined. Before the roll could be called during the thunderstorm the electric light wire fell and the panic ensued.

When a certain amount of quiet had been restored Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania moved that the resolution be referred to the National committee for consideration and action, and it was so ordered.

Every sensible man must wish that Collins' resolution will be adopted by the National committee. If any doubt remains in their minds on this subject they have only to consult those who suffered in that hot, stifling, dark, ill-smelling, ill-ventilated, inconvenient, water-deluged, shaky, and dangerous rat-trap. If it could be put to vote its condemnation would be unanimous, and all the more emphatic when it is considered what a comfortable, commodious, convenient, and elegant structure stood ready to their hands in the great Auditorium. That a resolution was not passed by the convention condemning in the severest terms all who were guilty of this supreme folly speaks volumes for the long suffering patience of the American people.

The only plea upon which the erection of the wigwam was based was the necessity of having a hall big enough for all who wanted to come. The result was an ungoverned and ungovernable multitude; galleries packed with thousands who had no business there, and got in in many instances without tickets owing to their "pull" on the police; crowds of persons who had tickets kept out; maltreatment of delegates and hard-worked reporters, among them the official reporter of the convention; a mob of hooting, howling, caterwauling men and women who disregarded every appeal of the Chairman to conduct themselves with decency; the most defiant violation of the rules of the convention; and Bedlam and Pandemonium combined. Not content with allowing a mob of 20,000 to pack itself into this squalid sweat-box, no effective effort was made to control it by those who had that business in charge. The most flagrant mismanagement characterized the running of the convention from the first hour to the last. The rights of ticketholders were openly disregarded. The comfort and safety of the audience were not considered. Apparently every possible obstacle was placed in the way of those who were there for work. Officiousness, harshness, and insolence characterized every one in authority from the chief down. The building was a botch and its management was a bungle. That a terrible accident did not occur during the many storms that happened is only miraculous. The whole city will breathe more freely now that the convention is over and there is no possibility of a calamity and with it that the maladministration of the Sergeant-at-Arms, his subordinates, and the police is also ended, for if any casualty had happened it would have been unjustly charged to the City of Chicago. The least that can be done now is to tear down the ugly monstrosity as soon as possible. Meanwhile it is likely that the Democrats have had enough of wigwams and mob conventions and that the next Democratic convention which is held here will go to the Auditorium.

HOW WATTERSON SAYS HE DOWNED CLEVELAND.

Col. Watterson's victory over Vilas, Whitney, Dickinson, and the other ex-Cabinet lieutenants of Cleveland on the tariff question is jubilantly celebrated in the columns of his own paper, the *Courier-Journal*, with stunning headlines and double-leaded columns. As the dispatch was evidently inspired by Mr. Watterson himself it gains special interest. It sets forth that Wednesday afternoon he was told at his hotel that the tariff plank as reported from the subcommittee was a straddle; that it had the sanction of Grover Cleveland and that it was the intention of his four ex-Cabinet officers—Whitney, Vilas, Bayard, and Dickinson—to force it through with the help of the Cleveland strength. When told that this devilment was up he had a conference with Mr. McKenzie of the Platform committee and a plan of battle was drawn up. In the evening he was in his seat in the convention. "C. H. Jones of Missouri, an obscure man" who edits the St. Louis *Republic*, presented the report of the Platform committee and Vilas read it in his best style, and at the close Larry Neal of Ohio, a minority member of the Platform committee, denounced "the cowardly straddle" and offered his blood-red free trade substitute. There were loud cries "for Watterson." And Henry was eager and ready for the fray, as his dispatch to his paper says:

> As the young Hercules of Democracy stood on the platform waiting for the cheers to subside, he presented the appearance of a lion eager to jump on his prey. He faced 20,000 people, all eyes upon him. He knew whom he had to deal with. *He knew that Cleveland himself was back of the assault upon tariff reform* which had been made by Cleveland's own lieutenants in the convention.

He made his speech and poured in "hot shot at the Cleveland crowd who had dared to desecrate a Democratic temple by bringing in a Republican doctrine." He compelled the platform committee to accept the Neal amendment, not as an addition but as a substitute. He conquered. "The straddlers were beaten at their own game, though they dealt the cards and stacked them." The conclusion of his inspired dispatch contains the following significant words:

> *After what occurred tonight, set on foot by the friends of Grover Cleveland*, and which resulted in their disaster, I feel satisfied that if the convention had had another day without making the nomination *the ex-President would have been beaten, as he richly deserved to be.* This is not the first time Cleveland has attempted a straddle on the tariff question, and the magnificent Democratic victory tonight should be a lesson to him and his followers.
>
> And where stood Henry Watterson? Not on the Platform committee, but on the floor among the boys in the trenches, but you bet he got on the committee and with both feet, when the occasion required that he should resent a stinging insult to the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform.

Thus Mr. Watterson's paper tells the story how he crammed free trade down the throat of Cleveland and made the Stuffed Prophet take his own medicine. Mr. Watterson is now in the band wagon. "The young Hercules of Democracy" tumbled in with lightning-like rapidity, but he is going to blow his own horn, and blow it lustily, and do his best to keep his man facing one and the same way.

BOTH PARTIES OPPOSED TO 67-CENT DOLLARS.

The Democratic convention did well to declare for "the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country," and for "the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal." Its declaration that "the unit of coinage of both metals *must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value*" is entitled to the credit of being a more strongly-worded indorsement of honest money than is that of the Republican platform. The reference to international agreement is similar to that in the Republican platform. The matter could be adjusted by an international agreement to recognize the two metals at their commercial ratio, which is now about twenty-three ounces of silver to one of gold, instead of sixteen to one; but the probabilities that any such agreement will be arrived at by an international conference or as a consequence of it are rather remote. The Democratic platform is sound in recommending "such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal value of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts." For one of the most important of such safeguards the Democrats may be referred to the wise recommendation by Secretary Windom that the silver certificates be made redeemable in silver on a gold basis by the payment of a gold dollar's worth of silver bullion for each dollar of indebtedness named on the certificate.

The demand that the value of the silver dollar shall be the same as gold at all times for the payment of debts, and the statement that such policy is especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, who "are the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency," is in strict harmony with the position taken by the Republicans. It is an open and unmistakable pronunciamento in favor of honest money for all classes, and a sharp rebuke to the advocates of a 67-cent dollar, which they proposed to use in swindling not only creditors, but every farmer and day-worker who has accumulated and loaned out a little money ahead by saving a percentage from the proceeds of his toil. It is an utterance that may well shame those who hoped to gain the indorsement of the Democratic party to their policy of repudiation.

The adoption of this really excellent plank in the platform removes the silver question from the domain of politics between the two great parties. "Free and unlimited coinage" ceases to be an issue as between them. Each has declared in favor of honesty in the issue of money and the use of it to pay obligations incurred. The Democratic Senators and members of the House will do well to heed this declaration of principle as well as of policy. Bland, Vest, Cockrell, and the rest of the Cheap John demagogues have received their instructions. Now let them drop their dishonest scheme of a free coinage law and bend their energies on securing a silver ratio with gold that will maintain parity, and a repeal of the Sherman law, which places the government in a false position and threatens the country with financial mischief that once suffered might cost the labor of many years to repair.

THE BLOODY-RAW FREE TRADE PLANK.

The majority of the Democratic convention are entitled to sincere thanks for rejecting the tariff straddle reported by the committee and adopting the Neal substitute. One of the New York delegates, Charles E. Remick of Madison County, voiced the sentiment of all honest men on the subject when he said to a Tribune reporter:

> There is one thing which happened in the convention which has at last put the Democratic party face to face with its professions, to wit: A simple plank expressing in a few words the position of the party which is to be led by the great original tariff reformer, if elected. The fight made by the delegates on the tariff plank was a manly fight to compel the Cleveland managers to say what they mean and mean what they say, showing conclusively that the delegates to the Democratic National convention would no longer submit to a vacillating and straddling platform upon the question uppermost in the mind of Mr. Cleveland. While in some labor districts it may result in losing the Democratic party votes, it will enable our speakers in the campaign to define the honest position of the party. If the position taken is correct we can well afford to stand by the substitute presented by Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio to the original report of the Committee on Resolutions. The tariff plank in that report seems to be an india-rubber affair which could be stretched to fit any position deemed necessary by the parties for whom it was framed. For myself, I think a proper way for the Democratic party to win is to make the effort to educate the masses up to the high free trade standard which Grover Cleveland hopes to take. We hope that the result of the convention may be for the best. You know God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

DOWN-DRAFT SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The County Board has awarded the contract for constructing the new Criminal Court Building on the lot where the old one stands to C. A. Moses for $195,500, and the next item in the report reads:

> William Sooy Haythorne, for furnishing and setting up a battery of five boilers in the new Criminal Court Building, boilers to be supplied with the Hawley down draft, at his bid of $8,296.

This is a very sensible letting. It means that the smoke nuisance shall be abolished in connection with the Criminal Court Building without resorting to the use of expensive hard coal, and at the same time securing one-third more steam per ton of soft coal. All this will be accomplished by adopting the Hawley down-draft furnace, which burns soft coal on scientific principles. There are perhaps 100 new steam boilers of the old style smoke-making construction set in place per month. Why is this done in the face of the fact that the down-draft furnace is the only form which can be depended upon not to create a smoke nuisance? The down-draft principle was demonstrated six months ago to be the only reliable soft coal smoke abater, and it was also made known that it would create one-third more steam per pound of coal than the old smoke-making up-draft furnaces. And yet in those six months the up-draft smoke nuisance blunder has been repeated perhaps 500 times, and every day three or four new smoke nuisance furnaces are being set in place to defile the atmosphere around them during the life of the boiler, and subject the careless, unreflecting, stupid owner to continual fines for smoke-nuisance making and to large expense in trying and fussing with patent steam-air jet smoke burners, which do not consume smoke. The affairs of this world are sadly afflicted by stupidity and carelessness. Men who think themselves smart will persist in the face of a flood of light in violating the simple laws of nature. How much longer will it take to drive into their stupid skulls the notorious fact that the up-draft furnace will vomit forth vast volumes of black smoke, while the down-draft construction converts it all into steam and leaves a clean atmosphere about the chimney?

TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN COLORED MEN.

One of the side-shows of the National Democratic convention is called the "Colored Men's National Democratic convention." Its fifty members are of the opinion that the voters of their race should turn away from the Republican party and find "a safer and more sure anchorage" in the bosom of the great political organization which kept their race in slavery until "Lincoln and his military minions" emancipated them.

It would be a good thing for the country and for the colored men if a large percentage of them away down in Dixie in the cotton States, where they are the most numerous and helpless and oppressed, would leave the Republican party and enlist under the Demo-Confederate flag. If the bad and the worthless blacks, from South Carolina to Texas, would go into the business of voting Democratic tickets their white Democratic friends would see that their votes were cast and that every one of them was counted. As an inevitable consequence the votes of the respectable Republican blacks would be cast and counted also, for, the negro vote being once divided, the white vote, now practically solid, would also divide, and there would then be sufficient white men to see to it that their black allies had a fair show for their votes, as has been the case at various local option temperance elections in the South.

When the lottery question came up in Louisiana last spring the blacks divided. The "ornery, no-account niggers" voted for lottery candidates. The decent, respectable blacks voted for Foster, the anti-lottery candidate, and turned the scales for him. A majority of the dark-skinned voters were on the righteous side of the moral issue. When it was seen that the colored men were divided the pro-lottery men took care that the votes of those "ornery darkies" who were with them were cast and counted. The anti-lottery men did the same thing with the good colored men.

What has happened in non-political elections would happen in political ones if this wretched racial color line could be once wiped out. As matters stand now, while all the cotton-State blacks are theoretically Republicans they are practically Democrats, for they simply serve to swell the number of Democratic Representatives who have seats in Congress and of Democratic Presidential Electors. If the mean and unprincipled ones would come out and profess "Democratic principles" it would be a blessing for the Republican party and for the colored race in the South.

Unhappily this Colored Men's National Democratic convention does not seem to be strong in delegates from the Gulf States but to represent almost exclusively the Northern and border States, where the colored voter has all his political rights and can cast his ballot and have it counted without molestation. Indeed the colored convention seems more intent on getting offices for Northern negroes than the ballot for Southern ones. Instead of puffing Cleveland it ought to tell the Southern black men to "divide and conquer." United they are of no consequence politically and are not allowed to have any political weight, but divided they will become a balance of power in the South. Then the Southern Democrats who now bulldoze and count them out will seek after and cultivate them and count in their votes, and share with them some local offices. As for the colored voters of the North, whom no party molests, they can work out their own salvation without the advice of a little gathering most of whose members appear to have been officeholders under Cleveland.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Democratic platform says:

> Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions, and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

The Democrats claim that increased duties paralyze industries and lead to wage reductions, and that the repeal or reduction of duties stimulates industry and helps wages. But it so happens that the McKinley bill largely *reduced* the duties on iron and steel in several of their most important forms. The duty on pig iron was not changed. The duty on bar iron, beams, steel rails, etc., was considerably reduced. Hence, if there is any connection between the McKinley law and the present depression in the iron industry it would be due to the fact that it lowered duties and made iron and steel cheaper than they were. Before charging the McKinley bill with being the cause of wage reduction in the iron trade the Democrats should have noticed those reductions of duty. Had they done so they would have left out the sentence quoted above. As a matter of fact, the trouble with the iron producers is oversupply. The demand from the railroads has fallen off. They are not laying new tracks. The furnaces did not notice it in time, have produced too much, and are now suffering the natural consequences. The McKinley bill had no more to do with it than had the man in the moon.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BEGAN.

The new Democratic platform sets out by asserting that the party reaffirms its allegiance to its principles "as formulated by Jefferson "[which includes the right of State secession], "and exemplified by the long and illustrious "line of his successors in Democratic leader-"ship from Madison to Cleveland." As a matter of fact, the first Democratic President was that old Federalist, Andrew Jackson, who drifted away from some of the principles of the Federal organization and became the founder of the present Democratic party in 1828, when he ran for President the second time and was elected. When he made his first race, along with Clay, Adams, and Crawford, in 1824, American politics "was without form and void." There were no separate and distinct parties.

The Republican party came into existence at the same time as the Democratic, in 1828, and took the name of "National Republican," which it abandoned unwisely some years later to assume that of "National Whig." When that party dissolved in 1854, the old name of National Republican, which never should have been given up, was resumed. The writer of the Democratic platform was probably some ill-informed person who had heard some one say that the Democratic party began with Madison, and never took the trouble to question or verify the false statement. Had he looked into the political history of the country it would not have taken him long to find out the truth. Jackson, the old National Federalist, was the father of modern Democracy.

The Champion Liar.

The work of deception in regard to the Democratic free trade plank has already begun in the New York *World* office. In its evening edition it opens out in this lying style:

> The issues of high protection against moderate protection; of liberal expenditures against economical administration; of heavy taxation against reduced taxation; of a Southern coercive policy against non-interference by the Federal Government with elections in any of the States are now made distinct in the candidates even more than in the platforms.

The fellow who wrote that sentence takes the cake as a professional falsifier. He begins by calling the Neal substitute plank "moderate protection" when it means bloody raw free trade, and he calls the profligate appropriations being made by the Democrats in Congress "economical expenditures and reduced taxation." Yes, that *World* chap takes the ginger-bread as the champion liar, as far as developed up to date.

What Gray's Son Says.

Pierre Gray, son of Indiana's "favorite son," thought that the adjournment after the selection of Cleveland had been made injured his father's chances, because Tammany and other antis who desired to score at least one victory over Cleveland's bottleholder, Mr. Whitney, and his following got in their work on Mr. Gray during the recess. When young Gray and members of the Indiana delegation met on the floor of the hall they found themselves called upon to explain and vainly endeavor to disprove long series of charges that had been preferred against their candidate.

The old [and true] Know-Nothing accusation was raked up and Bourke Cockran used it with great effect on his foreign Tammany followers. The delegates found many men loaded up with stories of ex-Gov. Gray's illiteracy, and others had been taught by the enemy [Republicans] to guy his whiskers. The passage of the fifteenth amendment by the Indiana Legislature was recalled for the benefit of the Southern Confederate delegates. The enemy [Republicans] told how Mr. Gray, then the Republican President of the Indiana Senate, had locked the doors of the Senate chambers and counted pro-slavery Democrats against their will to vote in favor of the amendment.

The old story told against Gov. Gray at St. Louis in 1884, in which it was charged that he had refused to pay an Indiana editor who had written his speeches for him, was raked up afresh and magnified. Other charges of a damaging nature had been spread broadcast, and the effect was that Gray was rejected as an unfit stick of Vice-Presidential timber.

Even as the last convention cheer dies away there comes to the ear the sad, sweet refrain of the valedictorian: "And now, dear teacher, we turn to you!" There is no rest.

One of the interesting features of the campaign will be the exuberant zeal which Senator Daniel of Virginia will not bring to the support of the ticket.

Chicago disclaims all credit for that wigwam. The Democratic National committee thought the Auditorium was not good enough and insisted on a mammoth woodshed. To the National committee be all the glory.

Will the esteemed London *Medical Journal* please note the fact that the four-mile tunnel under Lake Michigan is finished and will be in operation soon? And will it kindly haul down that danger signal it has been flying so long?

The convention having adjourned, and there being no further need of an hourly cloudburst to quench the fires of Democratic enthusiasm in the wigwam, the weather promptly reformed.

Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is a gentleman well known and highly respected by his neighbors and friends down in Bloomington, but there are not enough voters in Bloomington to elect him.

Editor Cockerill of the New York *Advertiser* jeers at the Chicago wigwam. He says it was a thing that would not turn either wind or water. It resisted the wind, Mr. Cockerill, and the crowd that met within its walls successfully resisted water. The point is not well taken.

The Democratic platform calls loudly for a navy suited to the needs of the country. It will be remembered that while the Committee on Resolutions was struggling with the platform the elements were threatening another deluge.

It required forty-nine cars to transport the Tammany tiger to Chicago. It ought to have been able to go back in about one small car.

Cleveland and Stevenson will not work smoothly into a campaign song. Yet this is not a calamity to weep over.

There is no reason why Senator Hill should not begin now to earn his salary.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Damper.

Ardent American—"Yes, sir, we lead the world in new inventions. It was an American, sir, that discovered the secret of producing rain."

Foreigner—"Wonderful! But he is overdoing it. Can't you shut him off?"

Classifying It.

Eastern Man (in Oregon)—"I've heard of the salmon and I know all about the trout, but this fish you call the salmon-trout is a new one on me. What is it?"

Native Oregonian—"It's a little like both, and yet it isn't either. It's a kind of mugwump between the two."

False Alarm.

New-Yorker (starting violently)—"What's that!"

Chicago Man—"That's a Chicago carette horse."

New-Yorker—"I thought it was the ghost of one of our Fifth avenue stage horses. I was afraid I had 'em again."

The Day After the Convention.

Wife (shaking him)—"John, wake up! It's nearly noon."

Chicago Editor (rubbing his eyes)—"Eh? Wh-what hour did it adjourn to, boys?"

PERSONALS.

Senator Hoar and his party have been at the Windsor Hotel in London since June 1. The Senator has consulted a London oculist, who says that the trouble with his eyes can be easily relieved.

The only woman who owns and conducts a printing office in Boston is A. Florence Grant, publisher of *Woman's Voice*, which is edited, managed, and printed by women. Of course, no man could control a woman's voice.

The German Emperor is fond of hunting, particularly of following the boar, the sport in which his forefathers excelled. The Kaiser rides a white horse when he goes hunting and silver spurs jingle on the heels of his topboots. He is a good marksman and has a record of putting three balls from a revolver in the bullseye of a small target fifteen paces distant.

Mr. Gladstone shows endless vigor and confidence in his health. He has agreed to lecture on the history of universities at Oxford next October, and to preside over one of the sections of the next Oriental Congress in London.

When King Oscar visited the Prince of Monaco recently, the latter ruler not only turned out his full army to receive the guest, but he reinforced the organization by borrowing a few policemen from the City of Nice. The Governor-General of Monaco, the Baron de Farencourt, presented himself in his new uniform made for the occasion, which the sovereign visitor is said to have declared to be the most magnificent which he had yet seen in the West.

Alcaeus Hooper of Baltimore is the person who gave $250,000 for a woman's college at Johns Hopkins University a few days ago. At the time the gift was announced, his name was withheld from the public. Mr. Hooper is the youngest son of the late William E. Hooper, a manufacturer of cotton duck, and he inherited several hundred thousand dollars.

M. M. Murdock, who is likely to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, is editor and proprietor of the Wichita *Eagle*, and it is said that he was the first writer of town-boom articles. For over twenty years the columns of his journal have teemed with adjectives setting forth the future greatness of Wichita, and he has thus greatly advertised and benefited the place. Mr. Murdock has been State Senator and Lieutenant-Governor.

The little Queen of the Netherlands has been made chief of the Second Regiment of Westphalian Infantry, known as the "Prince Frederick of the Netherlands," by Emperor William of Germany. The late Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, from whom the regiment took its name, was its chief for sixty years. The regiment has an honorable history in German military annals, and distinguished itself at Guiappe during the late Franco-Prussian war.

According to the story current in Paris the late Spanish Duke of Fernan-Nuñez was the hero of an episode that made all Paris laugh when it became known to the public. The Duke was in the train of Sarah Bernhardt's admirers at the time and sent the actress a tea service that proved to be of plated metal instead of the repoussé silver the actress supposed it to be. Bernhardt is said to have fainted when the discovery was made by one of her curious friends.

The King of Denmark sometimes goes to Hamburg incognito, and on the occasion of his last visit of the kind there he met with an amusing misadventure. He bought several expensive presents for the Queen and discovered when he came to pay for them that he did not have sufficient money with him for the purpose. The shopkeeper immediately suspected an attempt at swindling, and a hotel official had to be summoned by telephone before things could be set right.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

In consequence of the demand for places for "Taming the Shrew" and requests for a performance of "Nancy and Company," Mr. Daly has decided to play "Taming the Shrew" Monday night instead of "Seven Twenty Eight," and to give "Nancy and Company" Saturday night, July 2, in place of "Night Off." The arrangement of plays for the final week of Augustin Daly's company at Hooley's is as follows: Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday matinée, "Taming the Shrew"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "School for Scandal"; Friday evening and Saturday matinée, "As You Like It"; Saturday night (farewell performance), "Nancy and Company."

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The employés of the Columbia and Haymarket Theaters will be tendered their second annual picnic by Manager Davis at the Willowdale farm, Crown Point, Ind., Thursday, June 30. A special train will leave the Union Depot on Canal and Adams streets at 8:50 sharp, returning in time for the regular evening performances at the theaters.

The Barnum-Bailey aggregation goes to the North Side next week for three days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoon and evening. Location, Clybourn near Sheffield avenue. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon and evening on the South Side, Indiana avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

The Daly company's presentation of "As You Like It" on the lawn at Lake Forest, June 30, promises to be the social affair of the season, provided an arrangement can be made with the weather man whereby a few hours of sunshine may be obtained. The play begins at 1 p. m.

Portraits of Harrison and Cleveland will be given in fireworks at the opening production of the "Last Days of Pompeii," tonight, in connection with other features.

Arthur Dunn, heretofore connected with the Chicago Opera-House, will remove to New York early in July.

Manager Leavitt of the New Windsor takes a benefit Sunday night, July 3.

GLEANINGS.

Forty-six Congregational churches in Connecticut are without pastors. It seems that the pastors they can get they won't have and the sort they want won't have them, which is a melancholy state of affairs. Nevertheless, this shortage has some good points about it. That churches should be more discriminating in their choice of clergymen and that clergymen should be more wary about bestowing their services are the two conditions naturally precedent to the improvement in the quality and position of the clerical profession. Better men and better pay are the obvious needs of the Congregational church in Connecticut, and when a need has become obvious some progress has been made towards supplying it.—*Ex.*

A Chicago Alderman, who thinks that "bicycles are getting to be an awful nuisance, anyway," is trying to push through the Council in that city an ordinance for the regulation of riding which is much more restrictive than municipal legislation on the subject is generally. It provides that a license of $2 shall be exacted for every wheel, and that a license "tag" shall be fastened to the machine or be worn on the breast of the rider. It also forbids a greater speed than six miles an hour in city limits, and requires that lighted lamps be displayed on the wheels of bicycles between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., or that a bell be sounded 200 feet before each crossing is reached. Fines of $5 to $50 are to be imposed for violations of the ordinance.—*Ex.*

Henry Thornton, a negro, who recently died at Madison, Ind., was the last of the "underground railroad" workers in that part of the country. In the 40s Thornton was freed from slavery by the will of Col. Wade of Shelby County, Ky., and immediately crossed over into Indiana, settling at Madison. During the abolition excitement Thornton, together with the late Horace Slapp and the Rev. Chapman Harris, ex-slaves, engaged in the work of assisting runaway slaves to escape to Canada. These three men ferried as many as seven negroes across the Ohio in one night, and concealed them for days at a time in the Indiana woods. Thornton served as a drummer during the war. It was his custom every Fourth of July to parade the streets of Madison beating a tattoo on his old drum.

New York *Post* (Dem.): Texas must be added to the number of rabid free-coinage States that are unbending in their determination to make other people take silver while they will themselves have nothing but gold. We have received a copy of an ordinary stationer's blank for a promissory note, intended for use in Texas, and in it the words "in gold" are printed in small capitals. It is also the testimony of New York bankers in Texas notes that the latter almost invariably contain the gold clause. This is but in keeping with the traditions of the State, which, we believe, maintained the gold standard all through the rebellion, taking Confederate notes only when forced to do so. But what a spectacle it is when Senator Stewart's "gold Moloch" is thus seen to move on its destructive car out of his dreadful Wall street and crush into subjection the leading silver States of the country.

Almost lost in the population of Chicago, partly because of their quiet and virtuous ways of living, are the Finns, who number about [illegible]. Attention has recently been drawn to this little colony because of its efforts to establish a church in which visiting Finlanders may worship during the World's Fair. The faith of these people is the Lutheran. Although the sum needed is $2,000 they have been unable to raise more than $700. They now gather every Sunday in a hall, where they are addressed by professors and students of the Lutheran Seminary of Lake View. None of the Chicago Finns is a man of wealth, but all of them earn an honest living and keep the peace. Few of them speak English. No greater slight can be put on the Finn than to confound him with a Laplander, a mistake often made. An investigation fails to show that there is a single Laplander living in Chicago.—*Ex.*

THAT WIGWAM.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Not even the Kentucky delegation can keep dry in the Chicago wigwam.

Milwaukee *Journal:* The shortcomings of the Chicago wigwam will be excused now that it has become historic as the place where Grover Cleveland was nominated.

New York *Times:* The "wigwam" has been a dreary, uncomfortable, unsuitable, and at times a dangerous place. Everything seems to have been sacrificed to "bigness."

Savannah *News:* The great, ugly building in which the Democratic National convention meets appears to be a good deal of a fraud. Its size is the only thing that recommends it.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Chicago's perforated and leaky Democratic wigwam cuts a very poor figure beside the elegant waterproof accommodations Minneapolis provided for the Republican convention.

Kansas City *Journal:* Compared with the beautiful convention hall at Minneapolis the Chicago wigwam is a horrible monstrosity. The same lack of resemblance will be observed between the tickets named in the two structures.

Rochester *Democrat:* Some of the delegates got wet when the rain trickled through the leaky roof of the Chicago wigwam Tuesday. This was a trifling discomfort compared with the snowing-under that the wigwam candidates will get next November.

Boston *Herald:* The Chicago wigwam doesn't appear to be a success. It would have been better if the Committee of Arrangements had provided accommodations for the convention out of doors. The delegates would then have known what to expect. Besides, an al fresco convention would have been something unique.

New York *Herald:* If Chicago should feel that she has disgraced herself by putting up the ramshackle wigwam in which the Democratic convention is being held she would meet the approval of the whole country. Chicago has given us the best illustration on record of how not to do it, and if she indulges in poignant regret at her own folly she will for once surprise herself by doing her duty.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is generally the man who can least afford the cost who has the reddest nose.—*Ram's Horn.*

A man's days are numbered, but he cannot recover any of the back numbers.—*Rochester Post.*

Jagson says success is a highly developed talent for getting yourself overestimated.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Talking of the European powers, getting naturalized is the best way of changing the subject.—*Philadelphia Times.*

First Rounder—"Why don't you rise earlier, old man?" Second Rounder—"Well, principally because I am afraid I would meet myself going to bed."—*New York Tribune.*

Mrs. Hicks—"People complain of being robbed at drug stores; they never overcharge me." Hicks—"What do you buy?" Mrs. Hicks—"Postage stamps."—*New York Herald.*

Yabsley—"See here, Mudge, when I let you have that $5 six weeks ago you said you wanted it for a little while only." Mudge—"Well, I told the truth. I didn't have it in my possession more than half an hour."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mrs. Goode—"Young Slimby is a very exemplary gentleman. He takes his fiancée to church every Sunday." Mrs. Sharpe—"Yes, Slimby's a shrewd one. A couple of seats in a church are a deal cheaper than two chairs at the theater."—*Boston Transcript.*

DE MORES ARRESTED.

RESULT OF THE FATAL DUEL WITH CAPT. MAYER.

Will Be Tried for Causing the Officer's Death by Inflicting a Wound—Rumors of Six Simultaneous Duels Today—The Marquis Challenged by Lieut. Cremieu—Trouble Feared at Mayer's Funeral—Senor Matta Dies in Chile of Apoplexy—Telegraphers' Strike in Spain Settled.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 24.—The Marquis de Mores was arrested this evening at 6 o'clock in the house of a friend at No. 263 Boulevard Pereire. The Marquis is charged with having caused the death of Capt. Mayer by inflicting a wound. Tomorrow there is to be an interpellation in the Chamber in reference to the matter.

The public is excited, and there are many rumors floating around. It is said that six Hebrew officers have challenged six editors of the anti-Semitic journal, *Libre Parole*, and that six duels will be fought simultaneously tomorrow.

Although the Paris reporters have been searching high and low for him, THE TRIBUNE correspondent was the only journalist who succeeded in finding the Marquis in the country, where he was seen this afternoon in a neat little chalet. In the course of an interview accorded me I learned that the Marquis had other challenges on hand—one from Lieut. Cremieu. It was evident that the Marquis did not desire to be aggressive, but that he was ready to defend his opinions when called upon at the proper time. He said:

> I will not be drawn into any guet-apens, for I have not the same protectors as Lieut. Cremieu, for I do not fight as he does, with the authorization of his military chiefs and surrounded by friends coolly discussing the situation. I have come here to obtain rest. I consider I have to look at the situation in the calmest possible mood and I will remain here until the case has been before the courts. I refuse to be drawn into another duel until the question of the result of this one is settled.
>
> Capt. Cremieu has been rushing about since 5 o'clock in the morning, banging at the door of my residence with his sword and leaving cards and papers saying he is seeking the Marquis de Mores. But he knows perfectly well that I have to answer before a court of justice for the result of yesterday's fight. Now I do not intend to go into court with the result of two duels on my hands. When I have cleared myself of the last then I shall be ready to give M. Cremieu all the satisfaction he wants. Indeed, as soon as this question is settled I shall go on defending myself and my cause, which I believe to be the cause of liberty, of France, and of justice.
>
> Well, as to the unfortunate Mayer duel, I wish to state that all efforts were made to arrange this fight as gentlemen should, as can be seen in the procès verbal published in the press. Capt. Mayer was a dangerous fencer. He was in perfect health, with a long reach, and with arm and leg accustomed to exercise in a salle d'armes and in full condition. He had expressed the intention of killing me. I did not try to kill him, but when you have the naked point of a sword in front of you, you fight. The moment I felt I had struck him I held my hand, but it was too late.

Sending Her Love Letters to Another.

I hear from Bucharest that Mlle. Vacarseco, formerly the fiancée of the Crown Prince of Roumania, is sending to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, who is now the fiancée of the Prince, the love letters which she had received from Prince Ferdinand. The English court is quite excited over the scandal, and the matter is considered to be without precedent. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Trouble Feared at Mayer's Funeral.

The funeral of Capt. Mayer has been fixed for Sunday next. It promises to be an interesting affair. The death of Capt. Mayer at the hands of the Marquis de Mores in defense of the rights of the Jews in France and as a result of the anti-Semitic warfare which is being waged in this country has created great excitement among the Jews here, and has aroused them to a high pitch of indignation at the untimely taking off of their champion. It is feared that the Jewish residents of this city and suburbs will engage in demonstrations on the occasion of the funeral of Capt. Mayer. The authorities apprehend trouble in the event of the Jews making any manifestations, and are accordingly taking all necessary precautions to prevent any conflicts Sunday. In the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow M. Dreyfus will question M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, as to what steps the government has proposed to take to secure liberty of conscience in France and to protect officers of the army from insult.

SENOR MATTA DIES OF APOPLEXY.

He Was the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs During the Recent Trouble.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, June 24.—Señor Manuel Antonio Matta died of apoplexy in his coach on the way to his home yesterday. It has been decided to give him a public funeral. Señor Matta was the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the attack of the sailors on the United States warship Baltimore in this city, and to the intemperate language used by him, in a circular relating to the affair addressed to Chilian representatives abroad, was largely due the strained relations between Chile and the United States, which at one time looked as though they must result in hostilities. It was only after he left President Montt's cabinet that the negotiations were brought to a peaceful termination. Señor Matta was popular with the Radicals, and in the elections following the revolution was elected to the Senate.

Col. Silva Barbosa has reported to the War Office under date of Corumba, Matto Grosso, May 18, that the revolutionists had attacked the Federals. After a bloody battle, in which upwards of 1,000 men were killed, they retired, but left the result undecided. The revolutionary leaders gave orders that no prisoners were to be taken, but that the Federal officers and soldiers were to be killed. At Cuyaba, he says, the revolutionists sacked the houses and committed all sorts of outrages on the inhabitants. He asks for aid in defending Corumba.

Twenty were killed and thirty wounded in the late fight at Rivera. President Peidoto has sent Federal troops to the support of Gen. Catillio at Yugaron. Baron Itaqui opposes him with 3,000 men and bloodshed is feared. Uruguayans are enlisting on both sides. The telegraph is interrupted.

Advices from La Pos say that the Indians made a raid in the Obreges district June 14, sacking and burning the farm houses and killing the occupants as well as a number of miners found in the vicinity.

The Attorney-General has made his report in the case of the Prefect of Sucre, charged with election frauds, and finds him not guilty.

The Bolivian Congress is composed of eighty-five supporters of the government with thirty-one Liberals in opposition. There is a strong movement in Bolivia in favor of civil marriages.

The Argentine exiles have returned to Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Alem is preparing for a vigorous campaign. When Alem arrived at Buenos Ayres he was given a great reception. The police arrested fifty young men for cheering the doctor.

The foreign war ships which were here have gone to Buenos Ayres on account of the scarcity of provisions. Of the American squadron, the Bennington is at Buenos Ayres, the Essex at Montevideo, and the Yantic at Rosario.

The hacienda, near Santiago, of Señor Melchor Concho Torro, who was a prominent figure in the recent revolution, was burned yesterday. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

It is reported that Baron Authof has resigned.

The Brazilian revolutionists have occupied Santa Ana. Gen. Hippolyte and Isadero are expected to arrive before long with the troops. The Governor of the State is organizing an armed force, consisting of disgruntled revolutionists and bandits rejected by the rebels.

El Diario of Buenos Ayres has letters from immigrants to Chile on the Spartan alleging bad treatment, and saying that they were deceived in regard to employment at Valparaiso. They charge the police of Valparaiso with aiding in robbing them.

Holders of Chilean silver have offered the metal to the Uruguayan Government to guarantee a note emission. It is thought that a forced emission will be indispensable.

Senator Zerzedello succeeds the former Minister, Ramirez.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Communication Re-established with the Provinces—Minister Silva Resigns.

MADRID, June 24.—The strike of the telegraphers throughout Spain, which began Tuesday last, has been settled, and telegraphic communication with the provinces, which had been entirely suspended, is now restored. The action of the operators in leaving their keys created great confusion in governmental and business circles. The military telegraph operators were pressed into service to handle the wires in this city. The government promised to attend to the telegraphers' demands, and Senor Silva, Minister of the Interior, has resigned to facilitate the settlement.

BALFOUR'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

He Considers the Amended Home Rule Measure of 1886 as Dangerous.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Balfour, in his election address, says:

> Every year's experience has fully justified uncompromising opposition to the abortive Home Rule measure of 1886. The Separatists' subsequent ambiguous modification of the measure make the proposals more unjust and dangerous. An Irish Parliament controlling the Irish executive cannot be controlled by the Imperial Parliament. The promised supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, as far as the Loyalists are concerned, is only a sham. A system allowing a Parliament in Dublin to manage Irish affairs while Irish representatives interfere with English and Scotch business would produce intolerable consequences in both countries. Such a condition of things would be greatly unfair to the British and cruel and aggressive to the minority in Ireland. The criminality of the methods whereby the politicians who would determine the destinies of Ireland have sought to attain their objects has been proved before tribunals. The policy of the Gladstonians would give these men control of a helpless minority, whose only crimes are their religion and loyalty, and would begin and not end serious trouble.

Mr. Balfour dilates upon the successful legislation of the government's promised measures dealing with the labor question, hints at a reduction of the Irish representation if the subject of Parliamentary reform be raised, and claims for the government credit for prudent and courageous conduct of foreign affairs.

Neill May Be Held for Murder.

The web that the police are weaving about Thomas Neill, now in custody on the charge of attempted blackmail, threatens to so entangle him that he will have to answer a charge of murder. An inquest has been held on the body of the girl, Matilda Clover, who died in October last. Dr. T. Stevenson, lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and analyst to the Home Office, examined the stomach and viscera and obtained positive evidence that death was caused by strychnine. The fact was also revealed that just prior to her death she was seized with spasms which are the usual accompaniment of strychnine poisoning. Among the witnesses who testified at the inquest that was held on the body today was Mr. Kirkley, a chemist, who identified Neill as a man who had purchased from him a quantity of nux vomica, a drug from which strychnine could be extracted. He also purchased 100 capsules. It is pretty clearly established by the evidence in the hands of the police that the strychnine was administered to the girl in capsules.

Tennis Champion Campbell Defeated.

In the semi-final round of the Kent all-comers' championship contest the American champion, Campbell, was beaten by the Englishman, Chapman. Ernest Renshaw defeated Campbell in the semi-final round of the men's single handicap. Campbell and Barlow, the latter an English player, together won the semi-final round in the men's double handicap.

Uganda Troubles Reported Ended.

In a letter dated Feb. 11 Capt. Lugard writes that the troubles in Uganda originated in the murder of a Protestant chief by Catholic natives, who then made a direct attack upon the Protestant natives and upon Capt. Lugard's fort. Capt. Williams, writing a month later, reports that the crisis has ended.

Corn Merchant Declared a Bankrupt.

In the Bankruptcy Court today H. M. Phillips, a corn merchant doing business in Seething lane, was declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are £183,162 and his assets £14,797.

Will Adhere to the Triple Alliance.

A special to the *Daily News* from Berlin says that in the conferences between Sig. Brin, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor von Caprivi not a single change was made in the relations between Italy and Germany, either verbally or in writing. King Humbert, the dispatch adds, left no doubt of his determination to adhere to the Triple Alliance.

No Fault with Gladstone's Address.

The *Standard* (Conservative), commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian, says there is hardly a passage in the address which can ruffle Unionist complacency. Many of the paragraphs, the paper says, are instinct with dignity and pathos, but they are not of a combative complexion.

KING HUMBERT GOES TO DRESDEN.

Affectionate Parting with William—Welcomed by the Royalists.

BERLIN, June 24.—The King and Queen of Italy this afternoon started from this city for Dresden en route to Italy. Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria, the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Chancellor von Caprivi, and Gen. Count von Waldersee accompanied the royal couple to the railroad station and bid them an affectionate farewell. The parting between Emperor William and King Humbert was cordial, both monarchs repeatedly embracing each other and exchanging the warmest expressions of mutual love and esteem.

DRESDEN, June 24.—The King and Queen of Saxony and the other members of the royal family met the King and Queen of Italy on their arrival in this city. The visitors were accorded a hearty welcome by the assembled royalists.

NATIVES STARVING IN MEXICO.

Rain Has Not Fallen in Two States for Over Four Years—Fields Are Barren.

DURANGO, Mex., June 24.—In the States of Durango and Coahuila there has been no rain for the last four and a half years. Lands where corn and cotton were formerly raised are now barren. The General Government has removed all duties on corn and beans, enabling the poor to purchase food supplies at comparatively low prices. There are 2,000 men and several hundred teams employed in the construction of the Mexican International road to this city from Torreon. Following the construction camps are 5,000 half-starved Mexicans. When the mules of the camp are taken out in the morning their places are filled by the hungry mob, who fight for the grains of corn they find in the refuse. Whenever one of the animals dies or is killed they fall upon the body like vultures.

Diplomats Will Get Traveling Expenses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, June 24.—During the ministry of Marquis di Rudini a measure was adopted by which diplomatic representatives and Consuls of Italy were not allowed traveling expenses. The journeys undertaken by Baron Fava, after he left Washington, for instance, cost him 10,000 francs. It is now announced by the present government that the system of allowing traveling expenses will be renewed and diplomats will be reimbursed.

Caused Depression on the Boerse.

BERLIN, June 24.—The interview with Prince Bismarck, published in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, has caused a sensation in Berlin. A feeling of depression prevailed on the boerse today in consequence of the interview. The newspapers comment bitterly upon Prince Bismarck's course in allowing vexation to lower his dignity.

China Preparing for War.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAMBURG, June 24.—Thirty thousand Mauser rifles and 150 tons of cartridges are being shipped from this port for Pekin, consigned to the Chinese Government.

Palacio on His Way to Europe.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 23.—Dr. Anduesa Palacio, ex-Dictator of Venezuela and now an exile from his native land, has arrived at Martinique on his way to Europe.

It Sticks.

Peddler—"I'd like to sell you a bottle of prepared glue."

Mr. Haven Hartford—"I have no use for it."

Peddler—"But this is the kind that the railroad companies use to glue down the car windows with."

Mr. Haven Hartford—"How much is it? I'll take a dozen bottles!"—*Life.*

A Slight Change of Condition.

Gabriel had blown a blast on the last trump, and Cholly crawled from under a tombstone.

"Deuced wacket!" he explained.

"It's the resurrection," exclaimed Gabriel. "You've been dead, you know."

"Have I, weally? Thanks, awfully, I assuah you. Nevah should have noticed it."—*Life.*

LANDSLIDE IS FATAL.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED BY ONE AT MONTE SASSO.

A Portion of a Town Buried Beneath the Debris—Four Dead Bodies Taken Out and Ten Rescued Who Are Terribly Injured—Twenty Known to Be Under the Ruins—Northern Germany Visited by a Hurricane—Berlin Suffers, as Does Shipping in Bremen and Hamburg Harbors.

ROME, June 24.—At Monte Sasso, on the line of the Bologne and Florence railway, a large area of land on the mountain side slid down on the houses below, completely burying them.

A train which was approaching the spot when the accident occurred had a narrow escape from being engulfed by the landslide. It was the merest chance that the engineer, who heard the rumbling of the earth, stopped the train, thus preventing the cars and all their occupants from being ground to pieces in the terrific rush of the displaced land down the mountainside.

The landslide happened at 3 o'clock in the morning. The inmates of the houses which were engulfed by the huge piles of earth which struck the buildings were cheap, and the poor people had no chance to make an attempt to save their lives. The rescuers have worked vigorously and unremittingly since the accident occurred and have succeeded in saving a number of persons.

The bodies of four dead persons and of ten others who were alive when extricated but who are suffering from severe injuries have already been recovered. Twenty persons are known to be still lying beneath the débris, and every effort is being made by the large force of volunteers to reach the spot where their bodies are supposed to be buried.

This is a bad place for landslides, as in 1851, the Village of Vigo, one of the stations on the road, was completely destroyed by earth sliding down from Monte Vigese.

GERMANY STRUCK BY A HURRICANE.

Much Damage in Berlin—Shipping Suffers in the Harbors at Bremen and Hamburg.

BERLIN, June 24.—A hurricane throughout Northern Germany caused an immense amount of damage today. Berlin especially suffered, many fine trees in the streets and in the Thiergarten being destroyed. Many accidents are reported. Telegraphic communication is partially interrupted. The shipping in the harbors of Bremen and Hamburg suffered severely.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT MUNICH.

Royally Received by the Populace—Entertained at a Luncheon.

MUNICH, June 24.—Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, has ordered that the Bavarian railways furnish free transportation to Prince Bismarck and all the members of his party. He has also placed a special post and telegraph office at his disposal. The Prince reached the city this morning and was tendered a hearty reception by the leading citizens and the students.

Prince and Princess Bismarck were entertained at a luncheon this afternoon by Count Hohenstein. In replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome Prince Bismarck said that the friendly welcome which he had received showed him that the people of Munich appreciated his labors. Even if some of his friends had not fully recognized his efforts, he was greatly gratified that all were aware that unity had been attained. He considered it most fortunate that the union of Germany had not been completed after the events of 1866, as there would then have been less prospect of a lasting union. Germany would henceforth not be affected by a change in times or circumstances.

The students of this city arranged for a grand torchlight procession tonight in honor of the visit of Prince Bismarck. The Prince reviewed the procession and was heartily cheered by the paraders and the large crowd. In response to the enthusiastic reception accorded him by the students, Prince Bismarck made a speech, after which he was again heartily cheered.

COLORED PEOPLE'S WIT AND WISDOM.

Some Wise Sayings of Philosophers with Dark Skins.

The *Chautauquan:* No more comprehensive or pessimistic line could be formulated by the most culture-wearied scholastic than this proverb of the cotton fields:

"Live, learn; die and forgit all."

The most optimistic, easy-going race on earth, they have put all of their pessimism out of their hearts into their proverbs, as for instance:

"Tain't no good ter kill de crane after he done fly over de comb of de roof and call for a corpse."

"Who but a fool 'll hang up a horseshoe on de upper limb ter make a belted tree grow off fast."

"Mistakes ain't haystacks or dere'd be mo' fat ponies dan what dere is."

These accentuate the worth to the human race of labor and sorrow:

"Troubles is val'able; ev'y bile on yer flesh is worth good $5 to you."

"Plowin' in de cotton patch ain't easy, but dry corn cakes ain't good and greasy."

In their preaching, telling of religious experiences, praying, and singing, they are wonderfully virile and original of speech:

"De preacher can't do nothin' widout de singer: no mo' 'n de ax blade kin rive a log widout de swing of de helve behind it."

Many of their aphorisms embody that happy-go-lucky carelessness that is so much a part of the negro character:

"You can't in fifty year work put as much gold in yo' pocket as de moon kin put in des a-house of a yaller summer night."

"De laziest man kin make de bigges' fire."

"Tarryin' ain't carryin' an' hit's heap easier work: ef de rabbit des git a chance ter stop in de race and lick his fore foot, den de dog sho' can't ketch brer bunny in dat day's race."

"Weather signs good for some folks, but when de corn silks, den don't wake me in de midst of de night ter tell me de summer's come."

"A pack er lies is like a pack er cur dogs; dee don't excite nor disturb nobody but dem what sicks 'em and sends 'em."

"Little sense or silence 'll stop a big fuss: stick a straw in de ear of de bilin' pot and 't won't bile over."

How Lace Is Used.

Early in the year it was announced in that mysterious way in which such things are announced that it was to be a "lace season," and such it is. The lace is a modern guipure, which reminds one of fine Irish crochet, or what was known many years back as "ragged point." Not much of it is white, but creamy, or string-colored, and it plays a prominent part in the dress of the day. It varies in width from two inches to half a yard. It forms deep cuffs, yokes, and shoulder frills on cotton foulard, and crépon gowns, and often the entire bodice over-color. Smart little shoulder capes of it, arranged full on to a throat band and reaching just over the shoulders, are popular. Swiss bands in very openwork guipure look well when worn with the pretty frilled cotton blouses. Many of the newest parasols are of guipure, threaded with different colored baby ribbons. Dust cloaks and evening wraps have pelerines of guipure, and some of the dainty aprons worn at fashionable bazaars are mostly composed of it in one way or another. These aprons are worn almost as long as the skirt in front and fasten round the waist with a broad folded sash ribbon, ending in a large bow on the left side. There are no bibs to these aprons, but often a deep-pointed band of guipure fitting closely round the hips. Deep guipure edges the apron.

The Prince's Narrow Escape.

"I once prevented the Prince of Wales getting ingloriously thrashed by a plebeian New York barkeeper," said Richard Doolittle, a retired New York merchant. "When the Prince visited America he was a very wild young man, and he had no difficulty in finding plenty of young swells on this side who could go his gait. One night the Prince and a party of bloods started out to see the elephant and the spectacle made them pretty dizzy. They got separated and the heir to Britain's throne wandered, unattended, into a down-town resort and proceeded to make things pretty lively. The bartender started in to squelch him, and would have done so effectually had I not taken charge of the roysterer and piloted him back to his party. He got on the table and tried to propose a toast, but had to be helped down and laid out on a sofa."—*Globe-Democrat.*

The Largest Man.

Miles Darden, who was living in the State of Tennessee in 1857, was the largest man known to history. Clad in thin summer clothes he weighed 1,097 pounds.

TROOPS CALLED FOR AT COEUR D'ALENE.

President Harrison Informed of the Alarming Situation at the Mines.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, June 24.—[Special.]—The situation at Cœur d'Alène is growing more critical each day. Telegrams and letters are pouring in to Gov. Willey setting forth that relations at Mullan and at other points were much strained and that a serious outbreak is liable to occur any day. It is well known that both sides are thoroughly armed and men from that section now here say non-union men will not stand any foolishness. There are over 300 men at work on Bunker Hill and Sullivan and new men, all non-union, are being brought in from Oregon and California every day.

It is reliably reported that Gov. Willey has laid the matter before President Harrison and that Senator Dubois has been requested to see the President and confer with him on the situation with a view of sending troops to that country. Gov. Willey said tonight that he would send Inspector General Curtis to the scene of the difficulty not later than Tuesday. It is reported that he has already sent out inquiries to Captains of the State militia to know in what condition the troops are, so as to call upon them if necessary. The officers are close-mouthed, but it is certain that all view the situation as most critical. Both sides are determined, and an open conflict seems almost inevitable. The case will be called in the United States court Tuesday. Judge Beatty says he will go to the bottom of the case at all hazards.

AFTER FATHER MOLLINGER'S MONEY.

His Cousin Will Claim the Estate as the Nearest Relative in America.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—There is to be a legal controversy over the estate of Father Mollinger, who recently died on Troy Hill, near Pittsburg, Pa. The nearest relative Father Mollinger had in this country is said to be Jean de Vries Hoffman, a paper-hanger living at No. 609 East One Hundred and Forty-third street, this city. It is claimed that the mother of Hoffman and the father of the deceased priest were sister and brother. The estate of Father Mollinger is supposed to be a large one, as it is claimed that an uncle in Holland left him $600,000 because his father, who was a Protestant, had disinherited him for embracing the Catholic faith. From judicious investments it is believed that Father Mollinger had acquired in the neighborhood of $300,000 worth of property in this country.

TO CARRY IRISH ELECTIONS.

Appeal for Assistance Made by the National Federation of America.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The National Federation of America has sent out the following appeal:

> To the friends of home rule for Ireland: The dissolution of the British Parliament is announced and the general election is to be held immediately. The struggle of Ireland for life or death is at hand. Now is the time to help if you wish it to be free! We speak for the majority of the Irish National party, presided over by Justin McCarthy, and your subscription will be devoted to its support. Funds are needed to carry eighty-five seats in Parliament, and the legitimate legal expenses will be $150,000. The legal fees must be deposited before candidates are eligible for election. But two weeks remain to procure this money.

AN ANN ARBOR STUDENT DROWNED.

Richard S. Parmly of Chicago Loses His Life at Whitmore Lake.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—Word was received here tonight announcing the drowning of Richard S. Parmly, a student of the university, at Whitmore Lake this afternoon. He was bathing with friends. He was a junior in the literary department, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. His body has been recovered and will be sent to his home at Chicago.

[Richard S. Parmly was the son of Henry C. Parmly, a real estate man in the Home Insurance Building, who lives at No. 3811 Grand boulevard. He was 20 years old, quite popular in the university, and made quite a name for himself by his good work in the presentation of the Latin play at Ann Arbor a year or so ago.]

CONSULS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT

Representatives of Uruguay to Live in Chicago and New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The President has recognized Carlos Corning Turner as Consul of the United Republic of Uruguay for the States of Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois to reside in Chicago. Gilbert H. Green, Vice-Consul of the United Republic of Uruguay for the State of Louisiana to reside at New Orleans. Hobart Chatfield Taylor, Honorary Consul of Spain, at Chicago, Ill.

A Manuscript of President Lincoln.

Moncure Conway writes to the New York *Evening Post:* Mrs. Helen Clark, of Millfield, near Street, Somersetshire, has a brief but very interesting manuscript of President Lincoln, which I have not seen in print. It is a preamble and resolution suggested by the President for adoption by meetings in England, and transmitted to John Bright (Mrs. Clark's father) by the Hon. Charles Sumner. The senator's letter, inclosing President Lincoln's manuscript, is dated April 17, 1863. In it he says:

"Two days ago the President sent for me to come to him at once. When I arrived he said he had been thinking of a matter on which English opinion should be directed; and that he had drawn up a resolution embodying the ideas which he should hope to see adopted by public meetings in England.

"I inclose the resolution in his autograph, as he gave it to me. He thought it might serve to suggest the point which he regarded as important."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MANUSCRIPT.

"WHEREAS, While *heretofore* States and nations have tolerated slavery, *recently*, for the first [*sic*] in the world, an attempt has been made to construct a new nation, upon the basis of, and with the primary and fundamental object to maintain, enlarge, and perpetuate human slavery; therefore,

"*Resolved.* That no such embryo State should ever be recognized by, or admitted into, the family of Christian and civilized nations, and that all Christian and civilized men everywhere should, by all lawful means, resist to the utmost such recognition or admission."

The above manuscript, and Charles Sumner's letter, are kept in a frame on the wall at Millfield.

Waiting for the Bugle.

We wait for the bugle. The night dews are cold;
The limbs of the soldiers feel jaded and old;
The field of our bivouac is windy and bare;
There is lead in our joints, there is frost in our hair;
The future is veiled and its fortune unknown,
As we lie with hushed breath till the bugle is blown.

At the sound of the bugle each comrade shall spring
Like an arrow released from the strain of the string;
The courage, the impulse of youth shall come back
To banish the chill of the dear bivouac,
And sorrows, and losses, and cares fade away
When that life-giving signal proclaims the new day.

Though the bivouac of age may put ice in our veins,
And no fiber of steel in our sinew remains;
Though the comrades of yesterday's march are not here,
And the sunlight seems pale and the branches are sere;
Though the sound of our cheering dies down to a moan,
We shall find our lost youth when the bugle is blown.

—*T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic Monthly.*

It Would Fetch Him.

Tourist (in Kentucky)—"That gentleman sitting over there is the most taciturn person I ever encountered. Though I have tried almost every imaginable subject of conversation I am utterly unable to draw him out."

Landlord—"That's Col. Gore; try a corkscrew, suh."—*Puck.*

Austin College Year Ended.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—Austin College closed its first and what has proven a successful year today. The enrollment of students exceeds 200. In the oratorical contest last night at the chapel Judson Miller, Birdie St. Clair, and Harry Miller won the prizes for free tuition.

Mr. Truesdale's Wicked Wife.

In a Beatrice (Neb.) court the other day a William Truesdale was granted an absolute divorce from his wife Amelia, on the ground that "she was an incorrigible gossip whose tale-telling propensities rendered life with her unbearable." Truesdale avers that in the three years he has lived with his wife she has told 10,000 lies.

Holidays.

Bank holidays were first established by statute passed in the year 1871. The holidays were at first only intended to relieve banks, but were subsequently extended to customs, inland revenue offices, etc., and now we need hardly say that they have become almost universal.

PRIZES FOR FARMERS

HOW ILLINOIS WILL SECURE AN EXHIBIT FOR THE FAIR.

Each County in the State Is Invited to Send an Example to the Peoria Fair—Deaf Mutes Married in Kansas—Veterans of the Black Hawk War Hold a Reunion—Terrible Suicide of a Woman at Cedar Rapids—Tramps Terrorize Neenah—News from Northwest Points.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture has decided to award $6,500 in prizes for the display of farm, orchard, and garden products at the State Fair at Peoria Sept. 25, 26, and 30. The plan is to select from these such specimens as may be desirable to make up the best possible exhibits from the State of Illinois in both the National Building and the Illinois State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition. The best and largest display at Peoria from any county of the three grand divisions of the State will be awarded a prize of $250, the second best $150, and the third best $100. All counties making a creditable exhibit, even if they fail to get a prize, will be paid $50. Those desiring detailed information regarding the matter should address W. C. Garrard, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., or D. W. Vitton, Canton, Ill.

BRIDE AND GROOM DEAF AND DUMB.

Prof. Nutting and Miss Mary Semple, Instructors at Malone, Married.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., June 24.—[Special.]—Prof. Charles W. Nutting of Malone, N. Y., and Miss Mary Semple of Crawford County, Kas., were married in this city today. Both are deaf and dumb. The groom is an instructor of the deaf and dumb institute at Malone, N. Y. He is a brother of Congressman Nutting of New York. The bride is the daughter of Andrew Semple of Crawford County, but has for some time been a member of the faculty of the school at Malone. The groom is 54 years of age, the bride 30.

INTERESTING REUNION PREVENTED.

Only a Few of the Black Hawk War Veterans at Lena.

LENA, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—Extensive washouts on the Illinois Central and the destruction of country bridges prevented a successful reunion of the veterans of the Black Hawk War here today, and of the forty who had signified their intention to be present less than a dozen were able to reach here. A meeting was held in the opera-house this afternoon, and after the address of welcome by Samuel J. Dodds of this city and response by Veteran S. L. Dark of Macomb, Ill., short addresses were made by L. B. Skeels, D. W. C. Mallory, W. G. Nevitt, and Barten Cartwright. Gen. George W. Jones of Dubuque, who was to have made the principal address of the day, could not reach here.

This evening the veterans again assembled, and several short addresses were made, the principal one being by H. D. Dement of Joliet, a son of Col. Dement and grandson of Gen. Dodge, whose record in the Black Hawk War is familiar to all. The veterans present are S. L. Dark of Macomb, Ill.; L. B. Skeels, Hennepin, Ill.; W. G. Nevitt, Albany, Ill.; Samuel Paistey, Hillsboro, Ill.; D. W. C. Mallory, Hampton, Ia.; Jacob Burnbridge, Lena, Ill.; M. P. Persons, Dodgeville, Wis.; M. H. Lee, Shobonier, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Lawhorn, Lena, Ill.

Mrs. Lawhorn, while not a soldier in the war, assisted them to repel Black Hawk's forces by molding bullets and passing ammunition during the attack at Kellogg's Grove. So far as can be ascertained by the Secretary of the association there are nearly 100 veterans of the war which occurred sixty years ago.

MUSIC TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Indiana Association Concludes Its Convention with a Concert.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—The fifteenth annual convention of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association concluded tonight with a concert by the Philharmonic club of Detroit, assisted by Miss Josie Bowern Caldwell of Cincinnati. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Max Leckner, Indianapolis; Secretary, W. J. Stabler, Richmond; Treasurer, Miss Lillian Smith, Lafayette. Programme committee, Miss Flora M. Hunter, Indianapolis; Miss Josephine Large, Fort Wayne, and Robert Newland, Indianapolis. Executive committee, J. A. Zeeler, Lafayette; J. E. Hershey, Marion, and Miss Mary Webber, Richmond.

Papers on "First Lessons to Children" were read by Miss Jennie McKey of Lebanon and Miss Adelaide Packard of New Albany. W. T. Giffe of Logansport led a general discussion on "Is Our Sunday-School Musical Literature What It Should Be?" and there were also discussions on "Catholic Church Music" by the Rev. Mr. Gavisk of Indianapolis; "Episcopal Church Music," by the Rev. Mr. Cothell, Richmond; and "Non-Ritualistic Protestant Church Music," by the Rev. Mr. Rondthaler, Indianapolis. There was a recital by Charles F. Honson, organist, Indianapolis, assisted by H. B. Turpin, baritone, Dayton, and song recital by Miss A. Margaret Goetze, Chicago, assisted by Miss Margaret Lockwood, violin, Indianapolis, and Miss Nellie B. Stevens, piano, Logansport.

TO COMPEL INTERLOCKING SWITCHES.

The Railway and Warehouse Commission Rule on Operating the Contrivances.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Railway and Warehouse Commission today passed upon an important law in relation to interlocking devices at railroad crossings. The Tamaroa and Mount Vernon railway company asked leave to cross at grade the track of the Louisville and Nashville road at Mount Vernon. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring all new railroads crossing railroads already in existence to construct and maintain interlocking devices at the crossings. In this instance the Louisville and Nashville railroad company took the ground that the word "maintenance" included all the expenses connected with the operation of the interlocking device, and sought to compel the Tamaroa and Mount Vernon company to defray all operating expenses.

The commission holds that the word "maintain" has reference simply to the necessary repairs and the renewal of wornout parts of the machinery, and that it is not to be construed as including the payment of the wages of those operating the plant after it is completed. The commission has ordered an interlocking device put in at the crossing of the Louisville and Nashville and the Centralia and Chester at Nashville.

Rushville Terrorized by a Mob.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—Several of the riotous characters of Rushville, just north of here, while in an intoxicated condition, attempted to clean out F. McCullough's saloon, but McCullough used a billiard-cue with telling effect, and beat O. R. Rengro until Rengro was unconscious. Then the mob quarreled among themselves, and the populace fled to shelter to escape rocks and bullets. Razors were also freely used. John Baumak, a colored barber, was severely cut about the face and head. Several others were hit with stones and cut with razors. The authorities were powerless to interfere.

Officers of the First Michigan Infantry.

LANSING, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—The First Michigan Infantry today elected these officers: President, T. J. Edwards of Dowagiac; Vice-Presidents, George Comer of Ypsilanti and Charles M. Sanderson of Mason; Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Carrick of West Branch; Secretary and Treasurer, Dan Griffert of Jackson. The next reunion will be held at Jackson.

Believed That This Man Was Murdered.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—The finding of the mangled body of an unknown man on the railroad track at Kouts, this county, has led to the theory that he was murdered. His coat and vest had been taken from him and several gashes had been made on his head with some blunt instrument. Passing trains mangled the body.

To Visit the Illinois Guard Camp.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The War Department at Washington has detailed Capt. John B. Babcock of the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., to visit the camp of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, during the period of its encampment, July 9 to Aug. 31. The Adjutant-General today confirmed the following elections: William H. Watson, First Lieutenant, and Andrew Hampton, Second Lieutenant of Company D, Fourth Infantry; Joseph F. Barricklow, First Lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Infantry; and Elijah P. Clayton, First Lieutenant, Company I, Fourth Infantry.

Royal Baking Powder

Is Chemically Pure.

The only Baking Powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from both lime and alum, and absolutely pure, is the "ROYAL." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "ROYAL."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
CHAMPAIGN, Aug. 5, 1891.

I have recently analyzed samples of the Royal Baking Powder purchased by myself in open market, and I find it invariably to be composed of wholesome ingredients and entirely free from adulteration or impurities of any kind.

ARTHUR W. PALMER, Sc. D.
Prof. of Chemistry.

TODAY'S BIG DERBY.

[*Continued from first page.*]

All guesses received after that time will be rejected. As each coupon is received it will be numbered and filed. The official TRIBUNE stamp affixed will show the hour and minute of its receipt.

[*Trim here.*]

AMERICAN DERBY,
June 25, 1892.

The following are my selections for first, second, and third places:

1...

2...

3...

Name...

Town...

No..

Street..

[Coupon will be stamped here.]

[*Trim here.*]

[Cut this coupon out and address American Derby, TRIBUNE office, Chicago, Ill.]

The horses eligible, with their present odds in the book of J. H. McDermott & Co., No. 145 Monroe street, and Nos. 125-127 Park row, New York, are:

Horse.	*Odds.*	*Horse.*	*Odds.*
Azra	3	Julius Saxe	25
Alice D.	200	Jerome L.	200
Annorean	200	Josie O.	200
Bashford	3	Jot Gunter	200
Bob Rice Jr.	25	Julia May	200
Belle of Beachwood	200	Knobber Chief	200
Bob Forester	10	Miss Knott	60
Big Casino	30	My Partner	200
Belle Mead	100	Newton	5
Brazos	100	Outcraft	200
Robert Weltbree	Full	O'Sullivan	100
Belfast	200	Old Pepper	40
Brooklyn	200	Perblaise	30
Chief Justice	5	Prince of Darkness	10
Charm	200	Pauline S.	200
Crit Davis	200	Pat Woodcock	5
Cicero	Full	Quickness	200
Cæsar	100	Roscoe	200
Carlsbad	Full	Roseman	200
D. M.	200	Ronald	60
Devezac	250	Roseboy	200
Emperor Regent	50	Sewanee	200
Fire Ball	100	Syketon	50
False B.	60	Salvation	100
Faraday	Full	Staghound	100
Good Investment	200	St. Argentine	100
Gen. Miles	200	Salonica	10
Gladiator	200	Zorilla	200
Galindo	Full	Tombigbee	200
Horace L.	200	Transit	80
Herald	20	The Peer	80
Hickory Withe	200	The Distiller	100
Al Orth	200	Umatilla	40
Illume	5	Westlake	100
Ignite	20	Wanthrift	100
Indus	20	Zaldivar	3

The probable starters in the Derby, with their weights and riders, are given above.

Louisville Pooling on the Derby.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on the American Derby of Chicago as follows: Cicero, $45; Prince of Darkness, $10; Galindo, $15; Zaldivar, $25; Carlsbad, $10; Bashford, $40; Azra, $75; Faraday, $60; Newton, $20.

The other Chicago entries came too late for pooling.

WASHINGTON PARK'S PROGRAM.

Three of the Races for Today Attract Fine Fields of Horses.

The official entries for today's races at Washington Park are given below:

First race, purse $700, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, one mile:

Shoshone	122	Ulster	107
Odrey	122	Loudon	107
Old Pepper	107	Kay S.	107
Falero	107	The Hero	107

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, six furlongs:

Abandon	124	Clifton	111
Hercules	124	Ready Cash	105
London	111	Judge Ramsey	101

Third race, the American Derby, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds with $10,000 added, penalties and allowances, one and one-half miles:

Azra	127	Chief Justice	122
Newton	127	Galindo	122
Faraday	125	Zaldivar	122
Carlsbad	122	Cicero	115
Illume	125	Belfast	115
Prince of Darkness	122	Emperor Regent	115

Fourth race, purse $700, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one and one-sixteenth miles:

Bertha	112	Sir Bevys	106
Red Light	111	Forward	102
London Smoke	109	Torrent	98
Woodcraft	109	Orville	94
Profligate	106	Content	87

Fifth race, purse $600, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five furlongs:

Quiver	120	Princess Lorain	115
Mirage	118	Johnetta	115
Terrier	118	Queen of Blondes	115
Castanet	115	Belinda filly	108

How Bob Soden Did Not Die.

A morning paper announced yesterday that Bob Soden, owner of Ivanhoe (Lemon), Bettie Prather, and other horses, had died at his home and that a subscription had been taken up to defray his funeral expenses as his family was left in destitute circumstances. Soden sent his father up to the press stand at Garfield Park yesterday to say that he was still alive although weak from his illness; that he was not in destitute circumstances and that he expected to be out around the stables in a few days.

Fast Time at Kirkwood Park.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—[Special.]—The races at Kirkwood Driving Park postponed from yesterday on account of rain were trotted today. There were three exciting races. The summaries:

First race, 2:33 class, trotting, purse $500:

St. James, b. g.	6	5	5	1	1	1
White Flag, b. m.	1	1	2	2	2	2
Echo del Paso, b. g.	3	4	1	6	5	3
Billy Hamilton, br. g.	2	6	4	3	6	ro
Royal King, ch. g.	5	2	3	5	3	ro
Otard, b. g.	4	3	6	4	4	ro

Time—2:28½; 2:28½; 2:28¼; 2:30½; 2:31¼; 2:32¼.

Second race, 2:27 pace, purse $500:

Sheriff, g. g.	1	1	1
Bill T., b. g.	4	2	2
Big Injun, b. g.	2	3	3
Bob Ingersoll	3	4	4

Time—2:27¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼.

Third race, 2:26 trot, purse $500, unfinished:

Navaro, b. s.	4	1	2	2	1	3
Addie L., b. m.	1	4	3	3	3	1
Prince S.	2	2	1	1	2	2
Harry Cardinal	3	3	4	4	4	ro

Time—2:28; 2:24¼; 2:25¼; 2:26; 2:24¼; 2:26.

Local Turf Notes.

Jockey Alldridge broke his left arm in his fall from the horse Friday two days ago.

"Virginia" Bradley will ship Blitzen, Derango, and Virgie back to Brighton Beach today.

A. Berwick White, Chicago, Ill.—Tournament did not start in either the Brooklyn or the Suburban of 1891.

Judge Burke of Washington Park, L. C. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and John Boden of the New York *Press*, were visitors at Garfield Park yesterday.

Stanford, the Australian jockey who has been riding for "Lucky" Baldwin, signed yesterday with William Lovell's stable.

The Board of Control tracks have begun enforcing the collection of the forfeit orders issued by the Washington Park club. They have already collected for Green Morris $400 due him on Strathmeath's American Derby of last year.

Marcus Daly was an extensive buyer of the Belle Meade yearlings at the recent sale. His purchases include a chestnut colt, by Great Tom, dam Sparrowgrass, $2,800; chestnut colt, by Iroquois, dam Satinet, $3,900; bay colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Touch-Me-Not, $6,250; bay colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Guildean, $4,000, and dark bay colt, by Iroquois, dam Tassel, $10,250.

WHY CHINESE NEVER SAVE LIFE.

They Regard It as Interfering with the Intention of the Creator.

Fire and Water: Much has been written of the peculiarities and eccentricities of the Chinese, but it is not generally known that the people of the Celestial Empire will not rescue one another from accidental death.

At a fire in San Francisco several years ago six Chinese were imprisoned in a room by three half-inch iron bars, which could easily have been broken away. There were two or three ladders in the neighborhood which could have been placed at the windows and the unfortunates easily rescued from a horrible death. There were hundreds of their countrymen looking on at their frantic efforts to escape. Yet they offered no assistance and gave no evidence of sorrow.

A man who has saved many lives, in speaking with the Chinese, once said they were very heartless, and cited this San Francisco fire as an example, whereupon the Celestial exclaimed:

"I tell you. You sabee Joss? Gol Almighty, allee samee. Chinaman call him Joss; Melican call him God. Call him anything. Allee samee. Now you say Gol Almighty make ebleting?"

"Yes, everything."

"Make allee men?"

"Yes."

"Know ebleting?"

"Yes."

"Now, do you think you know more than Gol Almighty?"

"No, I do not."

"He makee allee men. He see one man. He think him no good. He say: 'You no use; go die.' You think you know betta Gol Almighty. You go swim; you know let man die. Gol Almighty he say: 'He velly smart. He catchee man I tell go die. Velly well, that man be begin new. He cally that man's life all him sins, all him troubles, all him bad luck. You hab heap good things?'"

"No."

"No hab much houses, much money, much land?"

"No, not much."

"All light, you nebbe hab much luck. How many you say?"

"About fifty."

"O, you nebber get out. You cally all fifty life. Ebleting you do, no finish, work allee time heap trouble. You nebbe get old; you live long time. Sabee fifty life.' You live hundled years—had bad luck allee time. Gol Almighty, he sabee best."

Mexican Lower California.

The scientists representing the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, who went on an expedition of research into Lower California, returned the other day with rich collections of bugs, bones, plants, and with baskets, earthen ware, and other products of the Indians who people the peninsula. "The popular idea about Lower California, that it is a dry, desert-like region," says Prof. Eisen, the entomologist of the party, "is an incorrect one. The lower part of the peninsula is not only a tropical country, but an exceedingly interesting and fertile one, covered with trees and rich vegetation. The valley about San José del Cabo is irrigated by the largest river in the peninsula, carrying 1,500 feet of water in the dryest season. Picturesque mountains rise on either side, and the valley is filled with fields of cotton, beans, maize, etc. There is a great variety of tropical fruits, palms, and trees of many kinds, and the whole valley is a mass of rich vegetation." Among the new trees seen was a variety of cottonwood called the "juerigo" (botanical name, populus monticola), which is tall, straight, with a light green foliage and a rose-colored wood valuable for cabinet purposes. Seeds of this tree will be planted in California. The baskets brought home were made out of the leaves of the yucca plant, and are water-tight. The Indians boil food in them by dropping hot stones into the water used.

SCROFULOUS SORES

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years. Tries Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit. Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from Scrofula sores on the back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, and all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your Cuticura Remedies, and today she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend Cuticura Remedies as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable,
25 Sayles street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Scrofula Ten Years.

I had a running sore in my ear of a scrofula nature for ten years. Had been treated by several physicians, but obtained no relief until I tried Cuticura, which healed it up in a few days. This was more than three years ago and I have had no trouble with it since. I consider your Cuticura Remedies unexcelled for the diseases you claim to cure.

MRS. R. A. WOODFORD,
Scatterwood, So. Dak.

Cuticura Remedies

Are the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

LOVELIEST, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS,
With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

EXODUS OF VISITORS.

DEMOCRATS SHAKE CHICAGO'S MUD FROM THEIR FEET.

They Are a-Weary When They Climb on Board Their Trains—Hotelkeepers Now Have a Chance to Count Their Gains—Servants Busily Engaged in Expunging Mementos of the Convention from Carpet, Wall, and Furniture—How Distinguished Politicians Departed.

But few of the big Democratic chieftains are left in the city. The shouters, the marchers, and the brass bands have all gone. The majority of the delegates, and nearly all of the National committeemen, have been swallowed up in the exodus. Workmen are tearing down the wigwam, lusty porters have stripped the rooms of the hotels, in which were State headquarters, of the bunting, and taken down the pictures of the favorite sons. The decorations hung out by business-men have been taken in, wet and soiled, and laid away for drying and repairs, against the time when Chicago will next throw open its broad doors to a host of guests. The glory of the great Democratic National convention, its noise, its cheers, its enthusiasm are of the past, while the ticket which was born of it in clamorous labor—Cleveland and Stevenson—will be buffeted about on the sea of political uncertainty until November, when it will meet its fate—whatever that may be.

Noisy individuals were still to be met in the hotels yesterday. They managed to attract crowds of other enthusiastic persons, and convention echoes bounded about in the rotundas. But there was no meaning to them. They were only reminders of what had been. On the streets men were occasionally met with badges and the wear and tear of exciting days and nights still upon them. They were generally inquiring for other men from their own sections. They uniformly bore the appearance of persons who were in need of assistance to enable them to get back home. They were a sad lot.

Unfortunate Vendors of Badges.

Other sad individuals were the badge merchants, a hundred of whom still carried about their upright stands and offered pins and portraits at "fire sale" prices. Many of them were "stuck," particularly on Cleveland and Gray badges. Some of the delegates and visitors who still lingered about the hotels were only awaiting an opportunity to take in the sights of the Derby.

At the Palmer, which bore the brunt of the week's crowding, some 800 employés were engaged in "cleaning up." Mr. Palmer's house was in great disorder, but early in the morning the army of help was at work on the chaos. The sample rooms on the entresol floor were early stripped of their decorations. By noon nothing savoring of convention week could be found in them. The ghosts of the booms which some admirers of certain favorite sons believed to have existed before Mr. Whitney's count was verified in the convention still haunted some of the headquarters, but they failed to worry the impatient traveling men, who opened up their big sample trunks in the former headquarters. A record of caring for 2,400 guests in one day was the one made by the Palmer. It will take an expenditure of $3,000 to clean up the house, to say nothing of the wear and tear. That the guests enjoyed themselves and that they were liberal and thirsty patrons, great baskets of empty bottles carried from the rooms continuously during the day by strong porters gave evidence.

There was a meeting of some of the great men of the Democratic party during the morning when chance brought together in one of the corridors of the hotel Adlai E. Stevenson, Cleveland's running mate; Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland, Presidential entry who failed to get away from the post; Henry Watterson, who, after the roll-call which gave the honors to Grover, remarked that "there's nothing left but the Sheriff"; Temporary Chairman Owens of Kentucky, Senator Vilas, who read the original platform; "Larry" Neal, who doctored the platform and gave it free trade legs; Senator Gray of Delaware, who refused to have a boom; Bayard of Delaware, Cleveland's ex-Secretary of State; Colorado's leading free silver advocate, Patterson; Sergeant-at-Arms Bright; Simon P. Sheerin; Chairman Calvin S. Brice of New York, Senator from Ohio, and others who were prominent in the national proceedings of the party.

Those Who Are Left.

Editor Samuel E. Morss of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, whose ambitions collided with the Stevenson boom, took his breakfast in his room, but he ventured into the dining-room at dinner time. Streaks of gray had fastened themselves in his abundant side whiskers during the night, but otherwise he appeared well. He will see the Derby today and will then venture back into his Hoosier sanctum. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright will leave tonight. Secretary of the National Committee Simeon P. Sheerin returned to Logansport, Ind., at 4 o'clock as courteous and uncomplaining in spite of the great strain put upon him during the exciting days as he was when he first came to town. His secretary, Albert Hornff, was left to clear up the few matters that "Si" had not adjusted before leaving. Chairman Brice was declared to leave last night, and the other distinguished men who were of the chance meeting of the morning got away to their homes during the day.

Ex-Mayor Grace of New York, with the members of his family, and many of his anti-snapper friends left the Wellington in the afternoon bound for New York. William C. Whitney, who so successfully conducted the Cleveland forces; Francis Lynde Stetson, law partner of the same; Don M. Dickinson, and others of Mr. Whitney's lieutenants went from the Richelieu to their special car and started homeward at noon full of joy and victory. W. S. Bissell, who practiced law with Ruth's fortunate papa before the latter left Buffalo, will be in the city a day or two longer.

M. M. Estee of California, Chairman of the Republican convention of 1888, at which President Harrison was nominated, stopped in at the Richelieu as some of the leaders of the other cause were leaving their money with the Cardinal's cashier. He said:

"The Democrats named a strong ticket. Each of the great parties has made good selections. All the candidates have the confidence of the business-men of the country, who regard them as safe men. But the Minneapolis ticket is the stronger one, and, in my opinion, will win handily enough."

THEIR RETURN ONE OF TRIUMPH.

Anti-Snappers Start Home—Grand Pacific and Great Northern Almost Deserted.

Almost all the convention people who had quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel had left for their homes last evening. The big crowd of anti-snappers who made their home there left yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock on a special train. They were about the happiest set of people who were in attendance upon the convention. They carried their point, nominated their man, and left for the East pleased with Chicago, pleased with the convention and pleased with themselves. They had accomplished what had never been accomplished in the history of American politics. They were the people on the outside, so to speak, and exerted a greater influence than the men who occupied the seats and voted solidly against the man who won the nomination. Ex-Mayor Grace, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson, Col. Tracy and others who had charge of the management of the campaign returned with the Syracuse convention people and were mighty well satisfied.

Gov. Flower of New York, while he belonged to the Hill camp, also stopped at the Grand Pacific. He left with his family on the Michigan Central 12:20 o'clock train in his special car. Gov. Francis of Missouri and his party started for the city at the other end of the bridge at 11 o'clock in the morning on the Alton road. Gov. Boyd did not leave with the Nebraska delegation, but will remain in Chicago a few days to transact some private business.

The Mississippi delegates, sah, were not so well pleased with the result as they might have been, but of course the eight delegates who voted for Cleveland were in high feather. They all left the Grand Pacific in the afternoon for an Illinois Central train.

Drake and Parker were satisfied with the part they had taken in entertaining the big crowd. Mr. Drake said, however, that there were not as many people in attendance upon this convention as attended the Republican convention of 1888. He attributed the reason to the fact that in 1888 the railroad companies greatly reduced the rates.

The Great Northern people were highly elated over their success. It was their first large crowd, the hotel only having opened a few days preceding the convention week. Their employés were, of course, new in the place, but everything passed off smoothly. The Kansas City Democratic club, the Philadelphia club, and the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo all had spacious quarters at this hotel. The Buffalo people left for home Thursday evening and the other two clubs pulled out yesterday. There were a large number of small parties also at the Great Northern, and there were few convention people left in the evening. The Cleveland club of Minneapolis, which stopped at Gore's Hotel, left for home yesterday morning, and the Delaware delegates in the evening. At McCoy's the Sam Randall club of Pittsburg was the last to go. It took a midnight special on the Pennsylvania. The Hawkeye club of Des Moines turned its face toward the West about noon, and the 300 Tammany braves at this hotel started for home Thursday evening.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Washington, Ind., and the Flambeau club of Topeka were at the Hotel Grace. Each left yesterday. Ex-Congressman Worthington and party and ex-Senator Cantrell of Mount Carmel, Ill., and a number of Egyptians returned to their abodes.

CLEANING UP AFTER TAMMANY.

The Auditorium Soon Recovers from Its Influx of Visitors—Other Houses.

There were not half a dozen delegates left about the Auditorium for the stuffed tiger over the counter to glare at yesterday. The Wisconsin delegates, or most of them, waited after the nomination of Stevenson only long enough to catch the north-bound trains. A number of newspaper men are still at the Leland. They are waiting to see the Derby today. The Leland had a big rush during the week, entertaining over 700 guests.

The Victoria had a big business while the campaign lasted. Nearly 650 guests slept in the house every night. All the delegates had departed yesterday morning except three or four, among them Col. Sam Merritt and Judge Henderson of Utah. Henderson went to his old home in Michigan in the evening and Merritt departed for Utah. He was enthusiastic over the ticket and said the free-silver people who grumbled were talking through their hats. They couldn't expect any more than they got, and if they should carry out their threat of bolting it wouldn't affect the result next November in the silver States.

The office of the Auditorium looks as bright and fresh as it did when the hotel first opened. A board fence was built in front of the grand staircase to prevent people from climbing to the upper floors. It failed of its purpose. Thousands of curiosity seekers rode up in the elevators and wandered aimlessly all over the house. Sweepers were at work on the carpets everywhere. The only relic left of the California delegation was a dozen empty wine bottles, a huge stain on the carpet in their headquarters, and a vinous odor that won't leave the room until after it has had a long airing.

Tammany got out on two trains in the morning. The big parlor which the delegation used had been thoroughly renovated by 2 o'clock. The cleaners left till the last the small room on the Congress street side where every night for a week Croker, Sheehan, Murphy, and Bourke Cockran schemed till the gray light of morning. There wasn't a Tammany badge about the house, and all of the delegation had departed except Gen. Floyd King. His usually happy face was clouded, but he had nothing to say.

SENDING OUT SPECIAL TRAINS.

Railroad Officials Were Busy Men Yesterday—Record of the Exodus.

C. C. Magnus, Depotmaster at the Wisconsin Central depot, was busy all day sending out specials. The cars "McGinty," "Louisville," "Antiopa," and "Waterloo" went out over the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road at 8:33 a. m. with about 300 ex-Boies boomers for Des Moines, Ia. The Baltimore club, with Senator Gorman in the car "Midlothian," departed over the Baltimore and Ohio at 10:10 a. m. At 2:55 p. m. the sleeper "Brunswick," with the Wilmington, Del., club on board, left the station.

From the Union depot the Philadelphia Democracy with a special train of eleven cars departed at 3:15 p. m. over the Pennsylvania. A car of Washington correspondents left over the same road at 5 p. m. The Joel Parker Club, with band playing, left for Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania at 5:05 p. m. A special train of six cars with the Utah Democracy started homeward at 6 p. m. The Tuscarora Club, with the Liberal Drum Corps of Salt Lake City, depated for Utah by way of the Burlington at 10:30 last night.

Seven cars with several hundred Ohio Democrats started for Cincinnati over the Big Four at 7:30 yesterday morning.

Local Democrats Resting Up.

The local Democratic statesmen had been tired out from the work of the week. They had gotten over celebrating and were at home yesterday resting. Such of them as were around were doubtful of the outcome. There was no enthusiasm, though there was no doubt that Cleveland is the choice of the majority of the Democrats. The leaders fear they will lose both New York and Indiana, both critical and necessary States. They insist they can win in Illinois and in Wisconsin. There will be a big Democratic blowout some time next week to ratify Cleveland. The mugwumps will be all trotted out then.

The *Staats-Zeitung* yesterday, while indorsing Cleveland, declared that the tariff plank of the platform is too radical. But then they go on to say "Cleveland is his own platform."

Stevenson Holds Another Reception.

Before Adlai E. Stevenson left for Bloomington he held another reception in Parlor O of the Palmer. There were callers from many States, including a number of Indianians who had been rounded up by Tom Taggart, Chairman of the State committee of Indiana. They promised to give loyal support to the ticket and expressed their best wishes for the man who was selected over their own choice.

GAMBLING WITH OYSTERS.

A Game with the Bivalves Now the Rage in Paris.

San Francisco *News-Letter:* The oyster is becoming demoralized. It was enough to be expensive; he has lent himself to gambling and bad habits and becomes the cause of expense in others. The oyster game began in Ostend, it is said, where, a party of gamblers having sat down to dinner, some fresh oysters were brought in. Immediately one backed his oyster to gape first. The idea was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. A set of impromptu rules was drawn up, each one of the dozen guests selected his oyster and the contest began. The first oyster to yawn was to get the entire stakes. Half an hour passed and not one of the oysters showed the slightest disposition to open. Down below stairs the cook was swearing volubly and giving up his roast and entrees for worse than lost. But the oysters were not in any hurry and the diners were so engrossed with their bivalves that they had entirely forgotten their appetites.

An hour slipped by, and still the oysters gave no sign of opening. The stakes were doubled just to heighten the excitement. Word of the contest had reached the Casino, and when the second hour of the contest was begun the dining table was surrounded by a crowd of lookers-on, who caught the gamblers' enthusiasm. They picked out their favorite oysters, and in one or more cases actually backed them to the extent of £600. Another half-hour, and the oysters remained as undemonstrative as ever. The excitement became intense. At last just as the third hour was completed one of the oysters gaped feebly several times and then fell wide open on its owner's plate. This poor oyster had had something of a thirst on and couldn't stand the close atmosphere of its own shell any longer. When the lucky owner of this oyster came to count his winnings he found that they amounted to £7,000. Oyster matches became instantly the rage at Ostend, and since then they have become equally popular in Paris.

Decrease in the Chicago Death Rate.

A prominent Chicago physician said yesterday to a reporter: "It is very gratifying to be able to speak of the decrease in the Chicago death rate, which is especially true in the typhoid and other fevers. It is a well-known fact that our drinking water is full of impurities resulting from sewage contamination, and the only way that I can account for the improved condition of things is the fact that so many of our families are using Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond. This pure and germless drink seems to be in universal use among Chicago families who are fearful of typhus germs."

Slow Workmen.

Mexican bricklayers, it is said, can only lay 500 bricks in a day of eleven hours, while an American can lay 2,500 in a day of nine hours.

SILVER MEN REVOLT.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS REPUDIATE MR. CLEVELAND.

The Leading Denver Paper Bolts the Nomination—Mr. Harrison Said to Be Pleased with the Free-Trade Platform—Iowa Republicans Preparing for Their State Convention—What the Foreign Press Says of the Chicago Ticket—Stevenson Praised in Washington.

DENVER, Colo., June 24.—The Denver *News*, the leading Democratic paper of the Rocky Mountain States, has declined to support Mr. Cleveland. In the following editorial to be published tomorrow it gives the reasons for its course:

The opposition of the *News* to Mr. Cleveland does not arise out of any question as to his ability or character. That he is a splendid type of the self-made, vigorous American is conceded. That he is agressive and tenacious to secure success for all public measures upon which he has convictions is the verdict of the public; and were it not that a matter of principle—one vital to the American people and to the prosperity of this State interfered—*The News* would accept his nomination and hail his election as a splendid beneficence to the country.

The money problem is by far the most important one that remains unsettled. As compared to tariff, so far as the result of the ultimate rightful solution or either is concerned, that of money and its coinage is as the great light and heat-giving sun to the smallest of the stars that stud the midnight heavens. Tariff is a mere matter of schedules. Both parties admit duties must be levied, and the only question is upon what and at what rate shall they be imposed. The question of protection—incidental or direct to American industries—is also a question of degree, for both parties have, at least, until the recent Democratic convention, admitted that it should exist, and in legislation have acted along these lines. But the question of money is before tariff. It is of higher importance, and lies at the very foundation of the whole problem of the country's prosperity. If money is sound and abundant, business is active, employment plenty, enterprise accelerated, and fair returns received for all of labor's products. If it is scarce, however sound, the opposite conditions exist, and depression and gloom appear on every hand.

The money of the world is the coin metal and the bullion when free coinage of it exists. Paper money, whether issued by the State or corporations, and all other forms of credit must be based upon coin money. This is the only money of ultimate redemption. All sound credit money is founded upon coin money and confidence—confidence that it will, when asked, be redeemed in coin. Coin will carry safely only a certain amount of credit money. To reduce the coin money of the world by legislation or annihilation, if that were possible, must reduce the sound credit money in a corresponding degree, and as it is so reduced the evil effects of a scarcity of money are immediately experienced.

Scheme to Destroy Silver.

The power of concentrated millions has within a comparatively short time been invoked to destroy one-half the coin money of the world. England, Germany, and other European nations, with the United States, have decreed by law that silver shall no longer be redemption money. Itself is to be redeemed in gold. It is placed upon a par with credit money. The one-half of the coin money has not only been made credit money, but it has been added to the already existing mountain of credit money to be borne up by the greatly depleted base. This has necessarily lessened values. Property and labor of all kinds, except where exceptional conditions exist, have fallen and the demand for them has become sluggish.

Owners of property daily grow poorer, the requital of labor is diminishing, and financial distress is apparent everywhere. Because one-half of the world's redemption money has been deprived of that essential quality to its value all money has been made dearer—that is, the owners of it will get much more property and labor in exchange for it than before the change occurred and the man with labor for hire and the owner of property for sale must take correspondingly less for them.

This is the result of silver's demonetization everywhere. Such tremendous evils are enough to engage the best efforts of mankind to abolish them. But there are other evils local to this country in which silver is mined that add conspicuously to the burdens its people must bear.

Colorado is a fair illustration of a country suffering under these additional evils. The low price to which silver has been reduced is closing mines and lessening the miners' wages. Since 1873, through demonetization, Colorado's people have been deprived of $125,000,000 lost in the fall of silver from $1.29 per ounce to 89 cents. This year alone its loss from this cause will not be less than $10,000,000. When these facts are appreciated it must be clear that to the people of Colorado the greatest and most vital issue by far is that of the restoration of free coinage to silver, and for that all party alliance should be servered if relief cannot be had through party, until the reform is secured.

The Presidency the Pivot.

The Presidency is the pivot upon which the success or defeat of the cause must turn. Congress has stood ready for nineteen years to restore free coinage if the country's Presidents had been favorable. The defeat has invariably come either through vetoes or adverse influences from the White House. Until a President favorable to it is elected free coinage is hopeless.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, the opposing candidates, are determined and avowed opponents of free coinage. The platforms upon which they were nominated impose no moral obligations upon either to sign a free coinage bill, therefore we know neither will do so—even should Congress pass one.

This being the incontestible truth the *News*, guided in all things by its convictions, cannot support the candidacy of either. The *News* has the courage of its convictions and will not hesitate to maintain it. Whatever Presidential candidate it advocates must be pledged to approve a free-coinage bill. For it to do otherwise would be to cheat the people, and this it will not be guilty of.

Time will point out a path. In God's providence the right will find a way to triumph. Let the Democrats and Republicans of Colorado who love their homes and the State's prosperity better than they do the fortunes of any candidates hold fast to independence that they may travel that path when it is opened.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—Speaking about the nomination of Cleveland, Gov. Pennoyer today said: "The nomination of Cleveland was effected by Wall street plutocrats. With Harrison and Cleveland as candidates, they are playing the old game with the people of 'heads I win and tails you lose.' Their schemes are safe with either, as they can laugh in their sleeves while the two parties belabor each other on tariff. Cleveland is a tariff tinker instead of tariff reformer. Every man of sense knows that no effective reduction of tariff can be made without supplying the bulk of the needed revenue from some other mode such as an income tax. Cleveland has won the support of capitalists by catering to their demands, while at the same time he has secured the confidence of others by his professions in favor of reform. Even his tariff suggestions were made with the view of not disturbing profits of wealthy protected manufacturers. Judging his record, not his professions, by Jeffersonian test, Cleveland is a plutocrat, not a Democrat.

DEMOCRATS LIKE STEVENSON.

What Republican Senators Have to Say of Cleveland's Chances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Under the caption "Stevenson for Vice-President" the *Post* says:

The nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice-President will meet the enthusiastic approval of the Democratic party throughout the country, for if there ever was a Democrat in whom there was neither variableness nor shadow of turning, Stevenson is the man. There are no flaws in his record in this respect. But Col. Stevenson has other as well as political qualities that render his selection for second place on the ticket peculiarly appropriate and commendable.

He is a lawyer of excellent standing and long practice; he has had six years' experience as a Representative in Congress; he discharged efficiently the duties of an important office under Mr. Cleveland; he is an honest, plain man of the people, who is exceedingly popular wherever known, and who cannot fail to give strength to the ticket. In any contingency that might happen necessitating his assumption of the executive office he would be found fully equipped for the responsibility.

The ticket as now completed is eminently able and respectable. If elected it will assure to the country a safe and sound administration, and it combines such elements of strength that our Republican brethren should be admonished at the start they will have no walkover to defeat it.

Following are some interviews on the nomination of Grover Cleveland:

Senator Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio—I regard the nomination of Cleveland as the natural logical result of the condition of things. The resolutions on the silver question are substantially similar to those of the Republican platform.

Senator Stewart (Rep.) of Nevada regretted that the Democratic party (as he would in the case of any other party) had nominated a man who has expressed so strong a conviction in favor of the gold standard. "I do not wish to criticise Cleveland's position at present," said the Senator, "because he may have changed and until he has an opportunity to make known his views when he accepts the Democratic nomination." The Senator declined to say anything for publication concerning the silver plank in the Democratic platform, as he intends to make a speech in the Senate in a few days, when he will probably discuss it.

Mr. Bartine (Rep.) of Nevada, thought that the ex-President was the weakest candidate the Democrats could have nominated. The silver plank in the Democratic platform was less satisfactory than that in the Republican platform.

Senator Davis (Rep.) of Minneapolis.—I think they have nominated a candidate easy for the Republicans to beat, and fixed up the best platform for us to do it upon.

Senator Shoup of Idaho (Rep.)—I am willing to venture the opinion that all of the new States and the Pacific coast will cast their Electoral votes for President Harrison.

Senator Hansbrough (Rep.) of North Dakota—The result at Chicago is the outcome of the united efforts of the money power of Wall street.

WHAT THEY SAY ABROAD.

Comment of London and Paris Papers on the Democratic Ticket.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Globe* says:

The two American parties start on equal terms. Each is represented by its strongest champion. From the English standpoint the contest takes on fresh interest by the bold adoption by the Chicago convention of a frank free trade program. Whether the new departure will gain or lose votes remains to be seen. The McKinley tariff law seems to be considerably more popular than it was when it was first introduced, a bountiful harvest enabling the farmers to bear its pressure without feeling squeezed.

The *St. James' Gazette* compares the election issues in England and the United States and says that neither the United Kingdom nor the United States has advanced or receded much since the last elections. No politician has been ingenious enough to invent an effective new cry or to construct a workable new platform.

"The fact is," it adds, "the great issues in these democratic countries are pretty well settled. There is a bad outlook for nursing politicians."

PARIS, June 24.—The press of this city is delighted with the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The *Journal des Debats* says:

The Democratic convention ought to be congratulated upon its choice. Everything promises that Cleveland will be elected. His opposition to extreme protection makes us hope that he will succeed.

VALPARAISO, Chile, June 24.—The *Heraldo*, *Mercurio*, and *Union* congratulate the Democratic party of the United States on having nominated Grover Cleveland, and express the hope that he will be elected in November.

WHAT INGALLS HAS TO SAY.

He Is Doubtful of the Effect of the Farmers' Alliance—Hit at Cleveland.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls arrived in the city today and went to the Astor House. He sails on the Ems tomorrow and will remain abroad during the summer, returning in September to take the stump in behalf of Harrison and Reid.

"In Kansas," said Mr. Ingalls, "the political horizon is by no means free from clouds. There is the People's party, or Farmers' Alliance, as it was called when I went into the air a year ago—went higher than anything since the day the cow jumped over the moon—they are in the fight. It was thought they had begun to disintegrate, but they don't seem to show it. They have held State and Congressional conventions, are well organized, have plenty of funds, and are confident. They will contest the entire field and expect to carry the Legislature and so give Peffer a colleague of the same political faith as himself. For Congressman-at-large they have nominated a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat who served on Stonewall Jackson's staff during the war. The Democratic convention adjourned without making any nomination. They will work together. Their design is to coalesce on Congressmen in all the doubtful districts, carry the Legislature by united action, and thus take Kansas out of the Republican column. The Farmers' Alliance wants to beat the Republican party, but I don't believe they are as strong as they were in the campaign of 1890 and 1891."

Speaking of Mr. Cleveland's nomination Mr. Ingalls said: "Kansas Democrats had no choice but Cleveland. It was Cleveland first, last, and all the time. Cleveland had become the god of their idolatry. It is past my comprehension how Cleveland can be anybody's god. In the silver States I should say it was Hobson's choice. If the Omaha convention should be discreet and make good nominations that might have a strong effect in certain sections of the country. I think Harrison has risen in public estimation. Four years ago when elected he was scoffed at, jeered, reviled, belittled, disparaged, deprecated. There is nothing so hard to contend against as a sneer. It can only be done by living it down. It is quite remarkable that neither Harrison nor Cleveland had any ardent personal following such as Blaine and some others have. So this campaign will not be fought out on personal qualities, but on the features of their respective administrations—four years in each."

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It Meets Wednesday to Nominate State Officers—The Situation.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 24.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Iowa are at the present time deeply interested in the State convention, which meets in Des Moines next Wednesday to place in nomination candidates for the State offices. Most of the county conventions have already been held and the rest will be held tonight.

In no Congressional district except the Eighth has there been a prolonged contest. It now looks as if Hepburn will be renominated.

Some time ago the Temperance Alliance issued an address calling on their friends to attend the county conventions and see that prohibition was duly pressed. As far as known not a single county convention has made any utterance on this question.

The State offices for which candidates are to be selected that are attracting the most attention are those of Railroad Commissioner and Auditor. For the latter office C. G. McCarthy of Story County is in the lead as far as instructions in the county conventions are concerned. It is claimed by those who have kept watch of the matter that he already has enough votes pledged to nominate him on the first ballot. For Railroad Commissioner there is considerable opposition to Spencer Smith, who is a candidate for renomination, on account of the fact that he has already served three terms. He is also opposed by railway employés, who are said to want L. S. Coffin back on the board.

There is still another question that is prominent before the Republicans and has been discussed in many of the county conventions, and that is in regard to the Chairmanship of the State Central committee. It will be reorganized by the election of a majority of new members, and these will be called upon to elect a new Chairman. Senator Mack, who has served two terms, is willing to accept the office for another one, but will not make a canvass for it.

A State convention of Republican clubs will be held here June 28, the day before the convention.

ALGONA, Ia., June 24.—[Special.]—The Kossuth County Republican convention today passed resolutions urging the nomination of Congressman Dolliver and McFarland as Secretary of State, C. G. McCarthy for Auditor, and G. W. Perkins for Railroad Commissioner.

IT SATISFIES PRESIDENT HARRISON.

He Thinks He Can Defeat Cleveland on the Free Trade Platform Adopted.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice-President, returned from Washington early this morning and was driven to his town house, corner Madison avenue and Fiftieth street. The house is undergoing repairs and is occupied only by the servants, Mr. Reid's family being at Ophir Farm, White Plains. Concerning his trip to Washington Mr. Reid said that he had spent an afternoon with President Harrison and found him confident that the Republican party would triumph at the polls in November next.

"What with the ticket nominated at Chicago and the platform adopted, an out-and-out declaration for free trade, the President had expressed his complete satisfaction. Mr. Reid gathered from his conversation with the President that Gen. Harrison feels that there can be no doubt of the issue, now that the Democratic party has pronounced against the Republican policy of protection, with all of its advantages to the workingmen of America.

"Of course, a great deal of my time in Washington was spent in discussing plans for the organization of the campaign, but I can not talk about that now. I know little of the intentions of the committee, and the little I do know I could not now properly make public."

"Do you expect to stump the country this fall?"

"O, no. I don't think that will be required of me by the committee. But I will speak of the issues of the campaign whenever I can."

In conclusion Mr. Reid admitted that he did not know Adlai E. Stevenson, the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-President.

TAMMANY AT HOME

HILL'S FOLLOWERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK IN SAFETY.

While Some of Them Prefer to Believe that Cleveland Will Carry New York, the Majority Are of the Opinion that He Has a Hard Road to Travel—Gen. Sickles Says that Gray Wanted the Vice-Presidential Nomination—Democrats Will Not Vote the Ticket.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—The Tammany men arrived here tonight from Chicago. The first to reach this city were Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, Mayor Grant, and District-Attorney Nicoll, Thomas F. Ryan, Senator William L. Brown, Senator Charles Walker of Elmira, Police Justice White, and Commissioner Phelan. The party landed at the station in good humor.

Mayor Grant had none but words of hope. Commissioner Gilroy said that Cleveland would carry New York by 35,000 majority.

The party following Mayor Grant and his friends reached Jersey City at midnight. It consisted of John Fox, J. W. Boyle, Representative Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Police Justice Ryan, ex-Justice William Kelly, David McClure, Senator McClellan of Westchester County, and Senator Edward Hawkins of Suffolk County. This was rather a jolly party, although most of them had been shot in battle carrying the Hill colors.

The news that Gen. Stevenson of Illinois had secured second place reached the delegates at Warsaw, Ind. Gen. Sickles, as soon as he heard it, walked into the car and said: "I move that the New York men here send a telegram of condolence to Gov. Gray of Indiana." The proposition was received with applause. If the dispatch was sent it probably got lost in transmission.

The most depressed delegate in the party when they left the train at Jersey City was Senator Hawkins. "I feel worse over the nomination of Cleveland," said he, "than I do over the defeat of Hill. I believe New York is irretrievably lost to the Democracy. The old Democrats won't vote for him. A man came into our headquarters Thursday morning and said: 'I have been voting the Democratic ticket for fifty-seven years, but now I am done. I will never vote for Cleveland.' There are many thousands like him. All through New York State they will refuse to vote. It was hard work to get them into line four years ago; it will be impossible now. I will cast my vote for Cleveland, but that is all. The first time he ran he carried Suffolk County by 500. The second time he lost it by over 600."

"How will he run in that county now?"

"He will lose it by 12,000 or 15,000, I reckon."

Sickles Has No Hope.

Gen. Sickles does not think it possible for Cleveland to win. He was one of the delegates who wanted the New York delegation to leave the convention in a body. "I am merely one of a body of men representing a great organization," said he, "and while I feel as they do, that a mistake was made, I will not hesitate in my exertions to show the loyalty of that organization to the ticket."

"What do you think of the nomination for Vice-President?"

"I do not know the nominee. I never heard of him until he was mentioned at Chicago. My idea is that a man who may be expected to fill the Presidential chair in case of death or incapacity of the President should be one of public record or of familiarity with public affairs. Such a man Mr. Stevenson does not appear to be. At the same time I do not sympathize with Gov. Gray. Indiana was for Hill, and we were led to believe that its vote would be cast with that of New York. But Mr. Whitney, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Dickinson, and other members of Mr. Cleveland's staff managed it in some way, and when I heard what Indiana had done I said we were whipped."

"But Gov. Gray has said he did not want the nomination?"

"He did want it. He was to have gone on the ticket with Hill. When a few weeks ago great uncertainty was caused in the West by newspapers as to the stability of our support of Hill Mr. Gray sent an authorized representative to the meeting, and he congratulated us on the resolution we passed. Voorhees was also for Hill and Gray at first."

Cummings Has Some Hope.

Delegate Cummings thinks Cleveland may pull through.

Justice Ryan said he was dubious as to the result. "Cleveland will never get the full vote in New York City," said he, "even with Tammany's support, and that he will have. I know it from the feeling in my election district. Before I went to Chicago, foreseeing the result, I went among the voters and told them they had better get ready to turn in for the nomines of the convention. I met seven men who vowed they would never vote for Cleveland and I do not think they will. If many election districts are like that what show has he?"

THE KIND OF KEELEY BACKSLIDERS.

Judge C. T. Lambert of Peoria Gives His Impressions of the Keeley Cure.

On his return from Dwight, where he took the treatment for the liquor disease and was cured, Judge Lambert of Peoria published a three-column article in the Peoria *Journal*, in which, among other things, he said:

"After the misery, stupor, and langour of the first few days the patient at Dwight begins to take a new interest in life. He becomes buoyant, elastic, jubilant. He finds that he is undergoing a moral as well as a mental and physical reconstruction. The coarsest nature receives delicate touches of refinement, and men of culture become etherealized and spirituelle. Through them all runs a warmer and enlarging thrill of sympathy and fraternity, and it is quite a surprise to some of them who seem to have realized for the first time that there are others in the world beside themselves. The last two weeks at Dwight—assuming that the patient is taking the full course of four weeks—are weeks of purer, grander, nobler pleasure than he has ever experienced before. New and warm friendships are formed; newer hopes and aspirations crowd in thick upon him. He is reveling in the glorious dawn of a new-found liberty. His head is cool, his brain clear, his eye bright, his pulse regular, his heart warm. The whole current of his life has been turned and has been changed from a turbid, impetuous, wayward, uncontrollable torrent to a pure, peaceful, purifying, crystalline, and beneficent flow; refreshing, restoring, and reviving the drooping lives with which it intermingles, and so it runs toward the ocean of eternity all blessing and all blest.

ARE THERE FAILURES.

Unfortunately there are. There always were. The man that came fresh from the hands of God went all to pieces in Eden's groves. The first man of woman born was a murderer. And when it comes to jim-jams, it was a woman who saw the first snake. Perfection in stability will never be found on this side of the jasper walls. The record of the Dwight Institute, however, shows a very small percentage of failures—less than 5 per cent. These are made up of young men who have not been down in the depths of degradation and despair, nor fully learned the bitter lessons of experience; young men who think it awfully clever to swagger around bar-rooms and see life and try to pass for blooded men of the world. Another class is composed of those whose brains have become affected and who are on the road to the fool-house. Another is found in those who have no moral or material responsibility resting upon them, and in whom there is nothing to tie or furnish anchorage. But to the man whose brain is free from incipient decay, and whose desire for cure is real, earnest, and sincere, there is not only hope, but as near absolute certainty as human affairs can be shaped. The old appetite is removed but it can be reacquired. A cured man can drink anew if he wants to. He can blow his brains out if he wants to. One is just as suicidal as the other. The graduate has his memory and all its blackest pages ever before him. He is going to think twice, thrice, a score of times, when the question of drink comes up. It is not a question of will. His will is all right. It will require an effort—not to abstain—but to drink; and if he does drink, he does it deliberately and diabolically, as he would pick a pocket or cut a throat. The man of ordinary strength of character and sound mind is safe.

Opium habit, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle.

CONVENTION HALL WILL SOON BE GONE.

Workmen Are Busy Tearing Down the Great Wigwam.

The work of demolishing the big wigwam has already commenced, and, it is said, none too soon at that. Although admirably fitted for its purposes, it was an unsightly structure. Its outlines were without graceful form, but it will always be remembered as the place where the Tammany tiger crouched in anger and growled in sorrow; where the granger from Iowa ate popcorn and shouted credulously for Boies; and where the Baltimorean swung his white plug for Gorman and sung, "Maryland, My Maryland!"

Its other and after reminiscences will always remind one, Republicans think, of the election of Harrison. It will also be a historic incident illustrative of the push and capacity for accomplishing of Chicago, for like a mushroom, it sprang up almost in a night, and with dimensions large enough to accommodate representative Bourbonism from every section and State of the land. It was the biggest free-trade temple that was ever erected.

Scarcely had the convention adjourned ere preparations for tearing the structure down had been coompleted, and early yesterday morning the work of removing it began. The northeast corner was first attacked, and by night the entire east end was lined with piles of lumber near the Illinois Central tracks. Men were on the roof, too, tearing off and tumbling into the street the tar paper covering, which was guaranteed to be rainproof, but which turned out to be a good deal like a sieve. But then it was no easy matter to keep out of any place the Chicago rain of late. The tar paper was too thin to withstand the winds that blew off the roofs of houses, and that according to ex-Ald. Cullerton, who had the contract for this part of the job, was the real reason why the convention had more use for umbrellas than for fans.

Two Gangs at Work.

Only two gangs of men, about twenty-five each, could be utilized in the razing process yesterday, but today several other gangs will be set to work. There were a number of men there removing the 20,000 chairs from the convention hall, and the work of tearing down the roof and removing its supports seemed to be dangerous to them. In removing the chairs they paid no attention to the labels, and piled a Tammanyite's seat on a mugwump's, and hustled out doors indiscriminately the chairs of all the factions.

Mr. Allen, the contractor, expects to have the huge structure torn down in about six days. He will push things, as is his custom, so that no complaint can be made about it remaining standing an unnecessary hour. He will have it leveled long before the time allowed him. Most of the lumber will be used in building the hotels planned by Mrs Carse for working girls during the World's Fair. These hotels, like the wigwam, will be somewhat unique and only temporary affairs.

A carpenter at least can form a good idea of the immensity of the vanishing wigwam when it is told that it contains 1,400,000 feet of lumber. This will build two or three of the contemplated hotels, each containing 1,000 rooms. A good portion of the lumber, Mr. Allen says, is as good as new, and the salvage on it will constitute a large share of whatever profits are made by him.

The lumber as it is taken down will be loaded on cars on the Illinois Central tracks and then moved to the yards of Contractor Allen at West Forty-eighth and Harrison streets.

All day yesterday crowds of people of both sexes were trying to gain admission to the wigwam, and take a look at it after its quarreling delegates had departed. But no other than workers were permitted to go inside, and to this effect signs were posted on the entrances. The crowds hung around, however, and watched the work of demolition going on. No words of regret were heard from any one. Neither were any shouts for Cleveland and Stevenson heard. The general feeling seemed to be one of entire indifference, and one man said that the ticket made in the wigwam was about as unsightly from a popular and patriotic standpoint as the structure itself.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT HARVARD.

The Seniors Made a Departure Appearing in Cap and Gown—Dancing and Spreads.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—[Special.]—This was Harvard's gala day. Senior class day came and metamorphosed old Harvard into a merry bee-hive. The college buildings were all open and thronged with gay visitors, and at every window were seen buttercup faces as radiant as dewdrops in the gleam of the morning star. The walks and crosswalks were thronged with students and their friends in white crepon and gold gimp. Memorial Hall was in the possession of dancers, and the rooms of many of the students were gay with spreads. To those accustomed to attend class day exercises at Harvard an interesting innovation today was the presence of the "caps and gowns." On previous years the seniors have appeared in the conventional evening dress suit, with white tie and silk hat, and, as has been facetiously remarked, "it was almost impossible to tell members of the class from the waiters." This year '92 starts in with the cap and gown, which will doubtless be adopted by succeeding classes. The class day officers have the distinction today of wearing crimson tassels on their caps, which make them easily distinguishable among the mass of somber black. The literary exercises were of a high order, while the spreads, dancing, and other festivities peculiar to class day at Harvard were unmarred.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT ROCKFORD.

Course of Study Outlined for Those Who Take No Vacation.

The summer school at Rockford which, in connection with the College Extension Classes of Hull House, was so successful last year, was opened Thursday, the trustees of Rockford Seminary throwing open that institution to receive the students. Last summer there was an average attendance of twenty-five during a period of four weeks. This season there will probably be more. Fifty girls who are in the College Extension classes have already applied for rooms. Board will be furnished at $3 a week, teachers and students being expected to take care of their own rooms and give an hour a day to the general work of the house. Railroad tickets can be obtained at half price upon application at Hull House.

The course of study includes biology, botany, singing, gymnastics, sketching, needlework, English and letter-writing, and reading parties covering a wide range of subjects. There are lectures on physiology, Venetian art and Contemporary Russia.

University Statistics.

England with 94 universities, has 2,723 more professors and 51,814 more students than the 360 universities in the United States. The revenues of Oxford and Cambridge represent a capital of about $75,000,000. The University of Leipsic is worth nearly $30,000,000.

Mr. Blaine En Route to Bar Harbor.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—James G. Blaine, accompanied by his wife and Miss Harriet Blaine, arrived at the Boston and Albany depot this afternoon. After dinner they took a train to Bar Harbor.

MORE GRESHAM TALK.

FOR PRESIDENT ON THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

Report at Omaha That the Judge Has Consented to the Race if Nominated by the Convention on a Platform Similar to That Adopted by the Recent St. Louis Conference—It Is Learned, However, That His Consent Has Not Been Gained—Not Financially or Physically Able.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—[Special.]—A sensation was caused in People's party circles by the announcement that Judge Walter Q. Gresham had consented to accept the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the People's party if tendered him. The intelligence came in the form of a telegram from Henry Vincent, editor of the *Non-Conformist* at Indianapolis, to Judge C. H. Pirtle, Secretary of the Nebraska Independent State Central committee. It was, in substance, that an interview had been held with Judge Gresham and that he had said he would accept the nomination from the People's party convention at Omaha if allowed to stand on the platform adopted at the recent conference of labor and industrial organizations.

Gresham's declaration was the subject of enthusiastic comment by the prominent Independents of Omaha. They are pleased with it, not only, they say, because it adds the name of a strong man to the list of their available candidates, but because it signalizes in a decisive manner the disintegration of the old parties. The apostasy of such a stanch Republican as Judge Gresham, they declare, adds an incalculable amount of strength to their party, even if Gresham's name should not be placed at the head of the ticket. In the latter event, they assert that the defeat of the Republican party next November is certain.

An ex-Hoosier, who is now a resident of Omaha, said this evening that if Gresham allowed the use of his name for the People's party, the third party ticket would poll 10,000 Republican votes in Indiana and at least 5,000 in Illinois.

The General Secretary of the People's party, V. O. Strickler, yesterday afternoon received from Chicago the following telegram from M. H. Slater, the President of the Colorado State Silver League:

I want to secure a room suitable for our Silver League headquarters during the National convention. Eligible location of first importance. Can you get it for us?

Strickler at once secured quarters for the league and telegraphed back that the league would be welcomed to Omaha.

GRESHAM'S CONSENT NOT GAINED.

The Judge Not Financially or Physically Able to Make the Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—In connection with the People's party move to induce Judge Gresham to accept the Omaha nomination, Henry Vincent, editor of the *Non-Conformist*, published in this city, said:

Mr. Warner of Ohio went to see Judge Gresham to gain his consent, but did not succeed. Judge Gresham pleaded poverty, but the case is not hopeless.

In the current issue of the *Non-Conformist* Judge Gresham, who is referred to as an overshadowing personality, is quoted as saying:

I am hourly expecting news from the old farm that my brother is dead, and that his family, with an aged mother, are left dependent upon me. My home has a mortgage for purchase money, my vital energies are impaired, the result of two wounds I received in the war. I am physically unequal to make the campaign. More than that, it would mean another mortgage, and that to a man of my age and the claims upon me, is considerable. With the exception of your subtreasury scheme, which to me is visionary and impracticable, there is no difference between us, unless it be that many entertain a stronger hope than I do that we are to escape a bloody revolution before this plutocracy of wealth surrenders.

TEXAS INDEPENDENTS CONFIDENT.

They Have Hope for Their State Ticket—Delegates to the Omaha Convention.

DALLAS, Tex., June 24.—[Special.]—The People's party State convention adjourned tonight sine die. Today a full State ticket was nominated. Judge T. T. Nugent, nominee for Governor, is a lawyer at Fort Worth. Marion Martin, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the State, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. S. D. A. Duncan, nominee for Land Commissioner, is an Alliance man whom Gov. Hogg declined to appoint on the Railway Commission, thereby incurring the enmity of a large part of his Alliance following. C. C. Drake, nominee for Controller, is a railway clerk at Fort Worth. He was placed on the ticket in behalf of the railway employés of the State. H. S. P. Ashby and Harry Tracy were nominated for Electors from the State at large. Delegates-at-large to the Omaha convention are: H. S. P. Ashby, Harry Tracy, W. L. Hayes, E. S. Peters, J. R. Hodges, J. C. Crenshaw, C. B. Jenkins and J. C. Mooney. One of them is colored. People's party leaders claim that there is a good chance for them to elect their State ticket on account of the feeling between the Hogg and Clark factions, which some believe will result in both the Democratic candidates for Governor running through till the election.

REPUDIATES BOTH CANDIDATES.

Organization of the "Silver Party of Nevada"—Delegates to Omaha Chosen.

RENO, Nev., June 24.—The Third Party convention, composed of advocates of free silver coinage, met here today. Thomas Wren, Temporary Chairman, in his speech, urged the people of Nevada to shake off allegiance to the two old parties, and tie their support entirely to the free coinage movement. The platform demands the remonetization of silver and free and unlimited coinage thereof at the present ratio of sixteen to one. It denounces the action upon the coinage question of the National Republican and Democratic conventions, and repudiates the nominees of both parties. It confers upon the Silver League of Nevada the right to direct the State's Presidential Electors for the proper candidates. The "Silver Party of Nevada" is the name of the new organization. Twelve delegates were appointed to the Omaha convention.

Charity Beginneth at Home.

Daughter—Now that we are rich, mamma, we ought to have a fair at the church [illegible]

[illegible] daughter. In the cause of charity [illegible]

Daughter—Something [illegible]

—*Judge.*

Sought Death in a Terrible Form.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 24.—[Special.]—Jennie Flynn, a domestic, committed suicide this morning by setting fire to her bed, and when found was almost completely consumed. She had made a previous attempt by taking poison. She had been despondent.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

Natural Fruit Flavors
Vanilla
Lemon
Orange
Rose, etc.

The place that Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts have won in the public estimation sustain us in the assertion that for standard excellence they have no equal. Every housewife who has used Dr. Price's Flavorings, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Nectarine, etc., will endorse the above statement. In using them you have purity, uniformity, strength, and fine flavor.

PRICE FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.

SHAM TALK.

ON THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

at the Judge Has Con- if Nominated by the Platform Similar to the Recent St. Louis Learned, However, Has Not Been Gained or Physically Able.

24.—[Special.]—A sen- people's party circles by that Judge Walter Q. to accept the nomi- ncy at the hands of the dered him. This the inform of a telegram from of the *Non-Conformist* dge C. H. Pirtle, Secre- Independent State Cen- ia, in substance, that an ld with Judge Gresham e would accept the nom- le's party convention at stand on the platform conference of labor and

on was the subject of en- y the prominent Inde- They are pleased with because it adds the name e list of their available use it signalizes in a de- isintegration of the old sy of such a stanch Re- Gresham, they declare, amount of strength to Gresham's name should ad of the ticket. In the sert that the defeat of the xt November is certain, as now a resident of evening that if Gresham s name for the People's y ticket would poll 10,000 Indiana and at least 5,000

tary of the People's party, erday afternoon received llowing telegram from M. nt of the Colorado State

om suitable for our Silver during the National con- tion of first importance.

secured quarters for the ed back that the league to Omaha.

SENT NOT GAINED.

inancially or Physically Make the Race.

June 24.—[Special.]— the People's party move- sham to accept the Omaha Vincent, editor of the blished in this city, said: went to see Judge Gresh- ent, but did not succeed. ed poverty, but the case is

e of the *Non-Conformist* who is referred to as an onality, is quoted as say-

ing news from the old farm ind, and that his family, with ly dependent upon me. My for purchase money, my paired, the result of two the war. I am physically campaign. More than that, mortgage, and that to a man comes upon me, is considera- ption of our subtreasury e is visionary and impractica- ience between us, unless it be a stronger hope than I do a bloody revolution before ealth surrenders.

INDENTS CONFIDENT.

for Their State Ticket— Omaha Convention.

June 24.—[Special.]—The e convention adjourned to- day a full State ticket was T. T. Nugent, nominee a lawyer at Fort Worth. nominee for Lieutenant-Gov- been elected on the Dem- D. A. Duncan, nominee for er, is an Alliance man declined to appoint on the hon, thereby incurring a large part of his C. C. Drake, nomi- ler, is a railway clerk e was placed on the ticket lway employés of the State. d Harry Tracy were nomi- from the State at large. to the Omaha convention hby, Harry Tracy, W. L. , J. R. Hodges, J. C. Cre- s and J. C. Mooney. One d. People's party leaders a good chance for them to red on account of the feel- Hogg and Clark factions, t will result in both the ates for Governor running ection.

BOTH CANDIDATES.

the "Silver Party of Ne- ates to Omaha Chosen.

e 24.—The Third Party con- of advocates of free silver, s today. Thomas Wren, nan, in his speech, urged the to shake off allegiance to es, and tie their support en- coinage movement. The nds the remonetization ce and unlimited coinage sent ratio of sixteen to one. action upon the coinage National Republican and entions, and repudiates the parties. It confers upon of Nevada the right to Presidential Electors for their votes. "The Silver was selected as the name of tion. Twelve delegates to ation were appointed.

Beginneth at Home.

know, father, they are going the church next week, and I to get something for it." er a check)—"Certainly, my e of charity I am always ething in the way of a new

h in a Terrible Form.

a., June 24.—[Special.]—Anna committed suicide this after- to her bed, and, when badly from a second-story window. revious attempt by taking poi- despondent.

elicious
oring
racts
voring Extracts
s in the asser-
ave no equal.
e's Flavorings,
ill endorse the
ave purity, uni-
TRACT CO.

DAHLEN'S BAD THROW

THE ONLY ERROR MADE BY CHICAGO, IT LOSES THE GAME.

The Colts Shut Out by Louisville in a Tame Contest—The Playing Field Studded with Miniature Lakes—Luby and Viau Do Effective Work in the Box—Brooklyn Passed by Philadelphia in the League Race—Results of Games Played in Major and Minor Leagues.

Chicago is clearly out of luck. Its only error cost it a game and seventh place yesterday, Pittsburg jumping from the ninth position and displacing the Colts and New Yorks. Philadelphia also took second place from the Brooklyns, and Boston's double victory gave it nearly a 10 per cent lead.

Standing of the League Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	59	42	17	.712
Philadelphia	58	36	22	.621
Brooklyn	57	35	22	.614
Cincinnati	56	32	24	.571
Cleveland	57	32	25	.561
Washington	59	28	31	.475
Pittsburg	60	28	32	.467
Chicago	56	26	30	.464
New York	57	26	31	.456
St. Louis	57	22	35	.400
Louisville	58	23	35	.397
Baltimore	58	15	43	.259

Today's championship games are scheduled as follows: Louisville at Chicago, Cincinnati at Pittsburg, Cleveland at St. Louis, Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Washington, and Baltimore at Brooklyn.

LOUISVILLE SCORED BUT ONCE.

But That Was Enough, as the Chicagos Gathered Only Zeros.

Through miniature lakes and sloughs of muddy water Fred Pfeffer and his hired men yesterday plowed to victory. It might be remarked incidentally that Anson and the Colts also did their share of plowing, but not to victory.

Louisville only made one run, but if they could have made less than one and still gathered something they would have won just the same, for the Chicagos' score looks like a row of port-holes in a ship's side.

Robbed of the environment of green fields, whooping cranks, etc., the game in retrospect seems tame, spiritless, and shy of any vim or life. With their accustomed resignation the Colts went calmly to their fate, met it without wincing, and then slunk away to their club-house, wondering if the time-worn statement that every cloud has its silver lining was not a delusion and a snare as applied to them.

And Anson. It mattered not to him that his fielding record was spotless or that a two-base hit found its way into his base-hit column, where of late the unwelcome zero has reigned supreme and unchallenged; for his soul is seared and shriveled, his ambition a memory, and he stands in the coacher's box with a dazed expression as though he scarcely realizes the full extent of his team's downfall. The crowd seems to have no pity for him, either. Once after clattering down the first-base line in a fruitless effort to reach the coveted haven before the ball, his patrician feet, after a wild flight through the slippery mud, soared heavenward, and the natural result was that the old man's back slumped earthwards. When his patrician shoulders became imbedded in the shivering mud, with his feet poised well into the atmosphere, loud guffaws reëchoed from the stands, and some irreverent churl remarked that Uncle had at last taken tardy action in the praiseworthy act of "soaking his head."

Be that as it may, the old man seemed to realize that he had not deported himself with any too much dignity, and he sought the friendly shelter of the bench with no waste of time.

There is little to say of the game.

Dahlen did the trick for Louisville in the seventh inning, handing Viau's grounder overhigh to Anson and landing the batter at second. McFarland's sacrifice and Brown's single sent in the run and settled the contest. The score:

LOUISVILLE.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Brown, c. f.	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Weaver, l. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
Sanders, 1b.	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, s.s.	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0
Grim, c.	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kuehne, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Viau, p.	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
McFarland, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	1	6	27	19	2	2	1	3

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, 3b.	4	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	0
Schriver, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Canavan, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Cooney, ss.	4	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luby, p.	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	6	27	16	1	0	0	1

Louisville......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Base hits.......0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Chicago.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Base hits.......1 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—6

Exact attendance—1,200. Two-base hits—Grim, Anson, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Kuehne, 2, Pfeffer, McFarland, Schriver, Anson. Double plays—Viau, Grim and Sanders, Canavan and Cooney. Base on errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 8. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—1:40.

Notes of the Game.

Both Viau and Luby pitched effectively.

Grim's batting and Jennings' fielding were the features of the game.

The Chicagos and Louisvilles play the last game of their series today. Hutchison and Meekin will do the pitching.

The Chicagos had the bases full in the first inning with nobody out, but Anson hit to Viau and a double play resulted, while Dungan hit to Jennings and went out and no runs were scored.

St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 3.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 24.—At the end of the sixteenth inning today Umpire Hurst declared the game a draw after each side had secured three runs. Darkness put a stop to further playing. Weather hot. Attendance, 1,400. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Crooks, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0	Childs, 2b.	0	2	6	4	2
Carroll, lf.	0	0	5	1	0	Burkett, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Werden, 1b.	0	0	15	2	1	Davis, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Glasscock, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	2	8	1
Brodie, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1
Caruthers, rf.	0	3	1	0	0	Virtue, 1b.	0	1	24	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1	McAleer, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Buckley, c.	0	0	13	2	0	O'Connor, c.	1	2	6	4	0
Br'nan, p.	0	1	2	4	1	Young, p.	0	1	0	8	0
Totals	3	5	48	19	3	Totals	3	9	47	26	4

St. Louis.......0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cleveland.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—McAleer, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Burkett. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Carroll-Werden, Young-Tebeau-Virtue. First base on balls—Off Young, 3; off Breitenstein, 2. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 8. Passed balls—O'Connor. Time—3:18. Umpire—Hurst.

Brooklyn, 13-0; Washington, 0-2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Brooklyn and Washington played two games today and broke even. Weather warm. Attendance, 2,648. The score, first game:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, rf.	0	0	0	1	1	Ward, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Dowd, 2b.	0	0	4	5	1	Joyce, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0
Hoy, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Larkin, 1b.	0	1	13	0	1	Daly, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Milligan, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b.	2	3	13	1	0
Duffee, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Rich'd'n, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	O'Brien, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Abbey, p.	0	0	0	4	1	Kinslow, c.	1	1	4	0	1
Robinson, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Stein, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	0	3	24	15	4	Totals	13	16	27	9	2

Brooklyn........2 2 0 0 5 0 4 0 *—13
Washington......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Hoy, Ward, Joyce, Brouthers. Sacrifice hits—Dowd, Corcoran, Kinslow, Stein. Stolen bases—Dowd, Corcoran, Brouthers, Griffin (2), O'Brien. First base on balls—By Abbey, 3; by Stein, 2. Struck out—By Abbey, 3; by Stein, 3. Passed balls—Milligan, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

Second game. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Ward, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0
Dowd, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Joyce, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hoy, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Larkin, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	T. Daly, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
McGuire, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Duffee, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Rich'd'n, ss.	0	0	5	3	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Knell, p.	0	0	1	2	0	C. Daily, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Robinson, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1	Hart, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	2	5	27	13	1	Totals	0	4	27	14	2

Washington......1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Ward, Griffin. Double plays—Dowd-Richardson-Larkin; Robinson-Dowd-Larkin. First base on balls—By Knell, 3; by Hart, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin, Hart. Struck out—By Knell, 3; by Hart, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

Baltimore, 0-2; Boston, 2-7.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—The Baltimores played two games with the Bostons this afternoon and lost both. Weather threatening. Attendance 1,866. Score first game:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	M'C'rthy, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
V. H'lt'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Duffy, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Whistler, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Long, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Shoch, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Welch, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
McGraw, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Stricker, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Gunson, c.	0	2	3	0	0	Lowe, ss.	0	1	4	1	1
Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	5	24	11	1	Totals	2	4	27	11	2

Baltimore.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Duffy. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Long. Double plays—Whistler, McGraw and Whistler. First base on balls—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Duffy. Struck out—By Buffinton, 4; by Nichols, 1. Wild pitches—Nichols, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Sheridan.

Second game. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	M'Carthy, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Van H't'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Duffy, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Whistler, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Long, lf.	1	2	4	1	0
Shoch, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Bennett, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Welch, cf.	1	1	2	0	1	Tucker, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0
McGraw, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Nash, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Stricker, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Gunson, c.	0	2	4	1	2	Lowe, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Cobb, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Clarkson, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	2	5	24	17	3	Totals	7	13	27	11	1

Baltimore.......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Boston..........1 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 *—7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Duffy. Stolen bases—Welch, Duffy, Long. First base on balls—Baltimore, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Cobb, 3; by Clarkson, 4. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:30.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 6.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The New Yorks played good ball today, but the Quakers played a little better and won their fourteenth consecutive victory. The attendance, 1,206. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'd'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hamilton, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Connor, 1b.	2	2	13	0	0
H. Lyons, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Ewing, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0	Thompson, rf.	1	2	2	1	1
D. Lyons, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Deleh'y, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Rich'ds'n, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	Clements, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Doyle, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Allen, s. s.	1	1	1	3	1
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Fuller, ss.	0	1	3	4	1	Keefe, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	3	7	24	10	3	Totals	6	9	27	14	2

New York........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3
Philadelphia....0 0 2 0 1 2 1 0 *—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Thompson. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Ewing (4), D. Lyons, Allen, Fuller, Clements. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Keefe, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Keefe, 2. Passed balls—Clements, 1; Doyle, 1. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time—1:35. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 0.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 24.—Terry allowed the Cincinnatis but two hits in today's game. His great pitching, Shugart's hitting and splendid fielding won for the locals. Attendance, 1,426. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Miller, c.	0	0	2	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1
Bierb'er, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Latham, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Shugart, ss.	0	3	1	4	0	O'Neill, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0	Hol'd'y, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Brow'ing, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Vaughn, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	2	1	1	Smith, ss.	0	0	1	6	0
Corkhill, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Murphy, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Terry, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Chamb'l'n, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	2	6	27	17	1	Totals	0	2	27	16	3

Pittsburg.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Cincinnati......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Pittsburg. Three-base hit—Shugart. Stolen base—Beckley. Double plays—McPhee-Smith and Vaughan-Holliday and Vaughn. First on balls—Miller, Shugart. Hit—Corkhill, Murphy. Struck out—Farrell (2), Latham, Smith. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mitchell.

MILWAUKEE IS CLOSING UP.

The Cream City Lessening the Gap That Separates It from Columbus.

The standing of clubs in the Western League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Columbus	51	36	15	.706
Milwaukee	42	26	16	.619
Omaha	46	24	22	.522
Kansas City	47	23	24	.489
Toledo	41	20	21	.488
Minneapolis	37	17	20	.459
Fort Wayne	42	16	26	.381
Indianapolis	38	10	28	.263

Today's games will be: Kansas City at Columbus, Minneapolis at Indianapolis, Omaha at Toledo, Fort Wayne at Milwaukee.

Columbus, 1; Minneapolis, 4.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—Columbus could not hit France today, and Minneapolis won. Attendance, 500. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Walsh, ss.	1	1	1	2	0	Newman, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
O'Ro'rke, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Carroll, rf.	2	2	4	0	0
Campau, lf.	0	3	3	0	0	West, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Lally, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Katz, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
M'Cl'an, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Parrott, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Br'kr'ge, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Dixon, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Abbey, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Shinnick, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Merritt, c.	0	0	10	2	0	Graham, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Stephens, p.	0	2	0	2	0	France, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	7	27	9	1	Totals	4	7	27	12	0

Columbus........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Minneapolis.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 2. Two-base hit—West. First base on balls—By France, 2; by Stephens, 1. Struck out—By France, 3; by Stephens, 4. Wild pitch—Stephens. Time—1:28. Umpire—Serad.

Kansas City, 10; Indianapolis, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24.—Poor pitching, poor base running, and poor fielding lost Indianapolis the game today. The contest was not decided until the eighth inning, when four errors and four hits gave the cowboys five runs. The score:

Indiana'lis.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Letcher, cf.	0	0	3	0	1	Manning, lf.	2	1	7	0	0
Berger, s. s.	1	1	4	4	1	Sunday, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Zery, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	M'Mahon, c.	1	3	3	0	1
O'Brien, 1b.	1	0	17	1	0	Carney, 1b.	1	1	12	1	1
C'rp'nt'r, 3b.	1	1	0	2	1	Lake, cf.	1	3	0	0	0
Quinn, c.	1	1	0	1	2	Mayer, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1
Nagle, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Alberts, ss.	1	0	2	1	1
Gayle, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Payne, p.	1	2	0	0	0
La're'ce, 2b.	0	0	0	6	1	Andrus, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	4	5	24	18	6	Totals	10	11	27	7	5

Indianapolis....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Kansas City.....2 0 0 0 0 2 1 5 *—10

Earned run—Kansas City. Two-base hit—Sunday. Three-base hits—Berger, Lake. Sacrifice hits—Carpenter, McMahon, Mayer. Stolen bases—Zery, Carpenter, Lawrence, Manning, Sunday, McMahon, Lake, Alberts (2). Double plays—Lawrence-Berger-O'Brien; Casey-Sunday. Struck out—Payne, Quinn, Gayle, Zery. Hit by pitched ball—Manning. Bases on balls—Off Gayle, 3; off Payne, 3. Wild pitch—Gayle. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Snyder.

Fort Wayne, 3; Omaha, 4.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 24.—Another exciting game was played today between Fort Wayne and Omaha. Both teams fielded well, but the work of the home team on bases was not of the best. Visner won the game for the visitors in the eighth by placing the ball over the fence for a home run. The score:

Ft. Wayne.	R	B	P	A	E	Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E
Donoghue, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Shiebeck, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Sutcliffe, c.	0	1	2	1	0	Gilks, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Alvord, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Kelly, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0	Visner, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Motz, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Rowe, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1
Holland, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Hengle, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Ho'rle'er, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Callopy, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Dugdale, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Hayes, c.	0	1	6	4	0
Wadsw'th, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Darby, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	8	24	12	0	Totals	4	6	27	14	1

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 2; Omaha, 2. Two-base hit—Metz. Home run—Visner. Stolen bases—Donahue (2), Alvord, Shiebeck (2), Darby. Base on balls—By Wadsworth, 4; by Darby, 6. Struck out—By Wadsworth, 2; by Darby, 3. Passed balls—By Sutcliffe, 1; by Hayes, 2. Umpire—McQuade. Time—1:45.

Milwaukee, 9; Toledo, 0.

TOLEDO, O., June 24.—The game between Toledo and Milwaukee this afternoon was stopped in the first half of the fourth inning. Nichol of Toledo, while at bat, was hit by a pitched ball, and was refused his base by the umpire. Captain Nicholson would not abide by the decision, and Guenther declared the game in favor of Milwaukee by a score of 9 to 0. The score up to that time was 1 to 0 in favor of Milwaukee. Weather clear; attendance, 300.

TERRE HAUTE AND ROCK ISLAND TIED

The Race in the Illinois-Iowa League Becoming Exciting.

JOLIET, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa League, including today's game, is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rock Island-Moline	7	5	2	.714
Terre Haute	7	5	2	.714
Rockford	5	3	2	.600
Aurora	8	4	4	.500
Jacksonville	8	3	5	.375
Evansville	8	3	5	.375
Quincy	4	1	3	.250

The games scheduled for tomorrow are: Rockford at Evansville, Aurora at Terre Haute, Rock Island-Moline at Jacksonville.

W. S. McCAULL, Secretary.

Terre Haute, 5; Aurora, 1.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 24.—[Special.]—Terre Haute won by bunching their hits. The score:

Terre Haute.....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0—5
Aurora..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Batteries—Terre Haute, Beam and Terrin; Aurora, Mace and Graulick. Errors—Terre Haute, 2; Aurora, 2. Earned runs—Terre Haute, 3. Hits—Terre Haute, 8; Aurora, 6. Time—1:45.

Rock Island-Moline, 3; Jacksonville, 0.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Rock Island-Molines defeated the Jacksonvilles today. The score:

Rock Island-Moline......0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
Jacksonville............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Connors and Conners; Barbon and Zeis. Error—Rock Island-Moline, 1. Earned run—Rock Island-Moline, 1. Hits—Rock Island-Moline, 8; Jacksonville, 4. Home run—Roberts. Time—1:28.

Evansville, 3; Rockford, 2.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 24.—Evansville turned the tables on Rockford today. The score:

Evansville......1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Rockford........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Hits—Evansville, 3; Rockford, 2. Batteries—Collins and Briggs, Nicol and Snyder. Home run—Truby.

Marinette, 9; Green Bay, 8.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—Marinette defeated Green Bay today by the following score:

Green Bay.......1 0 3 0 1 1 2 0 0—8
Marinette.......7 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—9

Batteries—Green Bay, Smith and Donovan; Marinette, Johnson and Stanley. Time of game—2 hours.

Unions, 5; Oshkosh, 3.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—The Unions made it eight straight games won, and defeated Oshkosh for the third time today, thus making them a good second. The score:

Unions..........1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—5
Oshkosh.........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Batteries—Miller and Boland, Case and Ivory. Hits—Unions, 10; Oshkosh, 3. Errors—Unions, 6; Oshkosh, 7.

Quincy Decides to Disband.

QUINCY, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Quincy Illinois-Iowa League club was disbanded today, because of the failure to fulfill one of the conditions upon which it was reorganized and reëntered the race. It was agreed that Quincy should have Sam Laroque, the Terre Haute second baseman, but this condition has not been complied with, and so the management decided to quit.

Southern League Games.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 24.—At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Atlanta, 0.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 5; Birmingham, 3.

At New Orleans—Chattanooga, 4; New Orleans, 1.

At Memphis—Macon, 6; Memphis, 4.

Baseball Notes.

Jack Doyle having signed with New York Boyle will be given a much-needed rest.

President Gunnels of the Toledo Club will defy the State law and play Sunday ball.

Ralph Johnson of the Rochesters is in the city, called here by the sickness of his mother.

Matt Kilroy signed with the Philadelphia Athletics one day and the very next the club disbanded.

W. W. Kerr has sold all his stock in the Pittsburg Club. The club is to be strengthened at any cost.

King Kel is coming West with a bad arm, Long and Quinn are lame, and Ganzel is disabled, so Boston's tour through the West is not likely to be a triumphal one.

THE GARFIELD MEETING WINNERS.

Prize Money Amounted to Nearly $133,000—Successful Riders and Their Mounts.

During the thirty days of the spring meeting which closed yesterday the Garfield Park club has hung up in stakes and purses $132,125. Following is a table of the stakes, whom they were won by, the winning jockey, and the value of each stake to the winner:

Stake.	Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Value.
Hesing	Blitzen	122	H. Jones	$2,600
Van Buren	E. Belmont	101	Hoggett	1,295
Harrison	Palisade	110	Goodale	2,085
Taylor	Dr. Morris	100	Keith	1,305
Monroe	Vallera	122	Penny	1,430
M. Wash'ton	Quiver	115	Allen	2,600
Madison	Bismark	118	Hathaway	2,600
Jefferson	Bes'e Bisland	105	Keith	1,530
Adams H'cap	La Colonia	87	Leigh	2,185
Wash'n H'cap	Highland	106	Griffin	2,640
Jackson	Forest Rose	92	A. Clayton	1,300
Garf'd D'by	Yo Tambien	117	Britton	17,000
Cleveland	Ormonde	107	Hoggett	1,800
Grant	Bonnie True	118	Barnes	3,400
Lincoln	Highland	111	Griffin	4,425

The Kendall Stable heads the list of winning stables with $17,000 to their credit, taken down in one lump by Yo Tambien, the winner of the Garfield Derby.

The Liberty Stable has been fortunate in securing $10,175. The Highland Grove Stock Farm with its fast mare Highland has taken down $7,140. Following is a list of stables winning over $500, with the amounts won set opposite their names:

Kendall Stable	$17,000	Columbian Stable	$1,180
Liberty Stable	10,175	Orwell Stable	1,100
Highland G've S.F.	7,140	L. S. Williams	1,100
J. M. Brown & Co.	5,695	T. Liealzi	1,175
William Lovell	4,970	J. H. Davidson	1,100
R. Bradley	4,900	R. Bain	1,075
Scoggan Bros.	5,155	Adler & Long	1,025
Fred W. Foster	4,045	A. Ogilvie	1,050
J. F. Davis	3,650	Sullivan & Doyle	1,025
C. E. Brossman	3,385	Bashford Manor S	1,000
O. O. West Jr & Co.	3,325	Ed Brown	975
T. D. Carter	3,105	Thomas Stringer	975
Ætna Stable	3,010	George Howard	900
Ruddy Bros.	3,040	Crawford & Staff'd	830
Taylor & Caldwell	2,800	Orange G've Sta'le	875
Pastime Stable	2,600	P. B. Young	925
Scott & Bush	2,185	B. Colter	775
Highland Park S.	2,075	Fred Kamerer	675
Arkansaw Stable	2,040	Canton Stable	600
C. G. Foster	1,840	Iroquois Stable	600
R. T. Holloway	2,000	H. U. Seelye	525
P. Ryan	1,425	D. J. McCarthy	675
Tom Griffin	1,850	C. Dorsey	525
Flash Stable	1,300	Emerald Stable	550
J. Hoffman	1,300	Miscellaneous	7,400
Oakdale Stable	1,380		
R. Soden	1,300	Total	$132,125
Waters & Hodges	1,225		

Keith, who has developed more skill and judgment this year over his last year's work, heads the list of winning jockeys with eighteen wins to his credit. Hoggett has sixteen, G. Williams and Hugh Penny thirteen each.

Here is a list of winning jockeys, the number of mounts during the meeting, and the times first, second, third, and unplaced.

Jockeys.	Mo'nts	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.
Keith	66	18	14	12	22
Hoggett	66	16	18	8	24
G. Williams	74	13	15	12	34
Penny	36	13	9	3	11
Griffin	42	10	11	7	14
H. Jones	48	9	4	9	26
J. Cook	27	7	4	5	11
Fox	46	7	9	13	17
Goodale	30	7	6	3	14
Hathaway	19	6	6	1	6
H. Anderson	8	4	2	0	2
R. Jones	42	4	4	9	25
Kuhn	37	4	9	5	19
Burns	29	3	2	2	22
Bunn	7	2	2	1	2
Bain	12	2	2	1	7
Forquer	11	2	1	1	7
W. Hueston	14	2	1	3	8
Leigh	3	2	1	0	0
Merrick	19	2	3	6	8
Martin	6	2	2	0	2
N. Porter	12	2	2	1	7
Stringer	8	2	1	2	3
T. Sloan	13	2	2	1	8
Lilly	2	1	0	0	1
O. Lewis	9	1	0	2	6
Miller	12	1	1	2	8
Morgan	3	1	0	1	1
Monohan	8	1	1	0	6
Perkins	4	1	1	0	2
Ryan	6	1	1	0	4
Sims	17	1	0	4	12
Tevis	24	1	3	2	18
Washam	9	1	2	1	5
F. Williams	5	1	1	0	3
Dow Allen	2	1	0	1	0
T. Brown	3	1	1	0	1
Britton	1	1	0	0	0
Barnes	2	1	1	0	0
M. Bergen	3	1	0	1	1
A. Clayton	2	1	0	1	0
Elliott	10	1	2	2	5
Howard	4	1	1	0	2
Knapp	4	1	1	0	2
G. Lewis	5	1	0	0	4

WILL TAKE TO THE TURF.

Adolph Spreckels Will Breed Racers—He Purchases Idalium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 24.—[Special.]—Another young Californian with a long purse has gone into the business of breeding high class thoroughbreds for racing purposes. This time it is Adolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king. His first deal, which was closed Wednesday, was the purchase for $15,000 of the recently imported Australian stallion Idalium, from R. B. Delopse. Idalium is a full brother of the famous Sir Modred and Cheviot, and in general appearances is bigger and better looking than his distinguished relatives. Sir Modred is owned by the Haggin farm and is not for sale at any price, and $50,000 has recently been refused.

Idalium is a royal-bred horse, being by Traducer, dam Idalia, by Coambetson, and comes from a family that has won more noted races than any other on the Australian Continent. Spreckels intends to go into the breeding of thoroughbreds on fairly extensive scales, his efforts having been limited to trotters. Dan McCarty has been negotiating for Idalium and thought he had him safe, but Spreckels heard of it and, wishing to keep the stallion on the coast, jumped in with a spot cash offer that settled the deal.

STILL RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Cahill Wins the Final Set at Wissahickon Tennis Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—[Special.]—The fourth day at Wissahickon brought out a large crowd. The championship round in the ladies' singles attracted the most attention. Miss Cahill retained her championship, but it took five sets for her to do so. Miss Moore played a much better game than was expected of her. The men's singles Beach won from Smith, who was off his usual game and greatly disappointed his admirers. In mixed doubles Miss Cahill and Mr. Hobart won the championship, defeating Miss Moore and Mr. Beach after a pretty match. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Championship, Miss Cahill; all comers, Miss Moore; runners up, Mrs. Harris; consolation, Miss Bankson.

Men's singles—First prize, R. V. Beach; runners up, W. D. Smith; consolation, H. T. Price.

Mixed doubles—First Prize, Miss Cahill and Mr. Hobart; runners up, Miss Moore and Mr. Beach; consolation, Miss Butler and Mr. Janney.

Ladies' doubles—Consolation, Mrs. H. Toulmen and Mrs. M. C. Work.

Cricket Game Today.

At Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue two teams, captained by Messrs. Wild and Macpherson, will play a trial game. They will be composed of the crack players of Chicago, and from them will be chosen the team to do battle for Chicago against Pittsburg, July 4 and 5, for the championship of the West. The game will begin at 1:30.

The rain has rendered nearly all the cricket grounds unfit for play, and this is the only game scheduled for today.

The Wanderers' club has made an excellent move in securing a lease on new grounds at Thirty-ninth and Wentworth avenue. The necessary capital is nearly all subscribed, and immediate steps will be taken to put the ground in first-class condition. A large piece in the centre will be turfed, and the Wanderers intend to have a perfect wicket in order to accommodate the many visiting teams during the Fair year. The ground is 300x600 feet. This will be all fenced in, the surface leveled, and a pavilion erected, and when complete will undoubtedly be the finest and most convenient ground in Chicago.

Reed Wins the First Singles.

AMHERST, Mass., June 24.—[Special.]—Reed of Amherst defeated Anderson of Williams in the final match of the Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams tennis series today—6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. This decides the championship of the league, giving it to Gunnison of Dartmouth.

Macalester's Good Shooting.

LONDON, June 24.—At the grounds of the Gun club, Notting Hill, where an international pigeon shooting meeting is going on this week, the American, Macalester, has divided third prize in the big sweepstake for which forty-eight competitors were entered. He killed nine birds out of ten at twenty-nine yards.

WONDERFUL MODESTY!

In Watterson's Paper on Watterson—He Blows His Praises as Loud as Gabriel's Trump.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* describes in a special, written by Mr. Henry Watterson's special reporter, how the Democratic Platform committee's tariff straddle plank was knocked out and the Larry Neal substitute was adopted by 564 votes to 336 for the protection straddle plank. We copy headlines and all showing Henri's estimate of himself in his own paper as displayed in glowing type and double leads:

TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Watterson's Splendid Triumph in the Convention.

Almost Single-Handed He Saves the Party from Disgraceful Surrender.

He Prevents a Backward Step to Protection by the Cause of Tariff Reform.

Only His Voice and Presence Saved a Dangerous Straddle on This Important Question.

A Democratic Substitute for a Republican Plank of the Platform Submitted Is Carried by His Efforts.

The Appeal for Principle Recognized by a Magnificent Tribute from the Audience.

And There Stood Old Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—When the *Courier-Journal* correspondent wired last night that the tariff question was about settled in the Democratic convention he made a mistake. But when he told you that there were some of the representatives of the painted harlot of protection upon the Democratic Committee on Resolutions, he knew what he was talking about, as the great fight in the convention this evening showed. It was rumored around among the delegates all day that the tariff plank, as reported from the subcommittee, was a straddle like the one of 1884. It was also rumored that the plank had the sanction of Grover Cleveland, and that it was the intention of his *four ex-Cabinet officers* on the floor, Whitney, Vilas, Bayard and Dickinson, to force it through the convention through the influence of the great Cleveland strength in the convention.

Mr. Watterson was not in the convention, but in his rooms at the Palmer, where he was found early in the afternoon and told the devilment that was up. He sent for Mr. McKenzie and had a conference with him, and when the convention met Mr. Watterson was in his seat with the Kentucky delegation.

Majah C. H. Jones of Missouri, an obscure man [he migrated to St. Louis from Georgia and Florida and edits the *Republic*, the leading Democratic organ of Missouri], somehow was made Chairman of the committee and after a tedious delay presented the report of the committee and said that after it was read he would move its adoption under the previous question. As it will be seen later, the convention had something to say about that.

Senator Vilas read the platform in a remarkably clear, strong, and full voice, and when he sung out the sentence, "From Madison to Cleveland," the Cleveland cyclone struck the convention with the fury of all the living wind of this hall, and for twenty minutes the hoarse Cleveland roar split through the building. Finally order was restored and Senator Vilas proceeded with the reading of the platform.

When he reached the tariff plank, instead of a shout of approval from the delegates, it was received with astonishment and silence. It was a weak and avowed straddle and there was not a Democrat in the hall that did not know it.

Senator Vilas had no sooner concluded than game Larry Neal of Ohio mounted the platform and in a ringing voice defiantly denounced the cowardly straddle and presented a plain, single, and true Democratic plank on the tariff as a substitute for the straddle. He also made a manly and vigorous speech in favor of the substitute and was loudly cheered.

When he concluded there were loud cries for "Watterson," "Watterson," from every part of the immense and magnificent audience. Men stood up in their chairs and yelled for the noble champion of tariff reform, and ladies waved their fans and handkerchiefs at the Kentucky delegation.

Henry Watterson was eager and ready for the fray. It was the fight of his life, to which his victory in the Kentucky convention of last May was not a circumstance. As he walked from his delegation to the rostrum genuine and ringing cheers greeted him. The convention felt in its heart that the cause of tariff reform was about to be slaughtered, butchered, and foully stabbed to death in the house of its friends, and it was left for Henry Watterson to come to the rescue of the dearest principle to Democratic hearts and bear the banner for revenue only again boldly to the front. As the young (?) Hercules of Democracy [who has become a gray-haired old man] stood on the platform waiting for the cheers to subside he presented the appearance of a lion eager to jump on its prey. He faced 20,000 people, all eyes upon him. He knew whom he had to deal with; he knew that Cleveland himself was back of the assault upon tariff reform, which had been made by Cleveland's own lieutenants in the convention. He knew that the fight he had to make was an unequal one, and that the only friend he had against the great Cleveland machine in the convention was public opinion and the convictions of the delegates who had the courage to express them. But "twice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." When he had the memorable platform of 1876 read the convention again burst forth in a cheer.

Then Henry Watterson made the short, brief speech of his life, and hurled volley after volley of hot shot with lightning-like rapidity at the ring of robber barons who had dared to desecrate a Democratic temple by bringing in a Republican doctrine. There was not a Democrat present that did not know that the little giant from Kentucky was telling the truth, and telling it in burning words that sunk deep into the minds of his listeners.

When he concluded his ten minutes' cutting and argumentative remarks the whole convention knew that he had won his case and saved the day.

Senator Vilas attempted to answer Mr. Watterson, but made a weak and lame effort. At this juncture the Platform committee agreed to accept the amendment. This announcement was made with a tremendous yell of approval. This did not satisfy Mr. Watterson. He strode to the front of the platform and wanted to know distinctly from the Chairman whether the substitute of the gentleman from Ohio was to take the place of the committee report on the tariff or was it to be tacked on to the tail. The Chairman said that the committee had agreed to the substitute as an addition to the tariff plank. Loud cries of "No, no" filled the building and the roll of States was called to vote for the substitute—the Democratic tariff reform substitute to the Republican protection plank.

The ballot resulted in 564 for the Democrats and 336 for Republicans. The announcement was greeted with the wildest applause. Three cheers were given for Henry Watterson, and three cheers more for Larry Neal, and for several minutes the great mass of people cheered and yelled and yelled and cheered.

Some of the tariff reform States were shamefully misrepresented by the votes of their delegations. It was brutal and cowardly in Indiana to divide its vote on a question between protection and tariff reform. There is no division in Indiana on the question, and none knew it better than the delegation here. If the vote was given to help Gray in his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency it was more cowardly still, and I opine that it will do that gentleman's interest more harm than good. Tennessee was also voted for protection, as were Wisconsin and other strong tariff reform States. New York State stood solid for tariff reform, while Pennsylvania voted as usual for protection. This led Delegate Owens from Kentucky to remark that New York was still Democratic and Pennsylvania still Republican.

Whitney, Vilas, and Bayard looked dazed at the result, while Jones of the committee was the sickest-looking man I ever saw. He edits what has been called heretofore a strong tariff reform paper, printed in St. Louis, but he will have trouble in the future in making the tariff reform editorials consistent with the protection straddle he tried to force upon the National Democracy. His own State gave him a dreadful black eye, voting solidly against him. But it is all right now. The straddlers were beaten at their own game, though they dealt the cards and stacked them. It is the last time they will attempt to play double with the honest Democracy.

After what occurred tonight, set on foot by the friends of Grover Cleveland, which resulted in their disaster, I feel satisfied that if the convention had had another day without making the nomination the ex-President would have been beaten, as he richly deserved to be. This is not the first time Cleveland has attempted a straddle on the tariff question, and the magnificent Democratic victory tonight should be a lesson to him and his many followers.

And where stood Henry Watterson? Not on the Platform committee, but on the floor among the boys in the trenches, but you bet he got on the committee, and with both feet, when the occasion required that he should resent a stinging insult to the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform.

O. O. S.

Licenses to Practice Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has, during the last week, issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians: Charles E. Boisevert, John F. Rideiou, C. D. Williams, all of Chicago; E. L. Huestis, West Jersey; William H. McLean, East St. Louis; George H. Ferguson, South Chicago; John H. Spencer, Murrayville; W. E. Wallace, Simpson; J. W. Wyman, Samoth. State certificates entitling to practice midwifery were issued to Julia Klinger, Augusta Molleth, Margeretha Nagel, Maria A. Peter, Gabrilla Ulbrick, all of Chicago; Louise E. Krepleim, Bloomington, and Mary Stroh, Oakford.

Considerate.

Young Mr. Fiddleback—"Is Miss Redbud at home?"

Servant—"She is, sir; but the minister is talking to her just at present, sir."

Fiddleback—"Oh, all right. Don't wake her up."—*Life.*

MAKING THE DRIVES.

MUCH WORK REMAINS TO FINISH THEM FOR THE FAIR.

Numerous Breaks in the Boulevard System and No Plans for Closing Them Arranged—Necessity for Action on the Part of Lincoln Park Commissioners—Permit from the War Department for a Bridge—Cuthbert McArthur Explains the Situation.

Will the boulevard system of Chicago be completed before the opening of the World's Fair?

This question was put to Cuthbert McArthur, Secretary of the West Park Board, yesterday.

His answer was indefinite. He hoped it would. The work was being pushed with that end in view. But bad weather had delayed the work a good deal and he could not give a positive answer. Two bridges and four viaducts or subways had to be built to connect the West with the South Side. A great deal of filling remained to be done in that part of the system, too. Then a viaduct and bridge must be built to connect the West with the North Side. This could not be done until the Lincoln Park Board decided where it would cross the North Branch of the Chicago River. The South Park Commissioners had yet to be consulted regarding the construction of the bridge across the canal. No filling had been done on that portion of the boulevard between the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River and the canal. These and several other things remain to be done.

Judging from what the Secretary said, the work is little more than half done. When completed the boulevard will have a sidewalk on each side eight feet wide; next to these will be grass plots twelve feet wide, then the roadways for traffic teams, each twenty-five feet wide, and in the middle will be the pleasure-drive, 160 feet wide.

Who Pays the Bill?

The Park Commissioners pay for the construction of the central or pleasure-drive out of the fund provided therefor. The traffic roadways, the grass plots and sidewalks must be paid for by a special assessment on the owners of abutting property. The assessment cannot be made unless two-thirds of the owners sign a petition requesting the improvement to be made. As yet no such petitions have been circulated among the abutting property-owners along that portion of the boulevard from Douglas Park south to the canal nor along Central boulevard.

As to the work done, the curbing has been set from North avenue to Logan Square. Between that and the river there is a gap of half a mile to be filled in. The route of this portion has been decided upon as far east as the Northwestern railway tracks. The West Park Commissioners cannot go farther until the Lincoln Park Commissioners have selected the route from the river to Lincoln Park.

"No time should be lost by the Lincoln Park Board," said Mr. McArthur, "in deciding upon a route, as we will have to secure a right of way through a piece of private property which lies between the point at the railway tracks where we stop and the river. The condemnation proceedings are necessarily slow and if the boulevard system is to be completed by the opening of the World's Fair we will have to get to work at this point right away."

The sidewalks have been finished from North avenue to Courtland street and the engineers employed by the West Park Commissioners say the boulevard will be completed from North avenue to Logan square before cold weather sets in, and if the city lays the sewers in time it is possible the work will be done from Logan square east to Western avenue.

Work on the South End.

South of Douglas Park the pleasure driveway in the center of the boulevard has been filled in as far south as the river, and as soon as the weather will permit the contractors will begin to set the curbing. It will, at best, take two months to set this curbing.

The contract has been let for the grading, filling, and roadways in Garfield Park; south of Madison street, and also in Douglas Park, south of Ogden avenue. The contract has been let for similar improvements in the western portion of Humboldt Park.

Recently the War Department issued a permit to the West Park Commissioners for the construction of a bridge over the West Fork of the South Branch. The Commissioners have advertised for bids and action will be taken on their bids next Tuesday. It is expected that this bridge will be finished by this time next year.

No definite action has been taken towards the erection of the bridge over the canal to connect with the South Side system, nor has anything been done about the bridge over the north branch of the river. It has not been determined whether viaducts shall be built over the railway tracks or subways constructed. There are five railway tracks over which viaducts must be built, or under which subways will have to be constructed.

Trees have been planted along the entire boulevard as far as the route has been determined, but a few of the trees have died and will have to be replaced.

The West Park board has asked for bids for the erection of a pavilion in Humboldt Park. The cost is not to exceed $50,000, and the bids will be opened July 5.

Sharp Swindle in Diamonds.

"I am told," said an expert in precious stones recently, "that the latest trick of the Parisian diamond swindlers has reached this country. It is a clever one and even the most experienced are taken in by it.

"The number of people that have been victimized both here and abroad is quite large and the proceeds realized by the gang—for there undoubtedly is a gang behind the scheme—must be quite large.

"Two stones of ordinary size are taken and cut in exactly the same fashion. One side of each is left perfectly smooth, and when completed they are joined together by some kind of translucent cement, the composition of which remains an undiscovered secret.

"The result of this little arrangement is a gem that more than quadruples in value the two stones that are employed in its construction, and, as I said before, the work is so neatly done that the knowing ones are fooled quite as readily as the innocents.

"Only the microscope can discover the deception, and it calls for more than an ordinary glass to do it with at that.

"The diamonds thus produced are never placed upon the open market; the chances are more than their manufacturers care to take.

"Little advertisements in the personal columns of the newspapers stating that an impoverished Prince would like to dispose of the ancestral jewels, or that some old heirlooms are to be had at a bargain, lead the flies into the web.

"The making of these spurious gems has been going on for the last three years, but not one of the offenders has yet been arrested."—*New York Advertiser.*

ROUTING AN ARMY.

How the Worst Invasion of Modern Times Is Absolutely Overcome—Hints of Great Value.

When men or women feel depressed or debilitated at the present day it is common to say, "I think I have malaria." What is malaria? It is only germs that get into the body; germs that thrive and increase unless they are killed; germs that worm themselves all through the system; germs that ruin the health and undermine the life. They are aggressive, they feed upon the body, they must be killed. Many things which have been advocated for killing these germs will not do so. It has been thought that quinine would accomplish this, but many people cannot take quinine; it disagrees with them, it often nauseates. It is known, however, that pure spirits taken in moderation will kill and entirely exterminate the worst army of germs which ever invaded the system. They cannot withstand it. Under the influence of pure stimulants the germs are killed, and the body is strengthened to expel them from the system, and thus restore the health.

It should not be understood, however, that all spirits will do this, few will. It requires something specially pure and specially designed for this purpose, and that is precisely what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is. It is a scientific, medicinal preparation. It does not rank with the ordinary whiskeys, but is specially designed for fortifying the body and repelling disease. It has the highest indorsements of doctors and scientists; it is wonderfully popular because it is so efficient and powerful. Do not be deceived into the use of any other, for there is no other preparation upon the market that can accomplish what is accomplished by Duffy's Pure Malt. You will find that it is kept by reliable druggists and grocers.

Your next week's washing

will look whiter, will be cleaner and will be done with less labor if
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
is used. The clothes will smell sweeter and will last longer. SANTA CLAUS SOAP is pure, it cleans but does not injure the fabric. It does not roughen or chap the hands.
Millions use it. Do You?
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Price quoting is not so convincing as it is inviting and tempting, and the impression that cheap prices mean cheap goods does not always follow, and must not be even thought of in this case.

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The styles we are offering are the very latest and you might spend many an idle hour hunting their equal and pay a great deal more money. All sizes for men and young men. Friends and strangers will find light and cool garments here to comfort them these warm days.

Boys, Boys, Boys. Our second floor we give up to the Boys—of all ages and sizes—and the immense assortment is a sight to behold—all new for this season. Suits for boys of 4 years of age, suits for boys of 18 years—$5 gets a most beautiful small boy's suit, and on to $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, according to quality, etc. Boys want good, strong clothing during vacation days.

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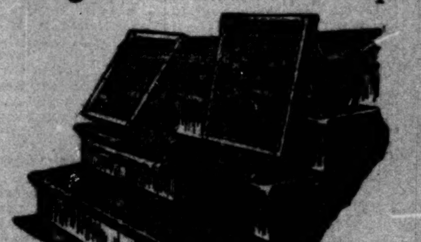

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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.
Two Grand Summer Tourist Parties to PORTLAND, ME., and NEW ENGLAND COAST, leaving Chicago over the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," June 29 and July 6, 1892. Each trip includes a day at Niagara Falls, a day on the St. Lawrence River, a day at Montreal, two days at Quebec, a day through the Heart of the White Mountains, and three weeks' stay at the Magnolia Hotel, Magnolia, Mass. All expenses included in price of tickets. For full particulars call on or address EDWARD M. HOUGH, 15 Reaper Block, Chicago.

Can the eyes of the entire IRON world be focused on DULUTH without influencing VALUES? Worden, Smith & Richards, Real Est. & Iron Mines, Duluth, Minn.

AT THE MARQUETTE.

INTERESTING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES ARE HELD.

Six Hundred Friends of the Graduates Crowd Into the School-Room to Hear the Youthful Efforts—St. Xavier's Academy's Interesting Program—Franklin School Turns Out Its Largest Class—Closing Hours at Doolittle Grammar School—In the Lake View Schools.

The large assembly hall of the Marquette School was not adequate for the crowd of relatives and friends who gathered yesterday morning to witness the graduating exercises of the class of '92. Fully 600 were there, the crowd overflowing into the hallways. The hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion with flowers, palms, potted plants, and bunting; but the chief beauty was in the class itself—a class of eighty-one members of which the major portion were young women in dresses nearly as attractive as their bright, animated faces.

The music of the program was particularly pleasing, especially that of the school orchestra, composed of the following pupils:

Violins, Henry Lee, Albert Kubeck, Russ Dashiell, Grace Hurst, Mary McGovern, Maggie Magion, Mary Rhys, Harry Rose, Albert Wain, and Howard Sloan; flute, Rowley Hemingway; clarionet, Eddie Kohlsaat; 'cello, Arthur Price, class of 91; and pianist, Myrtle Fisher.

Miss Sadie Haddock captured the first Lawson medal and Albert Barnard the second. The Foster diplomas were taken by especially high averages of excellence. Following are the winners and their averages:

Alma Holden, 99.47; Ethel Saunders, 99.46; Agnes Cameron, 99.42; Harry Smith, 99.36; Robert Smith, 99.14; Milda Taylor, 98.83; and Foley Warrall, 98.79.

The following program was given:

Overture—"Grenadiers"........School Orchestra
Chorus—"Away, Away"........Sadie Haddock
Chorus—"Come with the Gypsy Bride"..The Class
Prize Essay—"American Patriotism"........Albert Bernard
Violin Solo—"Faust"........Farmer Henry Lee.
Selections—Ethel Saunders, Robert Smith, Milla Taylor, Margaret Lyman, Faunie Valentine, Harry Smith, Leon Barsaloux, Edith Kohlsaat, and Daisy Gould.
Medley........Orchestra
Valedictory........Alma Holden
Vocal Solo—"Happy Birds"........Albert Barnard
Presentation of Diplomas—John McLaren of the Board of Education.
Awarding of Certificates of Honor for Highest Excellence—Frank B. Williams, Principal of the School.
Address to the Class...The Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow
Overture—"Olivet"........Orchestra
Awarding of the Lawson Medals...E. P. Goodwin
Chorus........The Class
Address to Patrons of the School—The Rev. Dr. A. K. Parker.

The exercises closed by the singing of the class song to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," written by Eve Davieson. The words of the song are:

The long bright year has closed at last,
How short it now appears,
We leave the dear Marquette today,
With mingled smiles and tears.

We take the golden harp of love,
With all the fire of youth,
And sing thy praises, honored school,
With lips that glow with truth.

May God his blessing on thee shed,
And keep thy fair name bright,
And may the children ever walk
In Wisdom's halls of light.

Farewell, kind friends and teachers dear,
But, O, where e'er we be,
Our grateful hearts will ever turn,
Beloved Marquette, to thee.

ITS FORTY-SIXTH COMMENCEMENT.

An Elaborate Program Presented by Pupils of St. Xavier's Academy.

The forty-sixth annual commencement of the St. Xavier's Academy was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the school building, at Wabash and Twenty-ninth street. Archbishop Feehan presided and distributed the prizes. Many prominent Catholic clergymen were present, including the Rev. D. Butler, the Rev. Dr. McGovern, and the Rev. Fathers Riordan, Maguire, Croak, Macdonald, Wiman, Le Gay, McCann, Kelly, Flannigan, Denison, Callahan, Bonfield, O'Brien, Van Pelt, Powers of Springfield, and Clancy of Woodstock.

The six young ladies who received diplomas and graduating gold medals were: Susie A. Bonfield, Annie M. Landemeyer, Maggie M. Bowers, May G. Sanders, Mary O'Shea, and Anna Clowry. A large number of young women received crowns for excellence in different departments and studies. Ribbons of honor were given to Lena Hay, Mary Coffer, and Abigail Cremmoe.

The following is the medal and prize list:

Bishop Bourke medal for elocution, Jennie P. Murray; Brand medal for reading, Louise Heissler; medal for painting, Nellie Hays; medal for china painting, Julia Nelligan; medal for map drawing, Maggie Bradbury, first; Nellie O'Brien, second; prize for harp playing, Maria Bonfield; prize for piano, Bessie Gundrum; prize for vocal music, Susie A. Bonfield. Class medals, eighth grade, May Guerrin; seventh grade, Katie Walers; sixth grade, Julia Healy; fifth grade, Katie Gillan; fourth grade, Nellie Nichols.

During the afternoon the young women rendered the following program:

Entrance march—
Violin........Misses Storrs, Bergeron, Hardin
Guitars........Misses Highstone and Healy
Harps........Misses West and Clare
Pianos........Misses Portsmouth and Schiely
Banjo........Miss Fitzsimmons
Chorus—
Pianos........Misses Portsmouth and Schiely
Harps........Misses Clare and West
Violins........Misses Hardin and Storrs
Essay—"Golden Deeds"........Miss Mary O'Shea
Vocal solo........Miss Susie Bonfield
Harp........Miss M. Bonfield
Mandolin........Miss A. Hudson
Essay—"The Ideal Woman"..Miss Mary Saunders
Harp solo........Miss Maria Bonfield
Pantomime—"Angels of Buena Vista"........Eleven young women
Reciter........Miss A. Clowery
Accompanist........Miss N. Bradbury
Polonaise, four pianos......Misses Blish, S. Bonfield, F. Gundrum, and I. Gundrum
Essay, "Freedom."........Miss Annie Clowry
Operetta, "Voices of Nature."........Little Girls
Piano accompaniment...Miss Ida Gundrum
Essay, "The Light of Home."........Miss Annie Sandmeyer
Chorus, "The Approach of Spring."........Seniors
Pianos, Misses F. Gundrum and I. Gundrum; violins, Misses Storrs and Hardin
Essay, "Tempus Edax Rerum"........Miss Maggie Bowen
Potpourri, Mandolins, Misses Hudson, Stenson, Meehan, and Hanlon; guitars, Misses Healy, McKenna, L. Bonfield, and Highstone; harps, Misses M. Bonfield and West; zither, Miss S. Bonfield
Vocal Quartet, "Ave Maria,"..Misses McKenna, Bonfield, Leahy, and Hudson; piano, Miss M. Bradbury
Essay and Valedictory.....Miss Susie A. Bonfield
Chorus, "Hope,"........Seniors
Piano........Miss Febronia Gundrum
Distribution of Premiums.

IN THE LAKE VIEW INSTITUTIONS.

Interesting Programs Rendered by the Various Graduating Classes.

Lake View Grammar School No. 6 held its exercises at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the school building, Seminary avenue and School street. The attendance was large and people stood upon chairs in the hall. Flowers adorned the room in many places. The program is as follows:

Recitations........Mollie Musham, Grace Cooper, Theodore Accola, Laura Gibson, Clara Thiel, Millie Braidwood, and William Swanson.
Instrumental solo........Ernest Johnson
"Battle of the Highlands"........Norman Howie
"Aunt Maria at the Eden Musee"........Gertrude Tegardine
"The Grave by the Sorrowful Sea"........Hilda Liljenstrom
"How Girls Study"........Lora Rinder
"Resisting a Mother's Love"..Richard Houlihan
Dumb-bell drill........Seventh Grade
"A Finished Education"........May Peterson and Annie Olson
Instrumental duet........Laura and Carrie Gibson
"Uncle Podge Hangs a Picture"........Hattie Olson
"Domestic Mutual Improvement"........Clara Nelson
"Driven Into a Lunatic Asylum"........Erick Hanson
"Mark Twain and the Interviewer"........E. Holter
"La Tour Danverga"........Edwin Gardner
Class History and Prophecy........Lillie Braidwood
Conferring Victor Lawson prizes, Foster diplomas, and diplomas, Austin O. Sexton.

Erick Hanson and Alfred Miller won the Lawson medals, and the Foster diplomas were presented to May Peterson, Julia Sommers, and Clara Thiel.

Lake View School No. 2.

The program presented at the Lake View School No. 2 yesterday was as follows:

Reading........Elsa Fluegge
Recitation........Albertine Anderson
Solo........Alina Honsberg
Recitation........Margaret Gaffney
Essay........Julia Cutter
Reading........Chauncey Hardy
Declamation........Hugo Koelling
Duet........Anna Best and Clara Steinbeiss
Reading........Beatrice Wilkins
Recitations........Herbert Walsh
Essay........Julius Brody
Music........Susie Charles
Recitation........Isabella Ludwig
Essay........William Hudson
Recitation........Alice Nillson
Recitation........Mary Stewart
Presentations.
Valedictory........Clara Kassing

The Lawson medals were awarded to Julius Broody and William Hudson, and the Foster diplomas to Clara Keissing, William Hudson, Margaret Gaffney, Arthur Druecker, Elsa Fluegge, Julia Cutter, and Alice Nillson.

Lake View Grammar School, Eighth Grade.

The closing exercises of the eighth grade of Lake View Grammar School No. 4 were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The audience room was decorated with flowers and shrubs. The address to the assembled scholars by the Rev. Dr. Beaton, pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, was heartily enjoyed by both teachers and pupils. The program:

Song........Class
Piano solo........Maria Meyer
Recitation........H. Albert Grosse
Vocal solo........Ella Ott
Wand Exercises........Class
Recitation........Bertha M. Hartke
Song........Class
German recitation........Fred Elsner
Piano solo........Anna E. Boddiker
Essay, "Patriotism" (second prize)........George D. Purdon
Piano........Winifred Cleveland
Dialogue, "A Finished Education,"........Anna Betts and Beatrice Dunderdale
Vocal solo........Florence Kotz
Calisthenic exercise........Class
Recitation........William Stewart Betts
Piano solo........Karl C. Heuer
Recitation........Paul W. Cleveland
Essay, "Patriotism" (first prize)........Martha W. Smith
The Battle Hymn of The Republic........Class
Song, "Farewell"........Class

Martha W. Smith and George D. Purdon were the lucky ones to carry off the Lawson medals. Martha W. Smith, Stewart Betts, Anna Betts, and Anna Behan secured the Foster diplomas. There were forty-six members of the graduating class.

Lake View School No. 1.

The closing exercises of the outgoing eighth grade class of Lake View School No. 1 were held in the school-room yesterday morning. The following program was given:

Class History........William Sutter
Recitations—Lydia Gerlach, Irene Peats, and May Peats.
Trio—Matilda Johnson, Nellie Williams, and Flora Baur.
Recitations—Doris Webb, Ethel Jardine, and Gertrude Foster.
Violin duet........Fred Dale and Herman Erby
Recitations..Robert Hedges and Robert Matthews
Vocal duet.....James Smith and Arthur Williams
Recitations.....Kate Amet and Pauline Beattie
Solo........Emily Campbell
Recitations........Martha Washington and Arthur Williams
Class Prophecy........Ada Campbell
Addresses and presentations of diplomas and medals—The Rev. Mr. Morgan.

The Lawson medals were awarded to Kate M. Amet and Mary Keeler, and the Foster diplomas were taken by Lydia Gerlach, Mary Peats, Flora Bauer, and Gertrude Foster.

Lake View School No. 3.

The exercises at the Lake View school No. 3 were as follows:

Salutatory........Rudolph Herforth
Recitation........Theodore Deering
Recitation........Alfred Brinkhurst
Recitation........John Rothe
Recitation........Flossie Abraham
Essay........Helen Toberg
Solo........Lawrence Mohrman
Recitation........Albert Rice
Solo........Rudolph Herforth
Class History and Prophecy....Nellie Coddington
Presentations.

The Foster diploma was given to Albert Rise and the Lawson medals to Helen Toberg and Emily Orth.

Lake View School No. 4.

The outgoing class of Lake View school No. 4 gave its final exercises in the assembly hall last night. Martha W. Smith and George D. Purdon won the Lawson medals, and Martha Smith and Anna Betts, the Foster diplomas. The exercises were as follows:

Piano solo........Maria Meyer
Recitation........H. Albert Grosse
Solo........Alla Ott
Wand exercises.
Recitation........Bertha M. Hartke
Song........Class
German recitation........Fred H. Elsner
Piano solo........Anna E. Broddiker
Essay........George D. Purdon
Piano Solo........Winifred Cleveland
Dialogue....Anna Bells and Beatrice Dunderpale
Vocal solo........Florence Kotz
Calisthenic exercises.
Recitation........Stewart Betts
Piano solo........Karl C. Hener
Recitation........Paul W. Cleveland
Essay........Martha W. Smith
Battle Hymn of the Republic........Class
Presentations.
Farewell song.

GRADUATES ITS LARGEST CLASS.

The Franklin School Turns Out 175 Pupils—Alumni Association Dance.

Those present at the graduating exercises of the Franklin School, which were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the assembly hall of the Manierre School, Hudson avenue and Blackburn street, witnessed the final work of the largest class ever turned out by that institution. It numbered 175. Many features of the program were of unusual interest, the most attractive being the wand exercises by the boys and girls of the class.

The Lawson medals, presented by E. S. Hall, were awarded to Mamie Meade and Hattie Kylander. M. B. Henry presented the Foster diplomas to Henrietta Eimsted, Pauline Frey, Esther Pearson, Ida Miller, Bertha Schipter, Clara Scholz, Selma Erickson, Hulda Jacobson, William Brockschmidt, Matilda Hahl, Edith Anderson, Matilda Carr, John Barry, Alma Johnson, and Ford Zimmerman.

The reception and dance of the alumni association was held last evening at the North Side Turner Hall and a neat little sum was netted, which will be devoted towards building up the school library.

The program for the graduating exercises was as follows:

Recitation—"Bernardo del Carpio"........Henrietta Eimsted
"There Is a Stream"........Chorus
Recitation—"Jennie McNeal's Ride"........Mamie Wilson
German Song........Chorus
Wand Exercise........Boys of Class
Recitation—"Boston"........May Dillon
Wand Exercise........Girls of Class
Recitation—"Johnstown Flood"........Violet Cronin
(a) "The Foot Traveler" }
(b) "Students' Song" } Chorus
Prize Essay—"Patriotism"........Mamie Meade
Distribution of Medals and Diplomas.
"Cast Thy Burden"........Chorus

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF EXERCISES.

An Interesting Program Rendered—First Class to Be Graduated Next Year.

The closing exercises of the Ephpheta School for the Deaf took place in the large hall of the school at No. 408 South May street yesterday afternoon. The school has been established for eight years, but thus far has had no graduates. A class will be graduated next year.

The pupils in their exercises showed indications of careful training and reflected credit on the corps of teachers, consisting of Misses M. J. Gethings, K. King, V. Francin, J. A. Gregory, J. Bracken, and M. C. Hendrick. Miss Hendrick interpreted such of the exercises as were in pantomime.

Following is the program rendered:

Welcome song........The Pupils
"The Lord's Prayer"—Recitation........Master John Walsh
"Our Country"—Dialogue........
"Scandal"—Recitation in Signs........Miss Rosella Lawler
"Jack and Jill"—Recitation..Miss Maud Kennedy
Class Exercises........Pupils of First Grade
"Little Bo-Peep"—Recitation........Master Irving O'Brien
"The Vision of the Monk, Gabriel"—Recitation in Signs..Miss Margaret Desmond
"Columbus"—An Essay.....Miss Antonia Hassek
"The Red, White, and Blue"—Dialogue........
"The Spider and the Fly"—Recitation........Miss Emma Kuczynski
"Our Five O'clock Tea"—Recitation in Signs........Miss Aurora Boucher
Hymn to the Sacred Heart.
Distribution of premiums for general excellence.

AT DOOLITTLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A Varied Program Entertainingly Carried Out by the Graduates.

The scholars and graduates of the Doolittle Grammar School held interesting exercises in the assembly hall of the school building at Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue yesterday morning. The friends and relatives of the scholars were present in large numbers and enthusiastically greeted each member taking part in the following program:

Song........The school
Salutatory........Minnie G. Moore
Debate: *Resolved*, That the discovery of America has been of greater benefit to the world than the invention of printing.
Affirmative, Fred Day and Virginia Chapman; negative, Leonard Simons and Della Byrnes.
Recitation........Grace McKeand
Duet—Violin and piano. Dora and Marian Merrill
Calisthenics........Girls of the class
Drawing........Sheridan Joyce
Recitation........Gwynn Garnett
Recitation........Harry Gottlieb
Drawing Class—Olive Hayne, Emma Hess, Josephine Kneidl, Amanda Swan, Elizabeth Pickett, and Clara Stiles.
Essay—"American Patriotism"...Julia F. Martin
Music—Audrey Pullsbury, Bessie Porter, Louise Blair.
Drawing........Chester Lane
Recitation........John Borden
Recitation........Howard Gaines
Piano Solo........Frieda Friedlander
Calisthenics........Boys of the class
Recitation........Rose Gottlieb
Duet—Mandolin and Piano........Theresa Thomas and Grace Chappell
Essay, with Valedictory........Sara E. Adler
The Presentation of Diplomas....Thomas Brenan

Fred C. Day by writing the best essay on the "Life of Columbus" carried off the Brenan silver medal. Julia Martin and Della Byrnes were the recipients of the Lawson medals, and Sara E. Adler and Minnie G. Moore received the two silver medals presented by the teachers of the school.

COLLEGE OF LAW GRADUATES.

They Hold Entertaining Class Exercises in Athenæum Hall—The Commencement.

The class of '92, Chicago College of Law, Lake Forest University, gave its class exercises at Athenæum hall last night. There are 104 members in the class, including two women. John P. McGoorty, President of the Class Association, presided. The faculty, Judges James M. Bailey, Thomas A. Moran, and John M. Hamilton, and Secretary E. E. Barrett, occupied seats on the platform.

The numbers on the program included:

Piano solo........Miss Sadie Gallagher
Introductory........John P. McGoorty
Class History........O. W. Brecher
Class Poem........C. E. Pain
Oration........T. H. Cannon
Five-minute speeches........Eugene Garnet, Frank Crowe, B. P. Hinman Jr.
"Spring Song"........Miss Addie Woodrich
Address to the class........J. F. Brower
Remarks by the faculty.
Music........Female mandolin orchestra and the quartet.

Touching reference was made to Judge George Driggs, who was a member of the faculty at the time of his death.

At the Alumni Association banquet at the Grand Pacific June 30 ninety members of the class will hold their graduating exercises.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE GRADUATION.

The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. Discussed—Award of Medals.

St. Ignatius College held its twenty-second commencement exercises at Central Music Hall last evening. The members of the graduating class—the class in philosophy—delivered orations on the general subject of the ethics of the Vatican, especially referring to the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. The divisions of the subject and the speakers were as follows:

"The Encyclical and its Author".George C. Code
"The Encyclical and the Individual"........David T. Brennan
"The Encyclical and the Family"........William P. Finn
"The Encyclical and the State"........John L. O'Connor
"The Encyclical and Labor"........Peter F. Shewbridge
"The Encyclical and Capital"..John T. McNellis
"The Encyclical and its Lesson"—Valedictory........John G. Kreer

The gold medal for the highest honors of the class was conferred on Peter F. Shewbridge. The gold medal in the first class in elocution contest was given to John L. O'Connor. The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on the seven members of the graduating class. Besides the honors mentioned some fifty gold medals were conferred on members of the different classes for excellence in scholarship both general and in particular branches. Other prizes given were books to the number of 300.

William J. Onahan made an address to the graduating class, in which he gave some excellent and practical advice.

Washington School.

At the Washington School the following program was rendered:

Zampa........Dorn
Frank Naas.
Opening Address........Anon
Nettie Sandus.
"As Pants the Hart"........Hill
Class of '92.
"The Cooking Lesson"........Anon
Emma Fauth.
Essay—"Patriotism"........George Anderson
Dialogue—"Trial of Fing Wing"........
"Fall In!" 1860........George Cable
Raymond E. Hanley.
Duet—"Come to the Feast"........Blake
Alvina Lenke and Fannie Brin.
Reading. { a—The Tides Rise and the Tides Fall. b—Prior to Miss Belle's Appearance.
Alvina Lenke.
"Night"........Abt
Class of '92.
"Abraham Lincoln"........Lowell
Arthur F. Kienappel.
"Break Down on the Suwanee River"........Root
Anna McGrath.
"The Rising"........Read
Herman Sigmund.
Valedictory........Helen Bally
Presentation of Diplomas...J. H. Tear, Principal
Presentation of Foster Diplomas and Lawson Medals........S. T. Gunderson, Member Board of Education
Farewell to Home........Kinkle
Class of '92.

The Foster diplomas were presented to Helen Bally, Tertia M. Torup, and Conrad E. Berenstein; the Lawson medals to Angie M. Goodrich and George W. Andersen.

Haven School.

Twenty boys and girls comprised '92's graduating class of the Haven School at Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue. The class exercises were held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and were well attended. The program was as follows:

Song........School
Essay, "Buchanan's Loyalty"........Josephine A. Murray
Song........School
Essay, "Education"........Nellie L. Hanlon
Class History........Marie L. Maher
Piano Solo........Sarah Goldenberg
Essay........Elaine E. Solomon
Song........School
Essay, "What Man Has Accomplished by Living"........Lulu Gray
Class Prophecy........Bessie M. Eyster
Duet, flute and piano....Nellie and Clara Warne
Valedictory........Clarice L. Martin
Presentation of Diplomas.
Song........School

Elaine E. Solomon and Katherine Neydon received the Lawson medals. The Foster diplomas were given to Clarice Marten and Bessie Eyster.

J. C. Burroughs School.

The graduating exercises of the J. C. Burroughs School were held in the school house yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The Lawson medals were not contested for. The Foster diplomas were presented to Isabelle F. Bowker and Julia J. Griswold. The following was the program rendered.

Song—"Greeting"........Class
Salutatory........Marion Conroy
Wand Exercise........Class Boys
Quotations........Selected Pupils
Recitation—"The Minuet"....Mabel G. Wager
Chorus—"O'er the Waters"........Seventh and Eighth Grades
Recitation—"The Fall of Pemberton Mill"........A. Estelle Smith
Calisthenics Exercise........Class Girls
Recitation—"A Pleasure Exertion"........Anna S. Falkner
Chorus—"The Happy Miller"........Seventh and Eighth Grades
Valedictory........W. France Anderson
Distribution of Diplomas........A. L. Stevenson
Song—"Farewell"........Class

Parkside School.

At the Parkside School, Seventieth street and Avenue B, yesterday morning the hallways were filled with samples of work done by students in the different classes, the relief miniature of the continents being especially commendable for exactness. Room 1, where the exercises were held, was prettily decorated with flowers and bunting. The program was as follows:

Piano duet...Edith Robinson and Annie Hawkins
Chorus........Class
Compositions and quotations........Class
Piano solo........Clara Miller
Composition, "Vicksburg"........Isaac Johnson
Physical exercises........Boys
Recitation........W. A. Rymol
Chorus........Class
"Legend of Sleepy Hollow"......Maggie O'Donnell
Physical exercises........Girls
Song........Ernestine Roselund
Reading........Jessie Johnson
Piano solo........Susie Banta
Presentation........Supt. Ella Young
Historical review in eight tableaux, "From Feudalism to Freedom"........Class

The silver medal for the best essay on "Patriotism" was awarded to Cassie Meegan, and the bronze medal to Maggie O'Donnell. The Foster diploma for scholarship was won by Jessie Johnson.

Thomas Hoyne School.

The Thomas Hoyne School graduates a class of twelve boys and twenty-one girls. The commencement exercises were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Room 1 of the school building. The winners of the Lawson medals, which were presented by Mrs. Louise Blanchard, principal, were Charles Wright and Miss Ella Searle. Julia Winne, Julia Boarini, and Mary De Marchi were awarded Foster diplomas. The class will hold its annual picnic next Wednesday at Washington Park. The following program was rendered:

Opening Hymn........Class of '92
"Last Year in the Grammar School,"........Ella Searle
"A Day in June"........Lottie Covert
Prose Extract........Kepler Johnson
Piano Solo........Hattie Crocker
"The Chambered Nautilus"........Julia Boarini
Self-Culture........John Crane
"The King of Denmark's Ride"....Emma Smith
"Owl Against Robin"........Mamie Geimer
"See, the Conquering Hero Comes"..Class of '92
"Wounded to Death"........Stephen Johnson
"Romance of a Swan's Nest"....Maggie McGrath
"Roman Father's Sacrifice"........Laura Tyrrell
Vocal Solo—"When the Swallow Comes,"........Agnes Devine
Quotations........Class of '92
"The District School"........Rossie Thompson
"Our Public Schools"........Julia Winne
"Pretty as a Pink"........Gertie Callahan
Presentation of Diplomas........Mrs. Blanchard
Glee—"Summer's Come"........Class of '92

Carter H. Harrison School.

At the Carter H. Harrison School the graduating exercises of the eighth grade class were held yesterday at 10 o'clock. A class of twenty-eight went up. The Barrows prizes, presented by the Rev. J. H. Barrows for the best work in English literature, were awarded to Louis Gaedke and Robert Adams. The Harrison prizes, presented by Carter H. Harrison to the "best citizens" of the school, were awarded to Willie Cunningham and David Eckerman. The Lawson medals were presented to Sarah Dixon and Mary Bobe. The Foster diplomas went to Margaret Dramyert, Edith Doolittle, and Julia Blow. The primary classes held the closing exercises Thursday afternoon, presenting the cantata "The Rose Festival," given by Room 8. Yesterday's program was as follows:

Ring drill........Class
Music........Ada Hawkins and Bertha Tomlins
Salutatory........Henry Koble
Prophecy—Julia Blow, Margaret Drawet, and Sadie Dixon.
Music........David Eckerman
Wand drill........Boys of class
Recitation........Ida Nelson
"Columbus"........Arthur Anderson and class
Wand drill........Girls of class
"The Constitution"........Willie Cunningham
Valedictory....Mary Bobe, read by Louis Doedke
Presentations.

Pullman School.

Alma C. Anderson, Annie E. Kiernan, and Birdie Craig won the Foster diplomas at the Pullman (Lake) School: and the Lawson medals were awarded to Margaret G. Hassett and Nellie M. Fenton. The exercises were held last night. The program follows:

Greeting Glee........All
Salutatory........Alma Anderson
Recitation........Amelia Schultz
Violin solo........Eddie Harrold
"March in Norma"........Augusta Lohkamp
Recitation........Nellie Allan
Recitation........Annie Walter
Solo........Louise Barton
Prize essay........Margaret G. Hassett
Calisthenic drill........Girls of both grades
Declamation........Simon O. Regan
Recitation........Virgie Gibson
Solo........Emma Carlson
Class history........Christine Freeburg
Fan drill........Thirteen girls
Solo........Mamie Wynn
Wand drill........Boys of both grades
Class prophecy........Birdie Craig
Duet........Lena Eisner, Lena Fries
Valedictory........Annie Keiman
Song........"Farewell"

Kenwood School.

The commencement exercises of the Kenwood School were held at the school-house yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Lawson medals were awarded to Ralph Pierce and Harry M. Ballard, and the Foster diplomas to Helen Bayley and Ralph Pierce. The following program was presented:

Welcome Song........School
Class History with Salutatory........Anna S. Root
Prize Essay........Ralph H. Pierce
"Revised Edition of Mother Goose"........Mac K. Layton
"Education a Necessity"........John L. Hamilton
Class Prophecy........Arthur J. Edwards
Song, "Superstition"........School
Prize Essay........Harry M. Ballard
"The Scholar's Convention"........A Burlesque
"The Broomstick Train"....Katherine H. Foote
"The Mission of the Anglo-Saxons"........Douglas M. Ray
"Summer Morning in Scotland," with Valedictory........Helen I. Bayley
Gloria, from Bordese's Mass in F........School
Presentation of Prizes........George C. Warner
Presentation of Diplomas........Leslie Lewis
Parting Song........Graduating Class

Phil Sheridan School.

The Phil Sheridan School at South Chicago held its closing exercises yesterday morning. Alice Lehr received the Lawson "Patriotism" silver medal and Katy Fogarty the bronze medal. Foster diplomas were awarded to Alice Lehr, Venus Werich, Isaac Linebarger, Sarah Wnivin, and Jennie Pitzle. The program was as follows:

Song........School
Recitation........M. Owens
Essay, "Patriotism"........B. Thompson
Song........School
Reading........A. Engler
Recitation........Venus Werich
Vocal solo........E. Miller
Essay, "Arbitration"........B. Douglass
Dialogue........I. Linebarger and A. Lehr
Calisthenics........School led by J. Pitzelle
Essay, "Patriotism"........K. Fogarty
Piano solo........N. McCoy
Essay, "Old Times and Manners"........R. Doran
Vocal solo........J. Pitzelle
Reading........T. Herrmann
Presentations........Principal Morse
Song, "Good-by"........School

Greenwood Avenue School.

The closing exercises of the Greenwood Avenue School were held in the school-house yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Lawson medals were won by Frederick Nicholas and Charlotte Mills, and the Foster diplomas were presented to Robin White, Herbert Delcefield, and Grace Neal. The following program was presented:

Music........Student's song
Recitation........Mary Higman
Debate—Ethel Johnston, Floyd Trumbull, Frederic Nicholas, and Mary Paterson.
Instrumental duet—"Poet and Peasant"........Annette Coleman and Mary Paterson.
Recitation—"Death of the Old Squire"........Maude Strang
Wand Drill.
Essay—"The Will"........Robin White
Vocal duet—"O, Tell Us Merry Birds"........Florence Trumbull and Maude Strang.
Recitation—"The Ruggles' Dinner Party"........Miriam Hair
Essay and class prophecy........Louise Seymour
Music........"Parting Song"
Presentation of Diplomas.

Moseley Grammar School.

The Moseley Grammar-School exercises were held in the school building, Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were sixty-four members of the graduating class, and they took great pride in having the exercises pass off satisfactorily to themselves and their instructors. The following program was carried out:

Song........Class
Welcome Address........Leo Birchler
Piano solo........Daisy Robinson
Essay, "Our Native Land"........Olive Weeks
Piano solo........Mattie Wilder
Essay, "Patriotism"........Martha Simons
"Evangeline"........Ed Saunders
Song........By eight young girls
"Potpourri"........Susie Boyd
"Class of '92 Bill of Fare"........Cora West
Presentation of diplomas and medals..Supt. Kirk
Song of parting........Class

The seventh-grade patriotic medals were won by Mary McClaughry, a daughter of the Chief of Police, and by Daisy Barry. The Foster diplomas were awarded to Fay Ustick and Sidney Fairlee.

Calumet School.

The closing exercises of the Calumet Pullman school were held yesterday morning. Leonora B. Hobson and Mabel Lee won the Lawson medals, and the Foster diplomas were awarded to J. Edward Candlin and Mabel Lee. The following program was given:

Paper........Cora Nettleton
Recitation........Clara Frumveller
Essay, "American Patriotism"....Belle Ludlum
Recitation........Nettie Ball
Solo........Flora Smith
Recitation........Eva Donaldson
Recitation........George Swift
Reading........Lulu Lynch
Recitation........Grace Day
Recitation........Francis Gunn
Duet........Nora Hobson and Mabel Lee
Recitation........Amanda Seidler
Recitation........Mabel Lee
Presentations.

Oak Ridge School.

The closing exercises of the Oak Ridge School were held yesterday at 9:30 a. m. The parents and friends of the graduates were in attendance. The class compositions, recitations, and declamations were received with marked attention, and followed by hearty applause. The presentation speech was given by Thomas O'Brien. Miss Louise Hanchett received the Foster diploma. The class of '92 consists of Louise Hanchett, George Day, Lillie Trunkel, Luella Wheeler, Thaddeus Talcott, Clara Lawer, Laura Lawer, Laura O'Brien, Flora Carroll, and Kathryn B. Card. The Lawson medals were presented to Leila Hanchett, first, and second to Lillie Trunkel.

Knickerbocker School Dedicated.

The assembly hall of the Knickerbocker School yesterday was well filled with pupils and adults on the occasion of the dedication of the school building, named in honor of Judge John C. Knickerbocker. The program, consisting of songs and recitations by the pupils, was supplemented by remarks from the Principal, Prof. A. O. Coddington, and Frank O. Lowden commemorative of the life and character of Judge Knickerbocker. The program was as follows:

Student song........The school
Recitation—"Laughing Chorus"........Hilda Ross
German song........German pupils
Recitation—"Guilty or Not Guilty"........John Donellan
Piano solo—"Sorantello," Rolf........Agnes Taylor
Recitation—"Asleep at the Switch"........Mabel Holbrook
Song—"Gently Row"........The school
Recitation—"The McSwatt Swear-off"........Daisy Koelling
Scene from "Julius Cæsar"........Pupils from Rooms 2, 3, and 4
Solo, "The Song That Reached My Heart"........Charles Davidson
Song, "The Foot Traveler"........The school
Recitation, "The Clown's Baby"........Winnie Kennedy
Indian club exercises........Hans Hulke
Duet, "Leaf and Fountain"........{ Bertha Hebbard, Ella Scheib
Fan drill........Primary pupils
Biographical sketch of Judge Knickerbocker........Bessie Murray
Address on life and character of Judge Knickerbocker........Frank O. Lowden
Song, "Come, Sweet Evening"........The school
Dedicatory address........Frank O. Lowden

Brainard School.

The Brainard School exercises were held last night at the Third Unitarian Church. Thirty-four pupils were graduated. They appeared in uniform apparel, which added to the effectiveness of the concert formations and movements in mass. Amy J. Bede took the Foster medal, and Foster diplomas were given to Mary Smith, Jeremiah Donovan, and Abbie L. McDermott. The Lawson medals were awarded to Margaret M. Gibbons and Mary Gough. The program follows:

Piano duet........Mary De Gignac and Margaret Gibbons
Reading........Frank Comerford
"Tanz Bergen"........Girls
Essay—"American Patriotism"........Margaret Gibbons
Violin and piano........William Hofman and Louise Hoyer
Solo........Rose Lutiger
Readings........Edna Leonard
Presentations........Donald L. Morrill and Jacob J. Kern
Chorus........School
Organ, prelude........J. Frank Hughes
Chorus........School
Reading........Amy Beder
Violin and piano........Milton Sailor and Pauline Lengyel
Essay—"Progress of Education"..Arthur Bourque
Wand Drill........Boys
Solo........Rose Lutiger
Reading........Daisy S. Dorsett
Chorus........School

Carpenter School.

Forty-four young people, with the class motto "Our Homes, Our School, Our Country," formed the outgoing class of the Carpenter School. The graduating exercises were held in the assembly hall yesterday morning. The hall was decorated with flowers, bunting, and patriotic emblems. The Lawson medals were awarded to C. Albert Wistrom and Helena L. Waaler. Four Foster diplomas were awarded, the recipients being Jennie F. Cashore, Hattie E. Maxwell, Emma B. C. Piefer, and C. Albert Winstrom. The program was as follows:

Salutatory........Albert Winstrom
Reading—Prize Essay........Helma Waaler
Chorus........Girls
German Recitation........Mamie Wohlleben
Calisthenics........Girls
Song........Mrs. W. C. Stewart
Illustrated Lecture on House Cleaning........Cora Ranseen
Calisthenics........Boys
Colloquy—"A Reception of the Nations by the Genius of Universal Peace."
Cornet Solo........John Quinn
Chorus........Girls
Valedictory........Jennie F. Cashore
Presentation of Diplomas and Medals........—
Chorus—"America."........—

Duncan Avenue School.

Filled brim full of World's Fair enthusiasm the Duncan School at Duncan avenue and Seventy-seventh street closed the school term with a "Columbian program" yesterday afternoon. The room in which the exercises were held was draped in the national colors, while the blackboards were ornamented with drawings of historical places connected with the life of Columbus, the handiwork of the scholars. The program was as follows:

Song........Class
Essay—"Far Cathay"........May I. Jenner
Essay—"The Age of Columbus"....F. J. Haydorn
Recitation........Harry Swallow
Essay—"Preparations of Columbus"..Wm. Black
Reading........Lucia Wheaton
Essay—"Voyage of Columbus"....J. R. Bentley
Concert Recitation........Class
Recitation........Ida Stults
Essay—"The World of Today"........Marcella S. Sproules
Presentation of Victor Lawson prizes—The Rev. Dr. Grannis.
Presentation of Diplomas—Principal Irene Fort

The Foster diploma was won by Marcella Sproules, who also received the Victor Lawson silver medal. John Bentley received the bronze medal.

Ogden School.

Graduating exercises at the Ogden School were held yesterday at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Locust street and LaSalle avenue. The program was as follows:

Welcome........School
Salutatory and address........Victor S. Brown
Essay, "Little Things"........Margie Cockle
Recitation........Mamie Struckmeyer
Essay, "Dreams"........Mabel Benson
"The American Republic"..Thomas Cavanaugh
Recitation........Nina D. Norris
Chorus of Pilgrims........School
Essay, "Poet and Poetry"....Roberta E. Gregory
Recitation........Harriet Arnold
Song........School
Address and valedictory........Harrison S. Smalley
Solo and chorus........Agnes Currie and Chorus
Address and conferring of diplomas and medals, The Rev. William Marsin.
Song........School

The prizes were awarded as follows: The Lawson medals, Nina D. Norris and Harrison S. Smalley; Foster diplomas, Roberta E. Gregory, Harrison S. Smalley, Margaret P. Brown, Francis S. Enright, Margaret S. Cockle, Nettie Lowenthal, Sadie A. Jung, Max Morgenthal, and Samuel Block.

Shurtleff School.

Following are the exercises at the Shurtleff School held yesterday morning:

Chorus—"How Bright and Fair"........Rossini
Essay—"American Patriotism"........Karl Mitchell
Quotations—"Freedom"....N. McLagan and C. Sunter.
Recitation—"Fatherland"........Charles Solamon
Solo and chorus—"Touch the Harp Gently"........Solo by Ruby Campbell
Essay—"World's Fair"........Walter Wilkinson
Recitation—"Our Heroes"........Edward Simmons
Recitation—"Fleur-de-lis"........Jennie Martin
Essay—"Fleur-de-lis"........Imogene Wheeler
Solo and chorus—"Greeting to Spring"........Solo by Ruby Campbell
Recitation—"My Cathedral"........Ruth Vanderlip
Essay—"Trees in Myth and History"........Alice Cullum
Recitation—"A Petrified Fern"........Josie Soule
Solo and chorus—"Bird of the North"........Solo by Ruby Campbell
Recitation—"June"........Nellie Bilharz
Essay—"The Birds and the Poets"........Ruby Campbell
Essay and Valedictory........Blanche Goodwin
Presentation of diplomas.

Colman School.

The final exercises were held at the Colman School yesterday morning. The program was as follows:

Salutatory........Jennie Going
Recitation........Linnie Watson
Essay........Lulu Barnes
Duet........Lizzie Kinloch and Augusta Gebort
Declamation........Nicholas Lumpp
Class History........Homer Fairman
Recitation........Anna Worcesley
Wand Drill........Boys
Essay........Kitty Ormsby
Recitation........Josie Langson
Solo........Stella Murphy
Recitation........Harry Hardt
Recitation........Lizzie Tavenier
Class Prophecy........Libbie New
Recitation........Ruby Hudson
Recitation........Stanley Wells
Valedictory........Mortimer Glovin

The Lawson medals were awarded to Jennie Going and Lulu Barnes and the Foster diplomas to Mortimer Glovin and Homer Fairman.

Fallon School.

The annual exercises of the Fallon School were held yesterday at 9 o'clock in the assembly hall. A class of ten was graduated. Dr. J. G. Berry presented the Lawson medals to Mary A. Kincourse and Elizabeth M. Moran. Miss Mary Kincourse received the only Foster diploma. Remarks were made to the class by Dr. Berry and P. Chamberlain, principal of the school. The following program was presented:

Salutatory........John Ahern
Recitation........Julia Redding
Recitation........John Kilcourse
Dialogue........Pearl de Launty, Jennie Gibbons, Mary Burns, and Nora Baker
Recitation........Thomas Groom
Recitation........Willie Costello
Essay, "Dom Pedro"........Lizzie Moran
Recitation........Josie Wilson
Song........Mary Kilcourse, Lizzie Moran, Mamie McInerney, Francis Hunter, and Lizzie Burns
Recitation........Francis Hunter
Recitation........Anna Murray
Wand exercises........Boys of Rooms 1 and 2
Recitation........Edith Tierney
Essay, "Industry"........Ella Raftus
Song........Jennie Gibbons
Recitation........Mary Cronin
Essay—"History of Our Flag"..Christie Delaney
Recitation........Dora Hillan
Reading........Ethel Costello
Recitation........Jennie Sachs
Recitation........Rose Rosenberg
Class History........Lizzie Burns
Valedictory........Mary McInerney
Presentation of Diplomas.

Hancock School.

The Hancock School graduated twenty-five girls and boys yesterday morning. Annie Schultze received the Foster diploma and the Lawson medals were won by Lloyd Lyon and George Maffat. The following program was rendered:

Recitation........Nellie Thomas
Recitation........Mary O'Donnell
Recitation........Fred Beckman
Calisthenics........Girls of the Class
Essay, "American Patriotism"........Lloyd Lyon
"A Forecast of the Columbian Exposition"........A Medley
Presentations........William J. Chalmers

RIOTS OVER ATTEMPTS TO RUN CARS.

Serious Trouble in Cleveland—Another Attempt Will Be Made Today.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—Late this afternoon two cars loaded with policemen were run out Euclid avenue to Lake View. The first was in charge of Louis Beilstein, Assistant Secretary of the East Cleveland company. When the strikers saw it they were furious. They hooted at Beilstein and attempted to drag him from the car. The police then charged the crowd. A saloonkeeper named John Moody and Edward Barber, a striking conductor, were struck on the head. Moody was taken home, but Barber was locked up. Affairs looked serious for a while, but the men soon quieted down and no more trouble was experienced—for the reason, perhaps, that no more attempts were made to start cars. The East Cleveland people announce their determination to start cars in the morning if possible under police protection. It is said tonight on good authority that every line in the city will be tied up in the morning.

Rowdies Hold Sway at Neenah.

NEENAH, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—About fifty tramps have fallen in with about half as many hard characters of this city, with headquarters on the island between Neenah and Menasha, around the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern road, and terrorize the neighborhood. They have been employed by the Chicago and Northwestern railway company to dig sewers, and were paid off Wednesday night. Yesterday they quit work and bought eight kegs of beer, with which they passed a hilarious day. About half of the gang was arrested at Walter Brothers' brewery. About 8:30 last night ten of the men broke into the brewery and for about an hour held the workmen at bay and had complete control of the brewery. During the night several houses were broken into, but nothing of value stolen. A few evenings ago C. A. Whitely, an operator for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, was held up on the island by two of the same gang.

For Trying the Kiss the Baby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Miss Ina C. Emery of this city has sued her brother-in-law, the Rev. Wilmot A. Carrington, for assault and battery. Carrington, who is a Presbyterian minister, married Miss Emery's sister and the couple left for Brazil, where a child was born and the mother died. Upon returning to this country Carrington took the child to his mother, refusing the Emerys charge of it. Miss Emery claims her sister wanted her to have the child, and that June 9, when she met Carrington with it on the street and attempted to kiss it, he knocked her down. Carrington denies the assault.

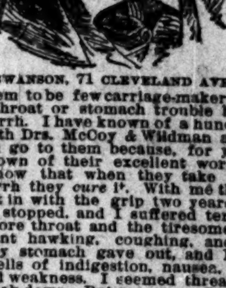
Claims He Married Bessie Hall.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—There were interesting developments here today in the Chicago breach of promise suit of Bessie Hall against James W. Paige, in which the plaintiff claims $950,000 damages. George H. Hamilton has appeared here and claimed that he was married to Bessie Hall July 23, 1891, at Mattone, N. Y.

THE CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

Ten Thousand Men Now Occupied in That Trade in Chicago.

The carriage-making industry of Chicago, in all its branches, now gives employment to more than 10,000 men. Although in itself a healthy occupation, statistics show that as many as one out of every three or four in the trade suffers from the climatic ailment known as catarrh. John Swanson, formerly with C. P. Kimball & Co., and later with the famous Collinsons, on Wabash-av., speaking on the subject to a reporter who saw him at his home, No. 71 Cleveland-av., said:



JOHN SWANSON, 71 CLEVELAND AVENUE.

"There seem to be few carriage-makers who don't have some throat or stomach trouble brought on by nasal catarrh. I have known of a hundred under treatment with Drs. McCoy & Wildman at the same time. We all go to them because, for years past, we have known of their excellent work and because we know that when they take hold of a case of catarrh they *cure* it. With me the disease seemed to set in with the grip two years ago. My nose became stopped, and I suffered terribly from chronic dry sore throat and the tiresome nuisance of a constant hawking, coughing, and spitting. Gradually my stomach gave out, and I began to have bad spells of indigestion, nausea, headache, dizziness and weakness. I seemed threatened with a general break-down. But as soon as Drs. McCoy & Wildman began treating me all the bad symptoms began to disappear. In a little while I was a well man again."

CATARRH CURED.

Charges, $5.00 Per Month—Medicines Free.

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SPECIALTIES: *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption,* and all chronic affections of the *Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.*

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Tuesday........DRY GOODS, ETC.
Wednesday........BOOTS AND SHOES.
Thursday........CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.

IN ANNEX: CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

FRIDAY........PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,321 COILS New Zealand Rope MANUFACTURED BY JOHN GOOD, NEW YORK, Under both his old and new methods, including every size, from ¼ to ⅝ in., well assorted.

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AUCTION SALE.

At our rooms, 209 and 211 West Madison-st., THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th,

At 2 o'clock p. m., of

High Grade Safety Bicycles.

The largest consignment of High-Grade Standard-Made Wheels ever offered by auction in this city, and well assorted in Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' Solid, Cushion, and Pneumatic Tires.

Positively No Reserve.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.
JOHN J. WALLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

At our Rooms This Morning at 10 O'clock, FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, And General Household Goods, Without reserve.

The West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock, AT STORE, 369 W. INDIANA-ST.,

Dealer's stock of FURNITURE, Carpets, Ranges, Cook Stoves, Ice Boxes, etc., etc., well-assorted; also Horse, Harness, and Furniture Wagon, Positively no reserve.

The West Side Auction House Co.,
JOHN J. WALLS, Auctioneer.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 & 82 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALE

This SATURDAY, June 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At Our Stores, 80 & 82 Randolph-st., We Close Out the Balance of the Stock of

BICYCLES.

About 300 BICYCLES TO BE SOLD WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE of the following standard makes: Ramblers, Victors, Lovel Diamonds, Warwicks, Kenwoods, Little Giants, Humbers, Rovers—all new machines. Also a lot of 281 Cushion-Tired Rovers, sold for account of the makers, J. K. Starley & Co., Coventry, England. This last lot have never been out of the crates and are latest 1892 pattern, with long wheel base and wicket-heads.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 9:30 THIS MORNING REGULAR SALE Furniture, Carpets, And General Household Goods. A full line Carpets.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, 50 Cases Mineral Water, Ginger Ale, &c. ALSO 50 Cases Stomach Bitters and Cordials.

AT 1:30, 15 ROW BOATS.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. B. MANTONYA & CO. 214-216 MADISON St.

New Auction House. Sales Every Wednesday. We solicit merchandise of all kinds, retail or wholesale, to be sold at auction or private sale. Liberal cash advances made on receipt of goods; balance soon as sold. We must turn into cash at once several Bankrupt Stocks of BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS. Ladies' Dongola Opera Slippers, 3-7, 40c. Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, 3-7, 50c. Men's Genuine Calf Bals. or Congress, 6-10, $1.50. Men's Foot-Form Bals. or Congress, 6-10, $1.20. Men's [illegible] Calf Bals. or Congress, 6-11, $1. Men's [illegible] Grain Creole Congress, 6-11, $1.15. Men's [illegible] Shoes, 75c; Boy's 65c; Youth's, 50c. Children's Grain School Shoes, 8-12, 50c. Country Merchants and Bargain Hunters call and see our [illegible] for our illustrated price list at Auction Prices.

MISS BEACH'S Curling Fluid

Keeps the hair in curl for days. Innocent as cologne. 30,000 Ladies Have [illegible] Druggists and hair [illegible] Prepaid, 50c. AGENTS [illegible]
DENISON CHEMICAL CO. 56 LaSalle St. (Take [illegible])

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

BUILDING IS STOPPED.

CONSTANT DOWNPOUR OF RAIN PARALYZES THAT INDUSTRY.

Not Only Is Actual Work at a Standstill, but the Floods Have Inundated Brickyards, Molded Brick Will Not Dry, and It Is Almost Impossible to Buy Brick at Any Price—Stone Quarries Flooded—Suburbs Like Unto Venice—Railway Mail Service Demoralized.

Long-continued rain has brought the building trades to a standstill. All over the city are thousands of basement excavations filled with water and thousands of half-built structures waiting for the weather to change for the better to enable work to proceed. This has been the condition for weeks and weeks, and no improvement can be expected until dry weather prevails. Operations of brick manufacturers and building contractors are in fact paralyzed. J. F. Price, representing the large brickmaking interests of J. B. Legnard, said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday that Chicago was suffering from a brick famine. Prices have advanced from $6.50 to $7 and $7.50 a thousand, and would probably reach $8. Price, however, was a matter of little or no importance, as there were no brick to be had for love or money.

"There are," said Mr. Price, "hundreds and hundreds of jobs all over town that have been standing for weeks, and there are yet other hundreds contracted for on which not even an attempt has been made to go on with the work. All the manufacturers are oversold from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 brick. Generally building begins in the spring with a stock of 100,000,000 brick in sight. This spring we started in 100,000,000 behind, and the rains have been driving us farther back ever since. We cannot make brick in wet weather. The clay holes are all full of water and the molded brick cannot be dried for the kiln. Our yards at Bernice are afloat, and at the yards at Forty-fourth and Robey streets the roads are four feet under water.

"There is no way out of the trouble except by a change in the weather. Hungry contractors—hungry for brick, not bread—pile in on us continually, but we cannot help them. Every brickyard in Chicago and for twenty miles around is flooded, so that brickmaking is an impossibility. If it should not rain again from now until Sept. 1 the brick market would not be relieved before October.

Stone Quarries Filled with Water.

"I understand, too, that the stone quarries along the canal are all bank full and work can not be resumed in them for five days as they can not be pumped out until the water in the canal goes down to its normal level."

Mr. May, of the May, Purington & Bonner Brick company, gave information substantially the same as that obtained from Mr. Price. Mr. May said the weather was an essential element in brickmaking, aside from the effects of floods. His company had millions of brick molded, but could not dry them for the kilns. Recent rains had cut off 75,000,000 brick from the market. Mr. May took a more hopeful view of the situation than Mr. Price. He said that while the quotation had risen from $6.50 to $7 for immediate delivery, the figure would not go much higher.

"The price of brick," he said, "never goes above the point at which contractors can make a profit. If it does they stop building. If we should have fine weather from this time on relief would probably come at the expiration of a month."

Other brick manufacturers were seen and all told substantially the same story—brickmaking is impossible, the yards are all flooded, and there are no brick in the market.

H. L. Draper, Secretary of the Western Stone Company, a corporation owning many of the largest quarries on the canal, received a telegram yesterday morning from Joliet saying that all the quarries in that part of the country were flooded. It was also said in the telegram that the banks of the canal at Sag bridge were liable to break at any minute, and in case they did a large area of low lying country would be inundated, causing possibly great loss of life and certainly great damage to agricultural interests.

Mr. Draper said the water was overflowing the docks at the company's yard on the south branch at Twenty-sixth street and was flooding the office at that point.

BOATS NEEDED IN THE SUBURBS.

Streets Are Rivers and Floating Sidewalks the Only Means of Transportation.

The people who live in the suburbs and small towns along the western outskirts of Chicago breathed the pure atmosphere and sat beneath their flowerladen porches yesterday at the expense of enough other inconveniences calculated to make country life in summer appear to be a snare and a delusion and the real-estate men who advocate it a band of confidence men and fakers. If the Chicago business-men who annually retreat with their families to their summer homes and gardens and flower beds had been favored with a revelation, like the Noah of old, and had built for themselves roomy arks instead of delicate summer homes, the case might have been different. As it was they neither built arks nor provided an adequate system of drain and sewage pipes for their cottages. Like the unwise men of old, they figuratively built their houses upon the sands, and when the rain descended and the floods literally came their houses figuratively fell, and great was the fall thereof.

It is popularly supposed that if a man is not a good sprinter and does not have the ability and grit to "flip" a suburban train moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour he is totally unfit to live out of the city. But inside of the last week the conditions have materially changed. The chief requisite now is that he must be a good oarsman, and as a precaution against accidents be able to swim like a duck. Nothing short of a Venetian gondolier could surmount all the difficulties that country life west of Chicago now presents. Almost all the small places included within a belt fifteen miles wide and extending at each end nearly to the lake are entirely under water as a result of Thursday's heavy rainfall. On the north, at Evanston and Lake Forest, and on the south, at South Chicago and along the Calumet and Desplaines Rivers where there is an opportunity for drainage, the conditions are not quite so bad, but further west it was almost impossible for business-men to get to and from their homes all day yesterday. In the morning before they came into the city they took the precaution to tie everything, fences, sidewalks, sheds, and stepping blocks to trees and posts with heavy rope.

Cicero a Latter-Day Venice.

The Township of Cicero probably fared the worst of the outlying districts. Within its four boundaries there was practically but one dry spot yesterday morning, and that was the south part of Oak Park. The people who have the good fortune to live on this latter-day Ararat are all congratulating themselves and sending out supplies to their neighbors on floating sidewalks. The entire distance between Oak Park and Austin presents the appearance of a lake. What three days ago were streets were yesterday rapidly-flowing streams, carrying along cedar paving blocks, sidewalks, fences, and everything else that would float. The electric cars were tied up the greater part of the day and their place was taken by small boys on rafts, who paddled people about and ran errands at their own prices. All the basements in that section are flooded.

In Moreland, Ridgeland, and East Oak Park what little business was being done yesterday was carried on by means of rafts. Water varying from one to two feet in depth covered everthing. Business-men returning from the city stood upon the platforms of the railroad stations and shouted and gesticulated until some neighbor or friend out paddling upon a section of sidewalk took pity on them and ferried them up to their front porches. Children in numbers legion and of ages varying from 7 to 15 years splashed about and floated around on improvised rafts. Boulevard street at Oak Park was blocked with these floating affairs, and each one was piloted by a small boy out taking his father to the station or doing the marketing for the family. Women were standing on the porches of the houses shouting back and forth, and all seemed to enjoy the novel situation in spite of its disagreeable features.

Out at Ridgeland there is a case in the courts over the confirmation of a sewer along Ridgeland avenue. The Judge, lawyers, witnesses, and jury either walked fences to get to the court-room or came on rafts, and the strongest argument of the lawyers advocating the building of the sewer was for the jurymen to get out of their seats and look out of the windows.

With many of the people the flood is anything but a joke. With cellars, basements, cesspools, and drains filled with stagnant water, and with a hot summer sun beating down upon the damp ground there is great danger of an epidemic of typhoid or malarial fevers. There seems to be no way to drain off the great amount of surplus water, yet, as a protection to health, it must be removed.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE LAID OUT.

Tracks Are Under Water and Many Trains Have Been Abandoned.

The postal service was in a terribly demoralized condition yesterday owing to the rain, which has stopped traffic on many roads. Fully 75 per cent of the mail service was more or less affected, and not a few trains were abandoned altogether owing to washouts. Acting Asst. Supt. Campbell of the Railway Mail Service said he did not remember the time when the railway mail service had been so badly crippled. Most of the damage was in the West and Northwest.

The Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City line between Chicago and western points was badly washed out and no trains were running on that line at all. The Illinois Central line between here and Dubuque was in about the same condition, a landslide at Rockford caused by the continued rains having blocked the entire line. A big washout occurred on the same road near Scales Mound. The Milwaukee and St. Paul trains to Dubuque were abandoned at both ends. On the Northwestern road the mail trains came in with some degree of regularity, although all of them were late. There was not much hope that they would continue to do so, however, as the operator at Belvidere wired that it began raining again in the morning and new washouts were expected. If the rain continues much longer not a foot of track for miles in the vicinity of Belvidere would be above water.

Trains from the East, South and Southwest came in a trifle late, but they reported little damage done. At many points in the afflicted district the water was so far over the tracks that it put out the fires of the engines.

The following report of the mail trains affected by the floods was made by Supt. Montgomery and will give some idea of the general demoralization:

Chicago, Irene and Dubuque, Nos. 1 and 5 due June 23. 1:13 and 7:43 p. m.; abandoned.

Chicago, Dunbar and Dubuque, train No. 1 due 10 p. m.; not reported.

Chicago, Oregon and Minnesota, No. 50 due 10:45 p. m. June 23; not reported.

Chicago and West Superior, Nos. 1 and 5 due 1:45 and 7:10 p. m. June 23; not reported.

Chicago and Centralia train No. 2, due 7:28 p. m. June 23, arrived 10:41 a. m. June 24.

Chicago and Minnesota No. 56, due 7:08 a. m., arrived 11:08 a. m.

Chicago and Cedar Rapids No. 26, due 8:27 p. m., June 23, arrived 10:47 a. m. June 24.

Chicago and McGregor train No. 2, due 7:23 a. m., not reported.

Detroit and Chicago express, Nos. 25, 16, and 4 and 6, not reported.

GREAT LOSS TO SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Delay to Vessels Will Alone Amount to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

In the harbor yesterday the current was so stiff that movements of vessels were attended with the greatest danger and tugs would not take hold of craft except in urgent cases. The river all the way along east from Rush street bridge was pretty well crowded with large craft, thus making the channel narrow and swift and all craft attempting to move there were compelled to take several tugs each. Craft attempting to move were in danger of missing the channel of the river and getting on to the dock line. The steamer City of Duluth of the Lake Superior line, lying at McCormick's, Western avenue, was hedged in during the afternoon by piles of lumber which had been undermined and tumbled over into the channel. She was compelled to lie still. The steamer Arcadia, lumber loaded, got up through the pass at Van Buren street about noon with the aid of three tugs and her own steam, but it was laborious work, and tugs and steamer had narrow escapes. Various craft are caught in the South Branch and must remain where they are until the current subsides, detained by the bridge at Canal street and the tunnel cofferdam at Van Buren street. Many of these craft have been detained for a week and have thus lost a round trip. The aggregate loss to the marine and commercial interests by the delay in the South Branch alone foots up something like $150,000 and damage suits are to be instituted against the city, vessel-owners and receivers insisting that the cofferdam might have been removed at least two months ago.

About noon yesterday the current brought down great masses of black stuff which floated on the surface and had the appearance of coal tar, which filled the atmosphere with gas, and the opinion was freely expressed that the gas companies were emptying their vats of refuse into the river while the current was running. The main river was full of it during the afternoon and vessels and steamers were all fouled up with the nasty stuff.

The Anchor line steamer Lehigh, with three tugs, started up the main river this afternoon. Three times the steamer and the tugs were swept back through the draw of State street bridge, and there was some very lively waltzing, but fortunately no damage. The fourth attempt was successful and the Lehigh was landed at her wharf. The new steamer Ed Buckley is greatly boasted about as a current fighter. She got into some trouble, however, at Wells street bridge during the day and narrowly escaped a heavy carrom on the bridge pier. In her bout with the Annie Laura the steamer Hayward had several stanchions broken and was otherwise slightly injured. The large schooner Rutter broke from her moorings near the mouth of the harbor and was saved from great damage to herself and to other vessels by the tug Dalton, which, at the time, was making the Mary Collins secure at an adjoining wharf below. Had not the Dalton succeeded in holding the Rutter she would have crushed into the Collins and the two would have been swept down on the schooners Iver Lawson and Horace Taber, still farther below.

On her trip from Muskegon to Chicago the passengers on the steamer Atlanta were startled by a visitation of "St. Elmo's fire" or "jack-o'-lanterns." There were two great balls of fire, one forward and the other aft, the light from which was as glaring as the sun. They came and went at intervals during the night, but kept the ship company all the way into the harbor.

Among the craft driven back by the squalls were the schooners Josephine Dresden and Live Oak. Several others ran into the basin and dropped anchor. The main boom of the Live Oak was broken and her mainsail and some other canvas was split or carried away. The main topmast of the schooner Amaretta Mosher was struck by lightning, but, like the Baltic, the rigging diverted the destructive fluid and no damage was inflicted to speak of. It is the wire rigging that prevents damage to vessels of late years from lightning. It is a perfect protector, but it would be sure death to sailors caught aloft.

DAMAGE TO SEWERS AND STREETS.

Supt. Burke Says It Will Cost $30,000 to Fix the Latter.

The Public Works Department was given a bad shaking up yesterday by the storm. Sewers, streets and water supply were all in a bad condition. Commissioner Aldrich was besieged with complaints from all parts of the city. He referred them to the different departments and before noon the available forces of the city were scattered over its 184 square miles of territory.

Supt. Cheney of the Sewer Department was the first mark aimed at by the irate taxpayers. When he reached his office a batch of complaints from the old Hyde Park District confronted him. The sewers there were laid before annexation, and the pipes were so rotten that they soon broke under the extraordinary pressure of storm waters. Basements in the district bounded by Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth streets, the lake, and Evans avenue were flooded rapidly, and in other parts of the district storm waters made a good deal of trouble. Washouts from broken sewers were reported at Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth streets, Evans avenue and Forty-fourth street, Ellis avenue and Forty-sixth street, and Sheridan avenue and Sixty-sixth street.

In the down-town districts the floods were caused by the height of the river. Few bad breaks were reported, and these were in connections between catch-basins and mains. The sewer walls were not broken in.

Chief Swenie was fairly beset with applications for relief. He was asked to send engines or siphons to nearly a hundred basements, but he was compelled to refuse each application. It was no use, he argued, to pump water from basements into the streets when the sewers were so full that the only escape for the overflow was that which led back into the basements.

The streets were damaged to the extent of $30,000. Supt. Burke placed the expense of repairs at that figure yesterday. His estimate was forwarded on reports already in, and the number that these indicated would reach the office before the list was complete. Cedar block pavement in many cases was ruined. At street intersections at many places the floods caused by overcrowded sewers lifted the blocks out of place. Often they were carried away by the swift current. In other cases the gravel filling dropped to the foundation, forming an uneven groundwork, on which the pavement rests in almost impassable shape. Mr. Burke estimates that between twenty-eight and thirty miles of pavement are in this condition. The worst streets are:

Wabash avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second, West Madison street west of Western avenue, Halsted street from the viaduct to Chicago avenue, Dearborn avenue from Chicago avenue to the river, Clark, north of Chicago avenue, Jefferson, between Madison and Van Buren, West Monroe, between the river and Halsted street, and North Market street.

In some of these streets the damage is confined to spots near the street crossings. In others, notably North Market and West Monroe, the damage extends for blocks. West of West Fortieth, between Twelfth and Indiana streets, the land has become an inland sea. Sidewalks are floating about aimlessly and basements are flooded. Mr. Burke and a gang of men visited this section yesterday afternoon, and his assistant, M. H. Gibson, and another man went through the South Side.

Mark Crawford, Superintendent of the House of Correction, called at the hall to say that his garden was flooded and that the bridewell cellars contained several feet of water. The City Hall suffered a little, several streams of water finding their way to the basement during the night.

HAVE RECOVERED FROM THE FLOOD.

The Down-Town Restaurants Are Again in Fairly Good Condition.

The damage to the restaurants by water Thursday has been repaired and no signs are left to tell the story of the fight against the storm. Rector's oyster house at Monroe and Clark streets was flooded four inches and business was suspended for several hours. The servants on hand swept the water into the sewers as fast as it could be drained off. Except for the delay of business the damage was nominal. Brockway & McKey, at No. 160 South Clark street, got rid of their flood in the same way. The six inches of water did some damage, but of a nature easily repaired. The loss was $50.

The Boston oyster house was completely flooded, and the water came near putting the fires out. Waiters swept the water out and prevented serious damage. The basement of the Chicago oyster house was flooded several inches but receded in fifteen minutes through the sewers. While flooded to the depth of several inches, the Tacoma restaurant got rid of the water in an hour, having suffered but slight loss. The Exchange restaurant, at Monroe and Dearborn streets, was in a bad shape for several hours and was not free from the bad odor last evening. There were four inches of water in the kitchen, the fires were put out, and business was suspended. Waiters and kitchen girls swept the dirty water. The loss will reach several hundred dollars. Thomson's restaurant put seventy waiters at work elevating flour and other perishable goods in the basement when the flood came. The damage will not be over $100. The water was left to escape in the ordinary way. At the Saratoga $100 damage was done, principally in the engine room, where the fires were put out and three feet of water had risen. Fire engines pumped the water into the streets in the evening.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE DOWNPOUR.

What Loss of Merchants in the Central Part of the City Will Foot Up.

Few signs of Thursday's storm were observable in down-town basements yesterday afternoon. Past experience of the incapacity of sewers to deal with heavy rains has warned merchants against storing perishable goods in basements, consequently the muddy waters found little to destroy or damage in most places. The losses in the town-town district among the retail stores are not as heavy as at first estimated.

At Marshall Field's the water put out the fires under the boilers, stopped the elevators, and put out the electric light, causing some inconvenience, but little damage. At M. Shields', No. 43 State street, $100 worth of sugar was destroyed. Schlesinger & Mayer had their engines stopped, electric lights extinguished, and elevators stopped. The damage was nominal, being in inconvenience and stoppage of business only. The loss at "The Hub" will reach $550, principally on trunks. Revell & Co. estimate their loss at $100. Edson Keith & Co. report their damages at $200, while $150 will cover the loss of the Chicago Carpet company.

C. H. Slack, the grocer, was attacked from above and below at the same time. Water in the basement and through the roof did damage to the amount of $1,000. The Plow Candy company lost $100, principally on sugars.

HAVOC IN THE LUMBER DISTRICT.

Yards Are All Under Water and Property Is Floating Away.

Thursday's heavy fall of rain has flooded the lumber district along Mud Lake. Slip "A," between Paulina street and Ashland avenue, has overflowed the banks three feet. The southwest water-works are situated near the slip, and there is two feet of water in the engine-room and it is within two inches of the boiler. The firemen have to stand on stools to keep the fires going. The Chief Engineer says that it is useless to pump the water out, for as long as the slip is so high it all comes back again.

The engine room of the Chicago Stove Works is two feet under water. Over three feet of water got into the main pit and stopped the engine. The main belt had to be cut to let the water out. All the employés are thrown out of work. Soper's lumber yard looks like a small lake, and the Captain of the H. A. Richmond is unable to get men to unload it. The Goodman Cedar Post company's yard is two feet under water, and men are working in barefeet to prevent the lumber from floating away. Higee & Peter's and the R. T. Conway Posts and Paving company's yards are also inundated.

MANY PHONES ARE OUT OF ORDER.

It Is Estimated the Lightning Damaged 1,500—Troubles of the Company.

It is estimated that there were 1,500 cases of damages to the telephone system of this city as a result of the storm Thursday afternoon and night. One hundred and fifty transmitters were ruined owing to excessive charges of electricity received from the atmosphere. Such an electric storm has not been known for years. The operating room at the main office was not unlike Dante's vision of the Satanic realm. Forked lightning played around the switchboards and every telephone drop came down as though each patron was calling for a number. The operators were frightened and sprang from their seats when the electric storm burst in its fury about 3:30 p. m. The officers of the company made a tour of the office rooms and assured the girls that there was no danger. The force was so demoralized that it was difficult to restore anything like order. Every precaution known to electrical mechanics was taken to prevent accident.

"The telephone service of the city and vicinity has been seriously damaged by a succession of storms since June 1," said C. H. Wilson, general superintendent of the company, to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "This latest onslaught of the lightning eclipsed all its predecessors. The action of the atmospheric electricity on the telephone system is like this: Suppose that a big cloud of positive electricity is hanging over the city and the earth underneath is charged with a correspondingly heavy potential of negative electricity. Along comes another cloud with a lower potential and ranges itself beside cloud No. 1. A part of the electricity from cloud No. 1 passes rapidly to cloud No. 2 and the electricity between the clouds and the earth is disturbed. During the equalization process at work in this electricity, excessive charges pass through the telephone wires, because of their easy conduction, and the fine wires in the system are burned out.

Where the Trouble Comes In.

"The same action takes place on the wires in the underground conduits where there are joints in which the resistance is greater than at other points along the line, which occurs where the jointure is not as perfect as it should be. To make the matter worse, in many places the underground conduits are filled with water from the backing up of sewers, preventing ready access to the cables damaged at the jointures.

"The circumstances should be explained to the public, so that a little patience might be used. Everything possible is being done to relieve the service of embarrassment, but so long as these electrical storms continue it is like working against fate. The crippling of the company's trunk lines between the various exchanges of the city makes it difficult for the operators to give satisfactory service, either with branch offices or local connections, for the reason that any difficulty with the trunk lines reacts on the entire service. We have put on extra operators at every available point. An extra large force of outside men has been employed and we think we see the way out of the difficulty if the storms subside, but it will take several days to test and repair damages. We want all patrons having damaged 'phones to report immediately. Those who report first will receive first attention. It will take several days to hear from all the damages. In the mean time we ask the public not to abuse the operators. If your call doesn't receive a prompt answer remember that these heavy winds cause the wires to cross and your ring may have gone wrong. If you are called when not wanted remember that the wind may have caused the trouble. In any case report the trouble to the manager and be patient. Few people realize the magnitude of the telephone system in this city. We have 8,500 telephones and 18,000 miles of wire. May 1, last, we were obliged to change 800 telephones for people who had moved. If the people will kindly keep these facts in mind and be patient with the poor, harassed telephone girl, it will be better all around."

BOIL WATER BEFORE YOU DRINK IT.

River Filth and Pollution Are Rapidly Getting Out Toward the Cribs.

City Engineer Clarke expressed the fear yesterday that the polluted river water which was being swept lakeward, owing to the floods following the heavy rains of Thursday, would reach the two-mile crib before morning. The water is one foot higher in the river than it was during the freshets in the early part of the month, and it was flowing lakewards at the rate of three and one-half miles per hour. The Bridgeport works have been closed down, as the canal has now more water than it can carry. The sewage, therefore, is all in the river or going lakewards. The appearance of the water near shore is bad. It is murky and black. Dead animals, débris, and filth float on the surface. Citizens will do well to boil the lake water before using this morning.

So far the polluted water has not reached within a mile and a half of the four-mile crib. Mr. Clarke sent out a party yesterday to ascertain how near it would reach. The Cregier crib for the North Shore tunnel is not being used. The water in its vicinity is covered with filth. The Fourteenth street pumping engines have been shut down also. The only water that is at all fit for use now is that which pours through the two-mile tunnel, and that cannot escape contamination long.

Mr. Clarke of course thinks the situation rather serious and is only comforted by the hope that the trouble arising from the pollution of the water supply will be over in a few months. The brick lining of the four-mile tunnel was completed yesterday. The air apparatus will be put into place next week preliminary to repairing about a quarter of a mile of the north six-foot tunnel. The work of repair will take about three weeks. In the meantime the other portions of the tunnel will be cleared out. It ought to be ready for use Aug. 1.

The new Lake View tunnel will be ready for use about the same time. The temporary crib was sunk at the 6,000 feet distance Wednesday. The work on the shaft has commenced and will be completed within sixty days. The pumping engines are in place. Lake View will have an abundant supply of pure water in five weeks.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the river was half a foot higher at Chicago avenue than it was during the freshet about May 1. The figures reported to City Engineer Clarke showed the following distances above datum: Canal, 7.52 feet; Bridgeport, 6.52 feet; Chicago avenue, three feet. At 4 o'clock the report from Chicago avenue showed 2.9 feet above datum. The Drainage Commissioners are keeping records of the river during the floods. They estimated that the current Thursday night was four miles an hour lakeward and the discharge 400,000 cubic feet per minute. Yesterday morning these figures understated the conditions. The height of the river is the cause of the inefficiency of the sewer system. Instead of discharging, the mains back up from the river and storm waters are forced out of the culverts. Until the freshet subsides no help can reach the flooded basements. Many of the elevators along the docks were compelled to close yesterday because the water was over the floors. Among them were the Santa Fé, Wabash, Burlington, C. and D., Keith, and National.

Picnic Grounds Under Water.

The picnic which was to be given at Eckerts' Grove, Desplaines, next Sunday by the curriers and tanners of Chicago, for the benefit of members of the craft now on a strike in Milwaukee, will be postponed because the picnic grounds are under water.

EVANGELICAL SYNOD AT FREEPORT.

The Compulsory Education Bill Reported Upon and May Cause Trouble.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Evangelical Synod of North America opened at St. John's Evangelical Church this morning, and will continue until Sunday night. Eighty-three ministers and a like number of lay members, and about forty school teachers and several directors were among those present at 10 o'clock this morning when the Rev. G. Lambrecht of Chicago opened the services. The annual address to the convention was delivered this afternoon by President H. Wolf of Bensonville, Ill. A short address was given by the Rev. John Zimmerman of St. Charles, Mo. A resolution was presented favorable to the World's Fair Auxiliary plank. The report of the Committee on the Compulsory School Act was drawn up by the Rev. J. S. Karcher of Chicago. In speaking of the report he said that the committee appointed at the synod will call upon Gov. Fifer and the State Central committee. The report is in the hands of the Committee on Resolutions and Report. The purport of it is that the convention should not commit itself to either party. It denounces the Compulsory School law, as it is conceded to be unwise and a piece of class legislation, and that the attitude of the Republican press at the present time is against the law. It also gives the committee power to act on it for the entire convention. The name of Gov. Fifer or Altgeld is not mentioned in it. Many of the delegates and members of the church in Freeport are opposed to it, and there promises to be a lively time when the report of the committee is read tomorrow. The exercises this evening consisted of addresses by a number of the delegates.

Unlimited Possibilities of Good.

The success of Dr. Keeley's treatment of drunkenness has opened up new possibilities in the field of temperance work. There can be no question as to the progress made during the last half century in the matter of moral sentiment. This has been of value chiefly in the education of public opinion, but it has not met all the requirements of the case. It is certainly best to prevent, if possible, the formation of the taste for liquor, but where this taste for liquor has been acquired moral sentiment ends and medical science begins. Dr. Keeley has answered the question, "What shall be done with the drunkard?" The church says, "Convert him." The legislator says, "Punish him." Dr. Keeley says, "Cure him." That drunkenness can be cured is shown by the testimony of 30,000 men, graduates of Dwight and its various branches, such as that at Oak Crest, Md., and temperance workers everywhere have begun to avail themselves of this new weapon. Certainly its possibilities seem unlimited.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

CROPS HELP TRADE.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WEEK HAS BEEN MARKED.

Wheat Will Closely Approximate Last Year's Heavy Yield—A Prolonged Iron Strike May Be Avoided—Pig-Iron Is Weak—Woolens and Prints Are Advancing—Chicago and Other Western Points Show an Increase in Trade—Speculation Has Not Been Active.

NEW YORK, June 24.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says:

Another week has blessed the country with great improvement in the growing crops. In wheat so great a change of condition appears that men begin to question whether the yield this year will not closely approximate the unprecedented crop of 1891. For other grain and cotton the outlook is decidedly better and there is reason now to hope for highly satisfactory results from the year's agriculture. In consequence there is stronger trade throughout the country, especially at Western centers of distribution. The improvement is less marked at the South, owing to the low price of cotton and continued high water in some regions. The one point of anxiety in regard to the wage dispute in the iron manufacture operates for the present to cause increased trade while in other great industries the situation is clearly more favorable than usual.

The iron manufacturers desire revision of the wage scale on the ground that improved machinery has enabled labor to produce 66 per cent more than in former years and has reduced prices so far that the two cents basis is no longer just. There is a little more ground for hope that a prolonged strike may be avoided, and meanwhile the demand for all forms of manufactured iron and steel distinctly improves. There is a better demand for plates and for structural iron, prices being firmer and some gain in bar iron and even in steel.

Pig-Iron Is Weak.

Pig-iron is still weak and feverish, Southern supplies being large, but Northern makers wait to see whether a strike is coming before reducing prices. Copper is an eighth lower, and large sales are reported at 11⅜ cents. Tin has also taken a sudden fall to 21¼ cents, and lead is lower at 4.05 in some transactions. Coal is dull, and outsiders are selling below the combination prices. The boot and shoe manufacture is entering upon a season expected to be one of unprecedented activity, but the year's shipments are already within 2 per cent of the greatest ever known and gaining every week. There is a fairly large business in low grade woolens, and sales of wool are better than usual for the season. Print cloths are strong at 3⅜ cents, and some advance in prints is anticipated.

At Boston the demand from recently flooded Western districts has fully revived and business is strong. Lower prices for bleached shirtings have caused large sales and prices have been raised again. The woolen mills are steadily employed, and there are larger orders for fall goods in the boot and shoe trade, so that factories are busy with every prospect for the largest trade ever known. Rubber is firm and the manufacture very busy. At Philadelphia the grocery trade has a remarkably good season, and there is some improvement in dry goods, with larger demand from the South. Wool buying is cautious, with prices the lowest for the year.

At Pittsburg there are brighter prospects of a wage settlement, but finished iron is moving fairly. At Cleveland better trade is seen in groceries, hardware, and shoes, and other business is fair for the season. The foundries are especially busy at Cincinnati, but machinery is a little slow. Trade is good at Detroit with fair prospects, large sums going into the country for wool.

Larger Trade in the West.

Trade at Chicago is larger than a year ago, with receipts double last year. In flour, corn, rye, oats, dressed beef, and lard, and even greater increase in barley, a gain of 50 per cent in wheat, and some increase in cattle and hogs, with a slight loss in wool, cheese, and butter. At Milwaukee business is quiet, but though crops are backward the prospect is considered fair. At Minneapolis a marked increase is seen in trade, with a large business in lumber, and building operations active. At St. Paul trade is good and prospects bright. Midsummer dullness appears at St. Louis, although railroads are having temporary blockades since the floods abated, and business is as strong as could be expected.

At Omaha trade is good in all lines, and at Kansas City in wholesale branches receipts of grain being liberal. At Denver business is fair, at Louisville satisfactory and improving, and at Little Rock prospects are brighter, but business at Memphis is inactive, and at New Orleans dull on account of high water. At Savannah trade is above the average in all branches and prospects are favorable.

Speculation has not been especially active, and wheat is unchanged in price, though Western receipts are 2,000,000 bushels in three days, and exports are only 753,000 bushels. Corn receipts at the West are 2,400,000 bushels in three days, with small exports, but the price has advanced two cents and oats three cents. Pork products are unchanged, but oil is a cent and a half lower, and coffee three-eighths lower. In cotton no change appears, though transactions have been quite large, 590,000 bales for the week, and the week's receipts have been larger than a year ago.

Gold exports were quite independent of merchandise balances, for the enormous produce exports in May are followed by an increase of 25 per cent in exports from New York in June thus far, indicating an aggregate for the fiscal year not far from $1,030,000,000. In every part of the country money is in abundant supply, and the demand at nearly all points is only moderate, collections being generally quite satisfactory for the season.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days are 190, as compared with totals of 179 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 234.

MILWAUKEE'S GRAIN TRADE GROWS.

Chamber of Commerce Report Shows an Increase in the Quantity Handled.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24.—[Special.]—According to Secretary Langson of the Chamber of Commerce Milwaukee, which some years ago was known as the largest grain trade market in the United States, is regaining its lost grain trade. In his annual report, issued today, Secretary Langson says:

The grain trade of Milwaukee, which a few years ago was regarded by many to be hopelessly declining, has nearly regained the volume of its highest period of prosperity, and bids fair to far eclipse that in the near future. It is true that we have not recovered our lost ground as a shipping market for wheat, but we are now growing in that respect under more favorable influences than have prevailed for some years past, while the growth of our milling industries has largely increased the local demand for that commodity. In other kinds of grain the shipping trade has kept fully up with the constantly enlarging wants of our local market. In barley Milwaukee has become the leading consumptive, shipping, and speculative market of the Northwest. The brewers consume 3,000,000 bushels and the commercial malting houses require about the same quantity for the manufacture of malt for shipment. The latter are constantly increasing their capacity, which at the present date is over 4,000,000, and before the end of the year will exceed 5,000,000 bushels annually. So that Milwaukee brewers and maltsters furnished a home market for 5,000,000 bushels of barley in 1891, and are likely to require not less than 7,000,000 bushels in 1892.

The fact also is not to be overlooked that the quality of grain marketed at Milwaukee, especially of oats, barley, and rye, is superior to the average of these grains received at Chicago, which includes a larger proportion of products of a more southerly area than the receipts at Milwaukee. For this reason buyers for consumption give the preference to this market whenever the volume of receipts is sufficient to enable shippers to fill their orders with reasonable promptness.

Milwaukee, according to the same authority, surpassed St. Louis last year and was second only to Minneapolis in the milling of flour.

PRODIGIOUS MOVEMENT OF ORE.

Shippers Take Advantage of the Low Rates Prevailing on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The *Iron Trade Review* says: There is still a prodigious movement of ore down the Lake Erie ports, but grain shipments have gone on in such a listless way that at no time in the week have ore shippers had any difficulty in placing tonnage. Cargoes put on dock in Cleveland continue to break any June record within the last two years. Receipts were close to 95,000 tons within the week and shipments to furnaces totaled 33,000 tons. Ore men are making the low freights count while they last, in covering recent sales, for it goes without saying that there can be no money in selling hard non-Bessemers below last year's figures, and paying freights on any basis above that prevailing. There have been no large sales within the week, and the smaller buyers who were expected to cover their wants in the wake of the few large sales of the hard non-Bessemers already reported are doubtless waiting the turn of the scale negotiations at the first of this month. Reports from the Lake Superior region of accummulating stock piles and of comparatively light sales, together with the reduction in wages going into effect, indicated an outlook far from reassuring.

In pig-iron there has been a run of from 500 to 1,000 ton sales in the week at prices shading $13 in the valley for Grey Forge and on the basis of $14.25 in the valley for Bessemer. Local stocks are decreasing, although in many "miscellaneous" Ohio furnaces, those outside the Mahoning and Hocking valleys and Hanging Rock region, showed a gain of several thousand tons.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE WEEK.

Reports Showing the Increase and Decrease in the Various Cities.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending June 23, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 625,685,598	17.4	....
Boston	87,483,517	3.6	....
Chicago	98,190,363	23.3	....
Philadelphia	83,447,209	40.9	....
St. Louis	22,098,274	14.0	....
San Francisco	12,400,711	....	8.1
Baltimore	12,903,964	3.8	....
Cincinnati	15,103,750	21.2	....
Pittsburg	15,295,429	13.8	....
New Orleans	7,424,706	7.0	....
Kansas City	8,881,780	16.0	....
Buffalo	7,459,686	5.6	....
Louisville	7,133,696	10.8	....
Minneapolis	7,295,106	59.1	....
Detroit	6,597,020	15.2	....
Milwaukee	6,754,958	29.4	....
Omaha	5,698,270	32.5	....
Providence	5,217,800	16.1	....
Denver	5,298,899	21.5	....
Cleveland	6,409,641	24.3	....
St. Paul	4,979,441	15.5	....
Houston	2,761,936	19.8	....
Indianapolis	4,487,842	30.4	....
Memphis	2,313,235	51.5	....
Columbus, O.	3,670,200	28.1	....
Richmond	2,296,718	1.1	....
Dallas	1,731,571	15.4	....
Hartford	1,995,103	12.5	....
Duluth	1,421,798	....	22.8
Nashville	1,684,912	....	11.4
Washington	2,019,970	13.6	....
St. Joseph	1,713,872	29.1	....
Peoria	1,925,987	37.7	....
Portland, Ore.	1,954,810	21.5	....
Rochester	1,402,661	6.8	....
Salt Lake City	1,836,220	37.2	....
New Haven	1,436,695	18.2	....
Portland, Me.	1,071,674	1.9	....
Worcester	1,357,950	10.1	....
Springfield	1,238,875	10.3	....
Waco	728,196	....	13.7
Sioux City	968,057	12.5	....
Norfolk	933,782	....	....
Lowell	876,036	8.6	....
Fort Worth	1,042,424	....	27.3
Wilmington, Del.	1,016,684	48.1	....
Grand Rapids	1,003,229	28.7	....
Seattle	1,050,797	....	35.1
Syracuse	942,947	28.6	....
Des Moines	869,331	....	....
Tacoma	771,041	2.5	....
Los Angeles	865,334	2.6	....
Lincoln	766,925	53.2	....
Wichita	716,812	56.3	....
Lexington, Ky.	371,709	31.3	....
Birmingham	527,391	....	1.8
New Bedford	376,900	....	20.5
Topeka	350,021	9.2	....
Great Falls	194,110	....	....
Helena	885,184	....	....
Binghamton	223,600	....	....
Galveston	3,146,231	....	....
Savannah	1,079,115	....	....
Atlanta	1,104,010	....	....
Total	$1,104,223,458	17.5	....
Outside New York	478,537,860	17.7	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 10,713,240	16.1	....
Toronto	6,195,068	....	....
Halifax	985,576	....	12.9
Hamilton	679,690	....	....
Total	$ 18,573,572	....	....

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Financial Circles Earnestly Discussing the Increase in Specie Notes.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Bradstreet's Weekly Wall Street Review says: The Chicago convention and gold shipments divided the attention of Wall street during the last week. As regards the former, speculative sentiment seemed to regard the renomination by the great political parties of their respective champions of four years ago with satisfaction. Early in the week there was a rather bullish tendency to prices. Thursday's market was dull as those which preceded it, and the traders who had been waiting to buy found in the shipment to Europe of unexpectedly large amounts of gold (making $5,250,000 for the week) a fair excuse for selling the market. The continued ease with which European powers obtain supplies of gold from this country attracts increased attention, and its connection with the decrease of the Treasury's specie holdings and the augmentation of the amount of silver notes is a matter which is earnestly discussed in financial circles.

With the approach of July 1 the money market usually shows increased activity through the renewal of maturing loans. This year proves no exception, though the sharp inquiry which prevails has as yet had little effect on rates. Europe has taken little or no part in the market, and if the prevalent dullness here were no obstacle to such action the fact that England is on the eve of a parliamentary election would furnish an ample explanation of its indifference to the speculation in American shares. For days the market was disturbed by the unexpected engagement of $1,500,000 gold and by bearish pressure on several trading stocks. An unfavorable bank statement is looked for today, which also tended to give a bearish tone to the proceedings. Interest in the actual market was confined to a limited number of stocks.

ARE PREPARING FOR FIELD DAY.

North Side Sunday-School Scholars to Give a Performance.

The North Side Sunday-schools are preparing for a performance next Tuesday. It is Field day, and will be observed with a parade, speeches by prominent citizens, a bicycle race and fancy prize drills between different schools, to take place on the baseball ground at Lincoln Park. Last year there were 16,000 children in the parade. This year it is expected that no less than 20,000 will take part. The parade will be in charge of Col. J. A. Sexton, as chief marshal, with D. W. Whittle and O. R. McKinney as aides. There will be seven divisions, commanded by J. McGrath, J. A. Montgomery, H. P. Thompson, J. E. Stuart, Fred W. Spink, T. F. Brown and Charles H. Chamberlain, all old soldiers, in the order named.

Heading the procession will be a brass band of forty pieces and in its center another of thirty-six pieces. The divisions are drilling now and will execute a number of pretty movements separately and together. Each class will carry its own colors. The National colors will be interspersed, and altogether a brilliant turnout is expected. The prize drills consist of broom exercises, platoon and fancy movements and drills by the boys armed with wooden guns, etc. The program of speeches, music and singing will be elaborate, but it is not yet completed. It is in the hands of J. N. Hitchcock, superintendent of the Chicago avenue Sunday-schools.

Unappreciated Thoughtfulness.

Husband—"Good-by, my dear. I'll be dreadfully lonesome while you are away in the country."

Wife—"I know you will, love, and I've prepared for it. Here's a nice new deck and a set of chips." —*New York Sun.*

A Last Shot from Tammany.

A conference of the leading sachems of Tammany Hall was held in one of the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel yesterday morning. Mr. Cockroach, who was the chief speaker, said: "Well, we didn't get our man in, but it was worth a trip to Chicago to see those 150 ten-gallon cans of Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond. Tammany men do not drink much water, as a rule, but if they could always get as good drinking water as Hygeia this criticism would not be made. I shall always use it 'on the side' after this."

HOME RULE CONTEST.

GLADSTONE'S SCHEME COMMUNICATED TO LIBERALS.

Two Elections Must Be Faced, as the House of Lords Will Reject the Measure if It Passes the House of Commons—The Bill of 1886 to Be Slightly Modified—Mrs. Stanley Winning Votes—Delegates to the International Monetary Conference—American Breeders.

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LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme, which the Conservatives are accustomed to assert is still in embryo, has been actually communicated in detail to Lord Rosebery, Mr. John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and other Liberals. Some of its more critical points have been discussed with the Irish leaders, with the assurance that if the general election places Mr. Gladstone in power the bill will be presented at the autumn session of Parliament.

Concerning the production and the passage of the home rule measure, Mr. Gladstone is more than ever an old man in a hurry. He knows that he must under any circumstances face another election before he attains the final triumph of his life in the completion of Irish legislation. If he passes the bill in the House of Commons next year, it is certain to be rejected by the House of Lords. This would involve a fresh appeal to the country. Even if the Peers were at once submissive to the will of the people and allowed the measure to become a law, the alteration of the representation in the Imperial Parliament thereon would require another general election, while the initiation of the new Irish administration would draw heavily upon Mr. Gladstone's energies. For these reasons he is eager that there should be no delay in passing the Home Rule bill. He will partly lift the veil from his plans in the addresses he will make in Midlothian.

Changes in the Measure of 1886.

It is learned that the leading features of the measure of 1886 will be retained with the following exceptions:

Clause 4, restricting the powers of the Irish Legislature, is enlarged by further defining the limitation of the powers of the Legislature to interfere with the endowment of religion, or to impose disability or confer privileges on account of religious belief. Further guarantees relating to denominational education are provided.

Next, the constitution of the legislative body will be modified by raising the number of members of the first order in the Upper House, who, as in the first bill, will hold office for ten years.

The much-disputed Clause 24, removing the Irish peers from the House of Lords and the Irish members from the House of Commons, disappears in the new bill, the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament remaining the same as at present, to meet the threatened active refusal or passive resistance of the Ulsterites to the Irish Parliament by the non-payment of taxes.

Subsection 4 of Clause 19 of the bill of 1886 is to be extended so as to insure the employment of the police and military forces to enforce the payment of all taxes leviable by the Irish Parliament.

Another alteration relates to disputes arising between the Irish Legislature and the Imperial Government.

Lord Rosebery recently made reference to some tribunal dealing with these differences. This was wrongly interpreted by the Irish members to mean the creation of a body like the Supreme Court of the United States. Lord Rosebery really referred to the retention of Clause 25 of the old bill, providing that the Judicial committee of the Privy Council should decide constitutional questions relating to the powers of the Irish Legislature.

Mr. Gladstone is understood as proposing to appoint a fixed number of Irish Judges to sit with the Judicial committee when Irish questions are discussed.

Apart from these modifications the measure of 1886 remains intact.

Gladstone's Estimated Majority.

A comparison of the forecasts of the result of the elections shows that the official estimate of the Liberal managers is a majority of 147 for Mr. Gladstone, including the Irish members. The Liberal Unionists estimate that he will have a majority of forty, including the Irish, thus placing the Liberals in absolute dependence on the Irish vote. Official Conservative figures give the Unionists a working majority of thirty. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* calculations, which is based on analysis of the by-elections since 1886, results in a majority for Mr. Gladstone of ninety-four, only fourteen over the Irish vote. Balancing the reports from the various sides, an impartial forecast is that Mr. Gladstone will obtain no majority that will enable him to act independently of the Irish party.

Among the incidents of the week is a remarkable letter Prof. Tyndall sent to the Dublin Ulsterite convention. The letter says he occupies no post, receives no wages, enjoys no pension. Money in driblets comes to him occasionally from a precarious source. Recently his publishers sent £103 to him in payment of two books. Of this money he gives £100 to the Ulster movement and retains £3 for himself. The professor denounces the evil genius, Gladstone, and blames the "arch doctrinaire, Morley, for first planting the microbe of repeal in the brain of his venerable friend." Morley, the professor adds, was once a man of elevated mind; now he is degraded to the level of a professional politician. Prof. Tyndall predicts that the first loyalist blood shed in Ulster for the sake of Archbishop Walsh and Timothy Healy will rouse a feeling of evil, sweeping Gladstone's Irish policy to perdition.

The total number of candidates who will stand in the election is 1,500. Nearly all of the 670 seats in the House will be contested. A few Catholic candidates will stand in England. There will be only ten Jewish candidates, of which number four are Liberals, four Conservatives, and two Liberal-Unionists.

Mrs. Stanley Wins Electors.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who is to contest in the Unionist interest, made his first stump speech to the electors today. He proved a lame and awkward speaker, and signally failed in making ready responses to the "heckling" of his audience. He retired to allow his wife an opportunity to speak. She at once won the audience. She declared that her husband was the finest man in England, and said he was as straight as a die, adding, "What he says he means, without fear or favor." This eulogium won Mrs. Stanley's hearers, who yelled, "We will vote for Stanley's missus." The Secretary of the Home Office has written Mr. Stanley that his certificate of British nationality is perfectly valid, as during a period of twenty years he showed a residence in England, while a period of over five years is sufficient to qualify for citizenship.

Timothy Healy finds it dangerous to openly appear on the streets of Dublin. He was recognized there Tuesday and was set upon by a mob who maltreated him. He was compelled to take refuge in a house under a guard of police. Again, as he was leaving a federation meeting, a crowd tried to stop him. Some of the crowd saluted him with cries of "Dirty Tim." Stones and handsful of mud were thrown at him. He jumped upon a passing car, which rushed through the mob, knocking down and killing one of the men. The crowd pursued the car and a bag of flour was thrown over Healy. When he reached the office of the *Freeman's Journal and National Press* he jumped from the car, and as he did so a man hit him a severe blow on the jaw with a stick. He was also struck in the face by a stone. The police seized one of his assailants, who was today sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Delegates to the Monetary Conference.

Mr. Barbour, member of the India Council, with Sir C. W. Fremantle, Chief of the Mint Department, will probably be the British delegates to the International Monetary Conference. Mr. Barbour is a prominent bimetallist. He acted at the Paris conference, and signed, with Lord Lansdowne, Sir Henry Brackenbury, and other members of the Viceroy's Council, the recent minute to the Secretary of State for India, urging the government to lend the United States conference proposal its strongest support. The minute, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, says that the violent oscillations since 1890 and the rapid decline in the price of silver cause the mercantile community the gravest anxiety. If an international agreement is not attained the United States Government will sooner or later be driven to adopt a silver standard or abandon the purchase of silver. The cessation of the United States to purchase silver cannot fail to further depress the the price of metal.

HIGHLAND'S EASY WIN

SHE LANDED THE LINCOLN HANDICAP IN THE MUD.

Jack Lovell, Virgie, Silverado, Emperor Billett, and Friday the Other Garfield Park Winners—Statistics of the Hawthorne and Garfield Spring Meetings—St. Louis Closing Races Were All of Common Class—Gloucester and Kansas City Results—Today's Entries.

Getaway day at Garfield Park was characterized by the same order of common racing that has prevailed during the entire spring meeting. Never before were thirty days of horse-racing conducted under such unfortunate circumstances, and horsemen are glad it is over for a while and are in hopes of a better track and meeting at Washington Park.

The only redeeming feature of yesterday's racing was the Lincoln Handicap, the second highest stake of the meeting, which was captured by that fast mare, Highland, with ridiculous ease. Blue Banner, 10 to 1, and Ceverton, 8 to 1, were off in front. The latter made the running to the half-mile pole, where Griffin sent Highland, 3 to 1, up in front, and coming away won under a pull two lengths in front of Blue Banner. Atticus finished a poor third. Clementine's running was a sore disappointment to her many backers, Lilly not making a move on the filly from start to finish. Blue Banner found a buffalo wallow after passing the wire and insisted on lying down for a roll. The value of the stake to the winner was $4,425.

Jack Lovell, a 7 to 5 favorite in the first race, went off with the flag and was never headed, winning by a length from Patsy, two lengths before Pekin.

Virgie first and second in two races Thursday, showed her gameness by running last in a field of eight horses and coming away in the stretch, passing the wire half a length in front of Johnny Greener, 10 to 1. The winner's price was 7 to 1.

For the third race Silverado was heavily played at 7 to 5. Getting off absolutely last the horse gradually cut down his field, winning under a heavy pull. Hart Wallace, who made most of the running, finished second, six lengths in front of Vedette.

Barthol, a 2 to 1 favorite for the fifth race, after making all the running was interfered with in the stretch by Emperor Billet, who came on and won by two lengths. Nora Daly finished third, two lengths in front of Kangaroo, but the judges hung out the latter's number. The correction was made before the bets were paid.

Friday at 10 to 1, with a fair jockey up in place of Alldridge, jumped off with the lead and made the running from start to finish. In a fighting drive clear to the wire he beat Bolster, the favorite, a short neck, Kismet finishing third, five lengths away.

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five pounds below the scale, penalties and allowances, half a mile—Jack Lovell, 110 pounds (Ryan), 7 to 5, won; Patsy, 101 (Hoggett), 2 to 1, second; Pekin, 108 (R. Jones), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Johnny Campbell, 105 (G. Williams), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. Susie N., 98, and Blizzard, 105, were drawn.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, seven furlongs—Virgie, 106 pounds (H. Jones), 7 to 1, won; Johnny Greener, 103 (Fox), 10 to 1, second; Billy Pinkerton, 105 (Griffin), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:38½. Lady Pulsifer, 114 (Ryan), 3 to 1; Robin Hood, 107 (Hoggett), 5 to 1; Morse, 103 (G. Williams), 2½ to 1; Pullman, 105 (R. Jones), 15 to 1; Gov. Wheeler, 103 (Tevis), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Edith, 92; Hanselle, 102; and Gendarme were drawn.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, six furlongs—Silverado, 107 pounds (Leigh), 7 to 5, won; Hart Wallace, 112 (Hoggett), 7 to 1, second; Vedette, 107 (Griffin), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:18½. Jim Dunn, 109 (Fox), 8 to 5; Gov. Porter, 96 (Forquer), 10 to 1; Josie Wells, 107 (F. Williams), 8 to 1; Leland, 109 (Monohan), 20 to 1; Johnny D., 107 (Sims), 50 to 1, ran unplaced. Kangaroo, 101, and J. J., 102, were drawn.

Fourth race, the Lincoln Handicap, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upward, $100 each, $25 forfeit, $2,500 added, of which $400 to second and $200 to the third, one mile and a furlong:

Highland Grove Stock Farm's b. m. Highland, 4, by Col. Hepburn—Edna, 111 (Griffin)	1
J. F. Davis' ch. g. Blue Banner, 4, by Blue Eyes—Gralucca, 103 (G. Williams)	2
Buddy Bros.' s. h. Atticus A., by Aristides—Glendolen, 111 (Fox)	3

Time, 2:33½.

Betting—Highland, 3 to 1; Blue Banner, 10 to 1; Atticus, 12 to 1.

Value of the stake to the winner, $4,425.

Ceverton, 109 (Thorpe), 8 to 1; Blitzen, 95 (H. Jones), 4 to 1; Ormonde, 104 (Hoggett), 8 to 1; Clementine, 100 (Lilly), 6 to 1; Vallero, 115 (Miller), 5 to 1, ran unplaced. Guide, 126, was drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards that have started and not won at the meeting, selling allowances, five furlongs—Emperor Billet, 97 pounds (Lilly), 4 to 1, won; Barthol, 93 (G. Williams), 2 to 1, second; Nora Daly, 91 (L. Soden), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½. Kangaroo, 90 (Burgess), 4 to 1; Sea Foam, 106 (Tevis); Lulu R., 3 to 1; W. H. B. S., 103 (Sims), 10 to 1; Aberdeen S., 94 (Perry), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards that have started and not won at the meeting, selling allowances, five furlongs—Friday, 109 pounds (Sims), 10 to 1, won; Bolster, 103 (Leigh), 7 to 5, second; Kismet, 106 (G. Williams), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½. Galbanum, 101 (Cratty), 12 to 1; Heeley John, 103 (Thorpe), 3 to 1; Queen Isabella, 103 (Fox), 4 to 1; Harbor Lights, 103 (Ryan), 8 to 1, ran unplaced. Edith, 97; Red Fox, 103; and Hamlin, 107, were drawn.

HAWTHORNE PRIZES WELL DIVIDED.

Its Winning Owners and Jockeys and Stake Horse List.

The Hawthorne spring meeting of seventeen days closed Thursday. During it 85 races were run and 42 favorites won. The purses and stakes given amounted to $72,135, divided as follows:

Ed Corrigan	$21,940	L. H. Bell	$700
P. Dunne	7,185	Malmaison Stable	500
Lee Christy	4,795	A. G. Blakely	578
Scott & Bush	4,445	W. Mulkey	550
Ed Brown	4,275	Tom Kiley	550
J. J. Sellers	2,675	Woodford Stable	550
J. E. Seagram	2,100	R. Ramsey	525
Flash Stable	1,875	Arkansaw Stable	500
J. H. Davidson	1,710	Esch & Orth	475
T. Brophy	1,350	Durham & Curran	475
Whitten Bros	1,250	E. A. Gott	475
G. Turner	1,275	C. P. Fink	425
New City Stable	1,200	A. A. Gates	400
Cushing & Orth	1,050	Orange G've Sta'le	400
Doherty & Powers	1,435	Astral Farm	425
A. E. Gates	850	Carlile & Shields	400
W. Angell	850	H. B. Durham	400
Charles Scoggan	750	Miscellaneous	1,350
Liberty Stable	750		
T. McDowell	600	Total	$72,135

The stakes at Hawthorne have been won as follows:

Stake.	*Owner.*	*Horse.*	*Jockey.*	*Value.*
Chicago Derby	E. Corrigan	Lew Weir	Overton	$5,120
Selling	Scott & Bush	La Colonia	L. Brown	1,950
Lassie	W. H. Davidson	Lollie	L. Brown	1,710
Chicago Stakes	E. Corrigan	Lew Weir	Overton	1,600
C. B. & Q.	Lee Christy	Hawthorne	Lindsay	1,680
Ill. Central	P. Dunne	Patrick	Hoggett	1,850
S. of Times	E. Corrigan	Ethel	Overton	3,175
Speculation	E. Corrigan	Lew Weir	Overton	2,660
C. horseman	Ed Brown	Ducat	Goodale	2,325
Ullman	E. Corrigan	Dundee	Barrett	2,755
Hawthorne	Lee Christy	Hawthorne	Lindsay	1,590
Emulation	Ed Brown	Ducat	Washam	1,690
Competition	Scott & Bush	Clementine	L. Brown	1,620
Exposition	E. Corrigan	Shoshone	Overton	1,600

The winning jockeys of the meeting are as follows:

Jockeys.	*M'ts.*	*1st.*	*2d.*	*3d.*	*Unp.*
Overton	37	12	10	4	11
Leigh	25	9	5	5	6
J. Barrett	38	8	9	6	15
Dempsey	19	4	4	2	9
Ryan	23	4	0	5	14
Steppe	31	4	5	8	14
Lilly	26	5	8	5	8
Lindsay	7	5	1	1	0
H. Smith	19	3	5	4	7
Horton	16	4	2	1	9
Fink	26	3	4	4	15
L. Brown	12	3	1	3	5
C. Brown	5	2	0	2	1
Hoggett	3	2	0	0	1
N. Porter	5	2	0	2	1
Kidd	4	1	2	1	0
Keith	1	1	0	0	0
McKinney	2	1	1	0	0
Penny	7	1	1	3	2
Riley	3	1	1	0	1
Taylor	3	1	0	0	2
Vincent	2	1	0	0	1
Van Camp	7	1	0	0	6

Washam, Blakely, Fox, C. Freeman, Graver, and Goodale are each credited with one winning mount.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT ST. LOUIS.

Good Races on a Fast Track Mark the Close of the Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—[Special.]—An immense crowd, fast track and hot weather were the racing conditions at the Fair Grounds today. The favorites were all defeated. Fillmore, at 4 to 1, won the first race handily, and Rube Burrows, at 6 to 1, defeated the "good-thing" Ed Greenwood in the second race. Blaze Duke was played down from 3 to 1 to even money to win the third race, but was not placed at the finish, Lucille Mannette winning all the way. Insolence, at 10 to 1, upset the talent in the fourth race by winning at the post by a neck. Autumn Leaf at 12 to 1 got away in front in the fifth race, and was never headed, winning in a canter from the favorite, Wild Rose. Ethel Gray was top choice in the handicap, but she could do nothing better than finish second to Lord Willowbrook, a 15 to 1 shot. Many of the more prominent stables will leave here tonight for Washington Park, Chicago. The summary:

First race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Fillmore, 113 pounds (Jackson), 4 to 1, won; Kiro, 113 (Madison), 4 to 1, second; Senator Morrell, 111 (Morgan), 30 to 1, third. Normie, 90 pounds (Stuckey), 4 to 1; Sinbad, 93 (Walker), 30 to 1; John Francis, 95 (Lowry), 7 to 1; Lady More, 99 (Sargent), 10 to 1; Abby, 99 (C. Martin), 20 to 1; Little Midget, 99 (McIntyre), 10 to 1; Keepsake, 101 (F. Carr), 30 to 1; Franco, 102 (Gorman), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, selling, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Rube Burrows, 103 pounds (Blum), 6 to 1, won; Ed Greenwood, 115 (Perkinson), 2 to 1, second; Isabella, 108 (Taylor), 5 to 1, third. Time, :49. Annie Golden, 102 (McIntyre), 20 to 1; Dave C., 102 (Sargent), 20 to 1; Russell Gray, 105 (Dillard), 15 to 1; Tommie B., 106 (Lowry), 10 to 1; Minnie Mc., 117 (H. Kelly), 15 to 1; Hugh Penny, 120 (Coober), 2 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, one mile—Lucille Mannette, 100 pounds (Lowry), 2½ to 1, won; Newcastle, 95 (C. McDonald), 8 to 1, second; Barney, 109 (J. Mooney), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¼. Uncle John, 90 (Sargent), 20 to 1; Sanford, 97 (J. Walker), 40 to 1; April, 103 (J. Harris), 60 to 1; Mean Enough, 105 (Madison), 20 to 1; Hoodlum, 105 (C. Weber), 12 to 1; Blaze Duke, 108 (Perkinson), even, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, seven and one-half furlongs—Insolence, 114 pounds (Perkinson), 10 to 1, won; The Deacon, 110 (Madison), 3 to 2, second; Hopeful, 108 (Taylor), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:38¾. Bret Harte, 97 (Sargent), 10 to 1; Bonnie B., 97 (Dickens), 30 to 1; State of Texas, 106 (Council), 60 to 1; Long Ten, 108 (J. Mooney), 15 to 1; Warner C., 111 (Green), 4½ to 1; Kehoma, 124 (Morgan), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, selling, purse $500, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Autumn Leaf, 99 pounds (Lowry), 12 to 1, won; Wild Rose, 112 (Perkinson), 3 to 1, second; Ithaca, 98 (Madison), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Little May, 99 (Stout), 20 to 1; Dave Pulsifer, 103 (Taylor), 9 to 2; Parle, 104 (Hazlett); Out of Sight, 104 (C. McDonald), 4 to 1; Surget, 105 (Gilmore), 15 to 1; Tramp, 106 (Dickens), 5 to 1; Adrienne, 110 (Dillard), 5 to 1; John Irwin, 115 (Morgan), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, handicap, purse $600, one mile and 100 yards—Lord Willowbrook, 95 (McIntyre), 15 to 1, won; Ethel Gray, 115 (J. Mooney), 5 to 2, second; Bonnie Bird, 105 (Sargent), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Red Cap, 97 (Hazlett), 8 to 1; Churchill Clarke, 102 (Taylor), 6 to 1; Ed Leonard, 104 (Madison), 7 to 1; Mary Sue, 108 (Henderson), 4 to 1; Brazoo, 117 (McKay), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Entries for East St. Louis Saturday are:

First race, five furlongs, selling, $200—Bollie Boss, 98 pounds; Knickerbocker, 103; Alice M., 105; Grandie A., 105; Coleraine, 108; Hornett, 111; Anchorite, 111; Jack of Diamonds, 112; Maggie Jordon, 113; Ploweva, 113; Frederick, 116; Gen. Holland, 116; Joe Edwards, 118; Jack White, 120.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, $200—Miss Kitty, 102 pounds; Sea King, 104; Templemore, 104; Oro, 109; Cold Deck, 109; Leonites, 111; Lucy Howard, 110; Tom Hood, 115.

Third race, five furlongs, selling, $200—Preston B., 90 pounds; Minnie Walker, 96; Dan Honig, 98; Cinch, 103; School Girl, 104; Eddie B., 109; Mida, 110; Free Joles, 112.

Fourth race, handicap, three-fourths of a mile, $500—Ethel Gray, 127 pounds; Servitor, 127; Tom Karl, 113; Goldstone, 106; Sullivan, 105; Deacon, 102; Ruben, 101; Red Cap, 100; Haymaker, 100; Kanesville, 100; Buck Hound, 100; Frankie D., 97; Texas Girl, 97; Insolence, 95; Cornie Buckingham, 92; Ninon, 92; Harry Weaver, 91; Angerie, 85.

Fifth race, one mile, selling, $300—Maggie Jordan, 92 pounds; Kate Clark, 92; Sea King, 94; Tamerlane, 95; Col. Ocane, 97; Little Phil, 97; Red Bud Third, 100; Granite, 101; Ratalpa, 104.

FAVORITES WIN AT GLOUCESTER.

Rhono, Smuggler, Leather Stocking, Miss Olive, Emma J., and Banner Bearer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—[Special.]—Two favorites and four second choice horses won on the Gloucester track this afternoon. The summary:

First race, one mile—Rhono (Reagan), 4 to 5, won; Bargain (Colman), 5 to 1, second; Shenandoah (Foster), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46½.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Smuggler (Kuchen), 4 to 1, won; Gonzales (Reagan), 2 to 1, second; Wallace G. (Kreissey), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:24½.

Third race, one mile—Leather Stocking (McDermot), 4 to 1, won; Joe Lee (Merrick), 3 to 1, second; Samaritan (F. Morris), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¼.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Miss Olive (Merrick), 4 to 1, won; Fearless, (J. Bergen), 4 to 1, second; Mute (Reagan), 6 to 1, third. Time, :57.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Emma J. (Ham), 8 to 5, won; Bryson (J. Bergen), 6 to 5, second; Torchlight (Verplank), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¼.

Sixth race, four furlongs—Banner Bearer (Reagan), 8 to 5, won; Cloverdale (C. Jones), 6 to 1, second; Shepherdess (Hoben), 10 to 1, third. Time, :51¼.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Flatbush, 110 pounds; Kismet, 110; Soso, 110; Henry Mack, 110; Shakespeare, 110; Flagrant, 110; Austral, 110; Bias, 110; Gyda, 105; Tartar, 110; Valodia, 110; Picket, 110; Sunday II., 110; Gold Step, 105; Edna, 105.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Charon, 105 pounds; Wang, 103; Emma Mac, 102; Estelle F., 100; Drummer, 99; Bright Eyes, 97; Princess Rheida, 94.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Torchlight, 109 pounds; Van, 109; Richal, 107; Gen. Gordon, 104; Bohemian, 104; Burnside, 104; Elyton, 104; Gardner, 104; Lost Star, 104; Lum, 102; Pluto, 102; Maj. Thornton, 102; Dousman, 99; Prodigal, 99; Pardon, 97.

Fourth race, seven and one-half furlongs, handicap—Jack Rose, 106 pounds; Prince Howard, 105; Mabel, 105; Dago, 103; Rhono, 95; Park Ridge, 92.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Penchance, 109 pounds; Blackburn, 106; Forest, 105; Young Lottery, 101; Arthur Davis, 90; Exotic, 88.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, beaten horses—Cannot, 109 pounds; Big Six, 109; Bela, 104; Bonnie S., 104; Humdrum, 104; Oliver Twist, 104; Banner Bearer, 104; Botheration, 101; Souvenir, 99; Handidraft, 91; Reba T., 86.

GOOD SPORT AT KANSAS CITY.

Lucy Day, Thane, Stanley, Pat King, and Mamie B. Winners Yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—[Special.]—The track was in excellent condition today and the weather was fine. Five thousand people saw the best racing that has been seen here in several years. The bookmakers had an excellent day. The events were as follows:

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Lucy Day, 4 to 1, won; Sir Launcelot, 3 to 1, second; Hal Fisher, 6 to 5, third. Time, :57½.

Second race, four furlongs and fifty yards—Thane, 3 to 1, won; Cassa, even, second; Helen Wren, 4 to 1, third. Time, :55 1-5.

Third race, three-fourths of a mile—Stanley, 8 to 5, won; Ferdinand, 9 to 5, second; Parthian, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:19 4-5.

Fourth race, one mile and fifty yards—Pat King, 4 to 1, won; Governor Ross, 6 to 1, second; Carter B., even, third. Time, 1:49 3-5.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Mamie B., 8 to 5, won; Peregal, 3 to 2, second; Sam Jones, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04 3-5.

HIS CONTRACT IN DANGER.

Ald. O'Brien After the Scavenger of the Nineteenth Ward—Municipal Notes.

Ald. M. J. O'Brien is still after the Nineteenth Ward scavenger contractors. He says the condition of the alleys of the eastern portion of his ward is scandalous and disgusting. He has complained to the Health Department, but to no purpose. He has got no satisfaction.

"Yesterday," said Ald. O'Brien, "I received complaints from the following numbers on Halsted street alone: Nos. 423, 427, 429, 431, 433. The complaints covered all kinds of filth, rotten vegetables, decayed fruit, and garbage. The rains beat some of this stuff into the pavements. The heat will come along in a few days and the odor will be insufferable. There is danger of disease growing out of this neglect. It may become epidemic. I intend to introduce an order in the Council Monday to have the contract of McGovern & Fox for the scavenger service of the Nineteenth Ward rescinded. As matters stand the city is not getting proper service and the public health is endangered."

Building Commissioner O'Neill yesterday doubled the force of men at work tearing down the upper stories of the shattered building at No. 248 West Madison street. He fears that a high wind will send the walls down with a crash. Last night's storm filled the basement with water and added to the danger. He hopes to have the three upper stories torn down by Sunday night. When that is done all danger will be averted.

Mr. O'Neill is likely to make his experience with the building the basis of an appeal to the council for ordinances giving the commissioner more power. He says under present laws he has no right to tear down a building. Monday night he asked the Council to instruct him to remove the dangerous stories at once, but the order was referred to the Building Committee which has not yet met. After consulting with the Mayor, Mr. O'Neill decided to order the work done without council authority.

At the meeting of the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday the letting of the contracts for furnishing soft coal to the various county institutions and to the county agent was the special business. There were 119 bids made by eight coal dealers of the city. Each of these firms had a representative present. The debate between them had to be stopped by the Chairman's gavel. Mr. Weaver, the advocate of Hocking Valley coal, declared that the others, all dealers in Indiana block coal, were leagued against him, a statement which was flatly denied. The committee to which the bids were referred reported in favor of awarding the contract to Weaver, Getz & Co. for Hocking Valley coal for the Hospital, Court-House, county agencies, Criminal Court, Detention Hospital, and Jail at $3.22 per ton and for Dunning at $3.17. This report was adopted. Mr. Weaver agrees to put a sample carload at each institution and guarantees to keep the shipments up to sample. The contract for coal for the poor was awarded to Baker Bros. for Hocking Valley straight lump coal at $3.75 per ton.

The committee closed a contract for the lease of the two-story brick house at No. 84 Dearborn avenue for grand jury purposes during the building of the new Criminal Court Building.

Seasonable Suggestion to Grover.

It is said that considerable advice is being interspersed with the thousands of congratulatory telegrams that are pouring in upon ex-President Cleveland. The silver men naturally want to know where he stands, and the women's rights women are solicitous to learn just what he intends to do for their cause. The best possible advice which could be sent to the ex-President would be to possess his soul in patience and to obtain vigor and refreshment by copious drafts of Hygiea water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond.

HURON WINS EASILY.

CORRIGAN'S COLT ROMPED OFF WITH THE HOTEL HANDICAP.

The Mud Suited Iroquois' Son and None Was with Him at the End—The Stake Worth Over $5,000—Coney Island's Racing Was Poor—Stonenell, St. Michael, Barefoot, Diablo, Sir Richard, and Gloaming Won the Races—Today's Entries and Louisville Pooling.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—About 6,000 people turned out today to witness the racing of the last day, the card being an attractive one. It was oppressively hot and sultry up to 3 o'clock, when a regular downpour set in, and it rained almost incessantly until the close of the racing. When the Hotel Handicap was reached the track was a mass of slush, and that race was run in a drenching rain. Up to yesterday there had been no intimation that Ed Corrigan would start anything, but he suddenly sprung his two 3-year-olds, Huron and Lew Weir, and with very little ado he captured the richest stake of the meeting, worth $5,210 to the winner. Huron appeared to revel in the mud as he did in his first race at Memphis as a 2-year-old, for to-day he simply ran away from his company, and good company at that. "Monk" Overton came here to ride him and he carried three pounds over weight or 112 pounds in all. Lew Weir was nowhere in the race, and Balgowan did not perform up to expectation.

Winning the Hotel handicap, Corrigan is the second biggest winner of the meeting. B. F. Treacy leads with over $8,000, and Ireland Brothers come next. Britton, A. Clayton, R. Williams, and Juison are the leading winning jockeys. The spring meeting was a successful one, and it is safe to say the club will clear $40,000. It is said J. E. Madden purchased the colt Ilume a week ago for $7,000, but it is difficult to get authentic information on the subject. Illume will not start in the American Derby. There will be a general hegira of horsemen, bookmakers, horses, and jockeys for Chicago to-night. The strings of Capt. Sam Brown, John Hannigan, and a few others will stay in Kentucky until the fall meeting here.

How the Races Were Won and Lost.

In the first race, six furlongs, ten started. Prince Fonso and Col. Clay were 3 to 1 each, and Dud Hughes (A. Clayton) 10 to 1. Hughes led the entire journey, and won in a gallop, Tenor a length before Col. Clay. Time, 1:16¼.

The second race, one mile, had seven starters, Cicely (A. Clayton) 8 to 5, Eugenia (Overton) 2 to 1. Cicely was never headed in the race, and won, pulling up, by three lengths, Wildwood beating Eugenia a length. Time, 1:44¼.

In the seven furlongs race, with five starters, Palestine (R. Williams), was even money; W. B. (Burton), 3 to 1; Major (J. Murphy) and Irish Chief, 4 to 1 each. After running in a bunch to the homestretch, Major Tom drew away and won easily by two lengths, Palestine two before Alary. Time, 1:29¼.

The fourth race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, had seven starters—Leluria (Paul), 6 to 5; Indigo (Juison) and The Sculptor (Watson), 4 to 1 each. Ocean H. (Slaughter), 8 to 1. The Sculptor and Leluria opened up a gap of five lengths in the first quarter, and then died away in the stretch, where Indigo came strong and won by two lengths, Ocean H. a length before Leluria. Time, 1:04¼.

Then came the Hotel handicap, one mile and a quarter, with nine starters, Balgowan (Britton), 3 to 1; Corrigan's pair, Huron (Overton) and Lew Weir, 4 to 1; Ida Pickwick (R. Williams) and Yale '91, (Clayton), 4½ to 1 each; Mary McGowan (J. Murphy), 12 to 1. They were sent away at the first attempt, Balgowan at once moving to the front. Passing the stand he had nearly a length the best of it, Mary McGowan and Huron nearly lapped behind. At the end of half a mile Balgowan and Huron were lapped in the lead, and a little further on Huron showed in front, and the race was all over but the shouting.

Huron Won with Supreme Ease.

He soon opened up a gap of three lengths, and he actually galloped down the home-stretch, winning by four lengths, pulled up, Mary McGowan two lengths before Hotspur, the others strung out. Balgowan gave it up before going six furlongs, and Lew Weir never got near the front from first to last. Time, 2:13¼.

A spin of six furlongs followed with nine starters. Julia May (Perkins), 2½ to 1, Capt. Drane (Scott), and from 6 to 20 for the others. Julia May made a runaway race of it and won in a romp, Capt. Drane three lengths before Lillian Lindsay. Time, 1:18¼.

The seventh race was a mile dash with seven starters. King Punster (Ray), 2½ to 1; Fleur Dellis (Clayton) and W. L. Munson (Fairgood), 3 to 1 each; Harry Smith, 5 to 1. The contest was entirely between Punster and Munson, the former winning by a length, Harry Smith a poor third. Time, 1:48.

DIABLO WON A GALLANT RACE.

Lame and in Bandages He Was First in a Bruising Finish.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—This was the poorest day's racing seen in the East this year. The Coney Island Jockey club offered a program, in which selling races predominated and a few good horses started. Three of the six favorites won, so that the talent was fairly well happy at the end of the afternoon.

Potomac, winner of the rich Futurity of 1890 and the Realization Stakes of 1891, was started in the opening dash over the Futurity course and in spite of his high class was beaten by Stone Nell, a very ordinary horse. Potomac was favorite at 7 to 10 and Leonawell second choice at 5 to 1. Potomac made the running within a quarter of a mile from home, with Emin Bey and Tingle close up. Then Garrison moved Stone Nell up to the favorite and half a furlong from the finish had him beaten. Taral rode desperately on Potomac, but the great horse plainly showed lack of condition and Stone Nell won handily by half a length. Sleipner was third, eight lengths away.

Gideon and Daly told all their friends that their colt, St. Michael, could not lose the dash for maiden 2-year-olds, over the Futurity course, and the plunge which followed forced his price down from 8 to 5 to 2 to 5 at the close. That the tip was a good one was shown when St. Michael led all the way and won in a gallop by two lengths from Mullet, a 15 to 1 shot, who was three lengths in front of the Jersey Queen filly third.

The talent had hard work guessing the winner of the third race, a selling event for 3-year-olds at a mile and three-sixteenths. The bookmakers offered Airshaft as the favorite at the opening, but the crowd plunged on Barefoot, and sent him to the post favorite at 7 to 5, with Airshaft at 9 to 5. Fremont at 3 to 1 had a lot of backers. Barefoot led from start to finish and won handily by a length and a half from Fremont, who was six lengths in front of Gold Wave.

The fourth race, a selling event at a mile and an eighth, was productive of the best contest of the day. Diablo, who ran with electrical bandages around his legs, opened favorite at 2 to 1, but so consistently was he backed that he finally closed at 9 to 5. Lowlander, who ran such a good race at the Gravesend meeting, was second in demand at 13 to 5, while Now or Never was supported at 4½ to 1, Mars at 7 to 1, King Crab at 8 to 1, Flaville at 15 to 1, and Cynosure at 30 to 1. As soon as the flag fell Mars, attended by Cynosure, took up the running, followed by Flavilla and Lowlander, with Now or Never and King Crab the last pair. After going about half the journey the two leaders had nearly two lengths advantage of Lowlander, Flavilla, and Diablo, with King Crab already running under strong persuasion. Flavilla was the first to give way and as they swung into the stretch Cynosure was done with. When fairly straightened out Diablo challenged Mars, a rare set-to between the pair resulting in Diablo's favor by a head. Mars was second, a length and a half before Lowlander. Diablo pulled up lame.

A selling race for two-year-olds, over the Futurity course, which did not close until noon today, had been substituted for the original event. Eight youngsters sported silk, Johnny Campbell's Spartan being a hot favorite at 7 to 10, the Bounce filly being well backed at 6 to 1, while 8 to 1 each was offered against Sir Richard and Marcellus and from 12 to 30 to 1, any of the others. Procida was handiest on her legs and quickly took the lead, followed by Spartan, Marcellus and the Bounce filly, with Sir Richard most prominent of the others. Just prior to entering the homestretch the Bounce filly and Marcellus were beaten and Sir Richard coming very strong on the inside won cleverly in the end by a length and a half. Spartan was second four lengths before Procida.

The concluding race at a mile and an eighth on the turf was looked upon as a good thing for Charley Oxx's Kings County, who, as Tammany, won on the first day of the meeting. At the close backers were willing to accept 7 to 5 about his chances. Tom Rogers was offered at 4 to 1, English Lady at 5 to 1, Gloaming at 6 to 1. Immediately the flag fell Gloaming went to the front and never being headed she won easily by two lengths. Tom Rogers, who was hampered at the last turn, came with a burst in the homestretch, and just nipped Snowball on the post for the place. The favorite who was eased up finished last. The summary follows:

First race, for all ages, penalties, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—Stonenell, 121 pounds (Garrison), 20 to 1, won; Potomac, 122 (Taral), 7 to 10, second; Sleipner, 124 (Hayward), 6 to 1, third. Leonawell, 116 (Lambley), 5 to 1; Speculation, 111 (Hamilton), 20 to 1; Emin Bey, 91 (J. Lambley), 12 to 1, and Tingle, 106 (Sims), 15 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:21 1-5.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-olds, penalties, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—St. Michael, 118 pounds (Fitzpatrick), 2 to 1, won; Mullet, 118 (Taral), 15 to 1, second; Jersey Queen filly, 115 (Sloane), 12 to 1, third. Long Dock, 118 (Sims), 20 to 1; Evanatus, 118 (Bryant), 8 to 1, and Salutation, 116 (Anderson), 6 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:15.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, one mile and three-sixteenths—Barefoot, 112 (Littlefield), 7 to 5, won; Fremont, 105 (Sims), 3 to 1, second; Gold Wave, 109 (J. Lambley), 8 to 1, third. Air Shaft, 105 (Lambley), 9 to 5, also ran. Time, 2:04 3-5.

Fourth race, for all ages, selling allowances, one mile and a furlong—Diablo, 114 pounds (Taral), 9 to 5, won; Mars, 107 (Littlefield), 7 to 1, second; Lowlander, 107 (Doggett), 13 to 5, third; Cynosure, 96 (J. Lambley), 30 to 1; King Crab, 111 (J. Sloane), 8 to 1; Now or Never, 106 (Bergen), 4 to 1, and Flavilla, 92 (W. Midgley), 15 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:56 1-5.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—Sir Richard, 105 (Blake), 8 to 1, won; Spartan, 113 (Taral), 7 to 10, second; Procida, 105 (Navice), 10 to 1, third. Bounce filly, 105 (Lambley), 6 to 1; Pat Malloy Jr., 98 (A. Covington), 50 to 1; Marcellus, 105 (Sims), 8 to 1; Mendacity, 105 (Littlefield), 15 to 1, and Upstart, 98 (J. Lambley), 3 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Sixth race, a handicap for all ages, one mile and a furlong, on the turf—Gloaming, 116 pounds (Littlefield), 6 to 1, won; Tom Rogers, 120 (Sims), 4 to 1, second; Snowball, 119 (Taral), 10 to 1, third; English Lady, 115 (Porter), 5 to 1; Roquefort, 115 (Lambley), 8 to 1; and Kings County, 122 (Garrison), 7 to 5, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:58.

Coney Island's card for Saturday is:

First race, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Pickpocket, 112 pounds; Entre, 112; Emperor Otho, 112; Barefoot, 112; Blizzard, 107; Hoey, 107; Zorling, 107; Knapsack, 107; Doncaster, 102; Wyandotte colt, 102; Alcade, 97; Joe Kelly, 97.

Second race, the Mermaid Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and a furlong—Yorkville Belle, 117 pounds; Madrid, 117; Anna B., 117; My Chick, 117; Brown Beauty, 117.

Third race, handicap, for all ages, one mile and three-sixteenths—Raceland, 120 pounds; Fairy, 112.

Fourth race, the Coney Island Stakes for three-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile and a furlong—Kingston, 126 pounds; Longstreet, 126; Tournament, 126; Madstone, 119; Fairy, 110; St. Anthony, 95.

Fifth race, Match, one mile and a quarter—Montana, 115 pounds; Major Domo, 115.

Sixth race, Zephyr stakes, for two-year-olds to carry 110 pounds; penalties and allowances, about three-quarters of a mile—Ajax, 120 pounds; Lawless, 110; Bliss colt, 110; Lovelace, 110; Sir Ray, 110; Control, 110; Electrical colt, 110; Rightaway, 107; Comanche, 107; Mendicant, 107; Woodban, 107; Elsino colt, 107; Tara Blackburn filly, 104; Millie filly, 104.

Seventh race, high-weight handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter on turf—Prather, 127 pounds; Masterlode, 125; Larchmont, 122; Livonia, 117; Gettysburg, 116; Nomad, 115; Entre, 112; Madrid, 110.

Louisville Pooling on Coney Island.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—[Special.]—Pooling on Coney Island events tonight ran this way:

First race—Pickpocket, $17; Entre, $5; Barefoot, $5; Alcalde, $5; Doncaster, $8; Hoey, $7; Zorling, $20; Emperor Otho, Joe Kelly, Wyandotte colt, Blizzard, Knapsack, field, $5.

Second race—Mermaid Stakes—My Check, $2; Madrid, $4; Brown Beauty $7; Yorkville Belle, $50; Anna B., $5.

Third race—Raceland, $47; Fairy, $30.

Fourth race—Masterlode, $15; Prather, $20; Livinia, $7; Gettysburg $5; Nomad, $7; Entre, $5; Larchmont, Madrid, field, $5.

Coney Island Stakes—Kingston, $30; Longstreet, $40; Tournament, $22; Madstone, $15; St. Anthony, $1; Fairy, $5.

Fifth race, match, 1¼ miles—Montana, $50 if Garrison rides; Major Domo, $35 if Hayward rides.

Sixth race, Zephyr Stakes—Lawless, $15; Bliss Colt, $7; Lovelace, $17; Sir Roy, $7; Rightaway, $5; Mendicant, $20; Elano Colt, $5; Ajax, $20; Woodban, $5; Blackburn Filly, Millie Filly, Control, Electrical Colt, Comanche, field, $11.

Etta K. and Abbie V. Won.

SAUGUS, Mass., June 24.—[Special.]—The meeting at Franklin Park closed today with two races. The summaries:

2:27 class trotting, purse $500:

Etta K., b. m.	1	1	1
Daisy P., br. m.	2	2	2
Little Spot, g. g.	3	3	3
Dudley Olcott, ch. s.	4	4	4

Time—2:27¾; 2:26; 2:27.

Free for all trotting, purse $500:

Abbie V., g. m.	1	1	1
Aline, b. m.	2	2	2
Sadie B., b. m.	3	3	3

Time—2:26; 2:28; 2:22¾.

General Sporting Notes.

Alex. Greggains wants to fight Fitzsimmons to a finish for a purse.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carroll have split, this time for good, it is said.

John L. Sullivan is back in New York and denies that he was drunk in Boston the last week.

Tom Cannon, the American wrestler, is to return to America and open a saloon in New York.

Sam Fitzpatrick, who formerly trained Peter Jackson, thinks Joe McAuliffe will beat Joe Goddard.

Harry Darrin was beaten by W. Williams of Sunderland, Eng., at Sheffield in a half mile race run in 1:58.

O'Connor defeated Hanlan, Gaudaur, and Hosmer at Erie, Pa., Tuesday. The course was a mile and a half.

McAuliffe is favorite over Goddard for their coming battle. Californians must indeed think little of Goddard.

Bill Lowell, the Guttenberg turfman, has discharged his jockey, J. Cook, for his miserable riding last Monday.

It is reported in New York that Frank Van Ness, whose license has been revoked by the Board of Control, has sold his colt Morello to A. L. Washburne, owner of Rheingold, Daisy Woodruff, and other horses.

The President the of Oxford University boat crew has written a letter in which he says that Oxford is willing to row the unbeaten Australian University eight on the Thames in September, before or after they meet the winner of the Yale-Harvard race.

INSPECTING MILWAUKEE'S RAILROADS.

Henry Villard Looking Over the Work—Died from the Rat Poison.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 24.—[Special.]—Henry Villard, representing the syndicate now controlling the Milwaukee Street railways, accompanied by Messrs. Spofford and Cromwell of New York, arrived here this morning and spent the day looking over the improvements already made. Thus far the syndicate has spent $1,200,000 in transforming the lines into an electric system, and another $1,000,000 will be spent before the work is completed. Mr. Villard says the project of the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific railways securing terminal facilities in Milwaukee has been abandoned.

To-day's session of the Wisconsin district of the Missouri synod of the pastors, teachers and laymen of the Lutheran Church was devoted to the discussion of doctrinal subjects. The feature of the session was the reading of a paper by the Rev. F. Lochner, of Trinity Church, on "The Position of the Lutheran Church Toward Civil Government."

Hugh F. Jones, 19 years old, living with his parents at No. 129 Thirteenth street, bought poison to kill rats and accidentally took some himself, dying last night. He had mixed the poison in a cup and afterwards drank out of it without washing the cup.

OPPORTUNITY IS GIVEN TO EAT.

Complaints Against a Railway System Answered by the Passenger Agent.

Complaint has been made that on the day trains on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City system between St. Paul and Chicago no opportunity is given passengers to secure dinner along the route, and that the only chance to get anything to eat is in the buffet-car, where, passengers say, nothing is served but hard sandwiches and bad coffee, and both at exorbitant prices.

General Passenger Agent Lord, when approached on the subject, said that on the regular day trains three stops were made at eating-houses, and that in addition there was always a buffet-car attached, where a good light luncheon could be secured at regular rates. He thought that the complainants had doubtless come through on one of the special convention trains, which were pushed through without stops, and that they had entered the buffet-car too late to secure a good meal. He said further that service in general had been disturbed considerably by washouts, and that passengers had been discommoded somewhat thereby.

SAGE TELLS ABOUT THE CUT IN RATES.

Important Testimony for the Plaintiff in the Symms Injunction Case.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 24.—[Special.]—W. M. Sage, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, was a witness in the Symms injunction case today. He testified that when the question of rates was under consideration he notified the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners that his road would accept the proposed reduction of fifth-class rates, and immediately reduced fourth-class rates sufficiently to preserve the then existing difference, 5 cents per hundred pounds, between the classes. George T. Anthony, President of the board, advised him not to do so, threatening that if it should be done a further reduction of fifth-class rates would be made. The proposition of Mr. Sage would have benefited consumers generally, as well as have prevented the discrimination against Missouri river jobbers in favor of the interior dealers. His testimony is regarded as important to the plaintiff.

TEXANS AND EX-FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

County H Will Have a Vendetta Before Peace Is Finally Restored.

EL RENO, O. T., June 24.—[Special.]—The warring factions in County "H," seventy-five miles south of this place, are still shedding blood. Col. Williams, editor of the only paper in that county, passed through El Reno and stated to THE TRIBUNE reporter that more blood would be shed before the war ended. He says that it is the Texan residents against the Northern settlers and the trouble originated because the ex-Union soldiers can prove up their claims from two to four years before the Texans. A man from Bell County, Tex., was shot dead for jumping an ex-Union soldier's claim and the man who did the shooting had to leave the county to save his life. The Northern settlers are up in arms and declare that every Texan has got to leave the county. Editor Williams predicts that more lives will be sacrificed before the vendetta is put down.

Flora of Labrador.

Labrador, a country which we always associate with Arctic snowdrifts, icebergs, etc., has 900 species of flowering plants, 59 ferns, and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

NEW CENSUS FIGURES.

COMPARISONS OF POPULATION, SEX, AND NATIVITY.

Returns Made for the North Central States—A Washington State Woman Receives a Medal from Congress for Heroism—Platt Replaces the Stolen $30,000—A Great World's Congress of Engineers—Third Party Develops Strength in the House—General News of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—The primary results of the first detailed count of the population of the United States, according to the returns made under the eleventh census, are given as follows:

Aggregate population, 62,622,250. Males, 32,067,880. Females, 30,554,370. Native born, 53,372,703. Foreign born, 9,249,547. The population as a whole increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890, 12,466,467, or 24.86 per cent. Males increased from 25,518,820 to 32,067,880, the numerical increase being 6,549,060, or 25.66 per cent. Females returned in 1880 numbered 24,636,963, while in 1890 there were 30,554,370, the increase being 5,917,407, or 24.02. The increase in native born inhabitants was 9,896,863, or 22.76 per cent, and the increase in foreign born 2,569,604, or 38.47. There are in the United States 54,983,890 white persons, and 7,638,360 colored persons, meaning by "colored," persons of African descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians. There has been an increase in the white of 11,580,920, or 26.68 per cent, and an increase in the colored of 885,547, or 13.11 per cent. For the United States as a whole, out of the total population returned in 1890, 73.24 per cent are native white, 14.56 per cent foreign white, and 12.20 per cent are colored.

The appended table is explanatory of the population of the North Central States:

In North Central, comprising the States of	*Total population.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Foreign born.*	*Native born.*
Ohio	3,672,316	1,855,736	1,816,580	3,213,023	459,293
Indiana	2,192,404	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205
Illinois	3,826,351	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347
Mich	2,093,889	1,091,780	1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880
Wis	1,686,880	874,951	811,729	1,167,681	519,199
Minn	1,301,826	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356
Iowa	1,911,896	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069
Miss'uri	2,679,184	1,385,238	1,293,946	2,444,315	234,869
N. Dak.	182,719	101,591	81,129	101,258	81,461
S. Dak.	328,808	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055
Neb	1,058,910	572,824	486,086	856,368	202,542
Kansas	1,427,096	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838

THREE MEN RESCUED BY A WOMAN.

Congress Awards Mrs. Martha White a Medal for Heroism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Senator Allen of the State of Washington has received from the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to a woman in his State a magnificent gold medal, engraved, in a circle around the face, with the words "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea," and, on the face of the shield, with the words in minute characters, "To Mrs. Martha White, for heroic deeds in rescuing three men from drowning." On the reverse side of the medal are the words, "United States of America, act of Congress, June 20, 1874."

The story of the remarkable action that has called forth this recognition from the Government of the United States is set out in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which accompanies the medal, in which, after reviewing the facts of the rescue of the three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship Ferndale, he says:

> Such achievements as these are usually wrought by strong men, and are then justly considered worthy of great praise; accomplished by a woman, they attain the highest degree of heroism, and are entitled to and command extraordinary admiration. It is said that you have been accustomed to frequent the beach during dangerous weather in quest of such errands of mercy as the misfortunes of the sea might lay in your power—a signal evidence of those high moral qualities, unfailing courage, and a spirit of generous, self-sacrifice without which no person, man or woman, could have achieved heroic work.

THE STOLEN MONEY REPLACED.

President Platt Makes Good the Bank's Loss—No Trace of Ryan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Every effort is being made by the officials of the United States Express company to secure the apprehension of Edward J. Ryan, the clerk who absconded last Tuesday night, taking with him $30,000 in money. The money was in two packages; one consigned by the National Bank of the Republic of this city to the Hanover National Bank of New York City, containing $25,000. The second was from the Second National Bank of Washington and consigned to the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, and contained $5,000. The money was in bills of $100, $50, $20, and $10 denominations. It was all new money and paid to the banks the day before by the Treasury.

"Ned" Platt, son of President Thomas C. Platt, said he did not know whether the exact numbers of the bills could be obtained, as they were paid over the teller's counter at the Treasury to the banks and no record of them was kept. President Platt yesterday called on the Hanover National Bank in New York and paid the teller the missing $25,000, and forwarded the Girard Bank at Philadelphia $5,000, all of which is deducted from the profits of the company.

Young Ryan came here from New York about four years ago and was for a time employed by Woodward & Lathrop as a clerk. His elder brother, William, has been in the employ of the express company for several years and during the Christmas week of 1890 Theodore Cornman Jr., who was at that time agent of the company, put him at work at the parcel counter. His work was good, and as he seemed attentive he was retained and twice promoted, having been assigned his present position about six months ago. He has always been regarded as an exemplary young man, although last winter the company discovered several of its employés leading a rather fast life. As a result several were discharged, but as Ryan, who was one of the number, was young it was thought that he was led into it, and upon his promise to do better was not discharged.

WORLD'S ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

All Branches of the Craft Will Be Represented Here Next Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—E. L. Corthell, who was the principal assistant to Capt. Eads in building the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, recently visited Washington and called on a number of prominent officials of the Navy Department. He had just returned from Canada, where it is proposed to build a ship railway under his direction from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, thereby avoiding the necessity for Canadian vessels to go through the Welland Canal, as well as Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, and the rivers between Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

Mr. Corthell is Chairman of the Executive committee of the World's Engineering Congress to be held at Chicago next year, and to which the most distinguished engineers from all over the world are coming. There is no question that this engineering congress will be the greatest event of the kind the world has ever seen. Already assurances have been received from many distinguished foreigners that they will be present, and the engineering societies in this country have taken hold of the matter with so much enthusiasm as to leave no doubt of success. Civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineering will be managed by the American societies making a specialty of these branches, while military and naval engineering will be managed by the engineer officers of the army and navy. Commodore Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is to be the President of the Naval and Marine Engineering Congress, and is already actively engaged in preparing to make this one of the most interesting branches of the congress.

THIRD PARTY MEN IN FORCE.

They Defeat a Motion That the House Adjourn Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—The Third party was in full force in the House this morning and voted solidly against a motion made by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee that when the House adjourn today it be to meet Monday next. When the vote showed a majority for the motion Mr. Watson of Georgia raised the point of no quorum. Mr. McMillin then asked unanimous consent that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock this evening, but Mr. Kilgore of Texas objecting the House adjourned till tomorrow.

HERE AND THERE AT THE CAPITAL.

Turner Bund Officials Present Arguments Anent Immigration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The House Immigration committee today heard a committee appointed by the Turner Bund convention now in session here in connection with various immigration bills before the committee. Mr. Muench of St. Louis, President of the Turner Bund, presented several resolutions adopted by the convention to the effect that the present immigration law establishing the Bureau of Immigration was not satisfactory. Mr. Muench argued in favor of the bill introduced in the Senate and House by Chandler and Mr. Stump, but opposed the bills introduced by Senator Quay and Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania. George W. Spie of Washington and P. Scherer of New Ulm, Minn., argued briefly in favor of the Stump-Chandler bill.

Blankets for the Indians.

In the recent letting in New York City of contracts for Indian supplies the offerings of blankets were all rejected as inferior. Commissioner Morgan called for new bids and awards have been made to three firms located in Albany, Ore., Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. The blankets returned were better than have hitherto been purchased for the Indian service. The number of Indians in the United States is about 250,000, of whom about 175,000 are self-supporting and receive nothing from the government. This does away with the false idea that all the Indians are paupers living upon the bounty of the government.

Maj. Overman's Resignation Accepted.

Resignation or trial by court-martial is the ultimatum of the War Department in the case of Maj Lewis C. Overman, Corps of Engineers, who for some weeks past has been threatened with a second court-martial for falsifying his accounts. Maj. Overman chose the former as the easiest way out of his trouble, and his resignation was today accepted, to take effect Sept. 20, 1892, leave of absence being granted him until that time with permission to go abroad.

Gen. Kelton Retired from Active Service

By direction of the President the retirement from active service on this date of Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton, Adjutant-General of the army, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced. The Secretary of War, in transmitting the order, speaks in glowing terms of Gen. Kelton's forty years of service.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTHERN EDITORS.

Richmond, Va.

Dispatch (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland actually carried the country without an effort, and we believe he will sweep the country in November. It does not seem possible that the man who carries New York State in his hands and shows in all the other States a strength never before manifested by any man can be in any danger of defeat at the ballot-box.

State (Dem.): His nomination signalizes one of the greatest popular victories in the history of the Union, for it demonstrates that bluff, open honesty, and a square standup to pledges made is what the Democracy of the United States approves best. Cleveland will be our next President.

Times (Dem.): This is one of the most remarkable events that has ever occurred in the history of the country. For the first time since the foundation of the republic has it happened that any man defeated at the polls has still remained the strongest man of his party, yet this has happened in the case of Cleveland. From the day when four years ago it was announced he had been beaten for reëlection to the high office of President of the United States to the present moment he has steadily gained in strength and popularity.

Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas Gazette (Dem.): While admiration for the man largely contributed to the sentiment which bore down all opposition, the result is chiefly significant as emphasizing the popular demand for genuine revenue reform on Democratic lines. The identification of Mr. Cleveland's name with this great measure gave him a popularity with the masses that time but increased.

Arkansas Democrat (Dem.): The nomination of Grover Cleveland came as a matter of course, and on the first ballot. The result could not and should not have been otherwise. To have set him aside would have been to ignore the man whose illustrious services have placed the Democratic party on its present vantage ground.

Montgomery, Ala.

Journal (Dem.): The Democratic platform adopted in Chicago last night is a very strong one, and has the true ring in every plank, excepting, perhaps, the silver plank, which is not altogether as explicit as the majority of the States and the South and West would have it, but sufficiently strong for practical politics.

Advertiser (Dem.): He represents the surest and most elevated elements of politics in the Democratic party and his record is a platform in itself. The convention could not have done better. If the Democratic party cannot elect Cleveland there would have certainly been no chance for any other Democrat.

Galveston, Tex.

The *News* (Dem.): Will Democrats defeat Mr. Cleveland? He may be a favorite of the independents, of the mugwumps, Republicans for that matter, but his nomination was not formally and regularly carried at Chicago by any of these. He received the nomination as a free and unsought offering. Democrats who refuse under all circumstances attending his selection at Chicago to support Mr. Cleveland must be enemies at heart to the cause for which he stands.

Raleigh, N. C.

State Chronicle (Dem.): No American citizen, however distinguished, has ever had such an honor conferred as this nomination. We believe that he will be elected.

Signal (Rep.): No Democrat since the days of old Hickory Jackson is as strong among the masses of the Democratic party as Mr. Cleveland. Unless he is weakened by the People's party he will be stronger in North Carolina than in his two previous campaigns because he will be supported by thousands of Republicans, and especially by negroes.

The North State (Rep.): The selection of Cleveland is the best for the State and for business interests, provided the breaches in the party can be healed, except on the tariff question.

Charleston.

News and Courier (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President at Chicago yesterday because he is the choice of a majority of the Democratic voters of the country; because he possesses in a larger degree than any other Democrat the confidence of the people; because he has been tried and [illegible]; and because he commands more votes than any other Democrat. The men who were [illegible] to his nomination. His choice as the Democratic nominee for President [illegible] form the leading [illegible] of the campaign.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Commercial Herald (Dem.): Harrison was nominated by the Democratic States and Cleveland by the Republican ones.

Meridian News (Dem.): This is no time for Democrats to sulk in their tents.

Post (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate of the Democracy and the party can and will win, though the disaffection in New York makes that a doubtful State.

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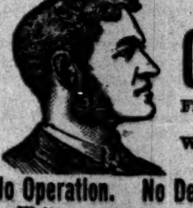

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We refer you to 1500 patients.
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HAD TOO MUCH RAIN.

GENERAL CONDITION OF CROPS AS NOTED BY PRIME.

They Are Fairly Favorable—Early Harvesting Is Progressing in an Encouraging Degree—Late Wheat Will Be Fit to Cut About the Fourth of July—Abundance of Moisture for Spring Wheat—Oats Show the Bad Effect of the Cold, Wet May—Backwardness Continues.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—A year ago today the whole West, and particularly the surplus corn, oats, grass, winter wheat, and spring wheat States, was enjoying remarkably fine weather. About one-half of the winter wheat in Southern Illinois was in shock. The yields were running from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. In the spring wheat areas here and there a field was beginning to head out, and generally speaking the prospects were good. Corn was late notwithstanding the brilliant forcing weather which was bringing forward so rapidly the small grain. Oats had picked up wonderfully and the crop was just beginning to fill.

The spring-planted and spring-sown crops the present week have had to struggle in some areas for lack of moisture; in others, owing to an excess of moisture, have not made that progress which we should like to see. There has also been a lack of sunshine. While we cannot say that we have lost ground, yet the gain has not been nearly as marked as in the previous weeks. Rains have been more pronounced in areas east of the Mississippi River than in any other portion of the country.

In Southern Illinois the early varieties of the winter wheat crop are being cut the present week. The wheat is spotted in character and has ripened unevenly. The late winter wheat is filling well, and up to this date no rust or blight of a general character is noted. In Central Illinois the late wheat will be fit to cut next week. In Southern Indiana harvest is now in full blast. The wheat has the appearance of having filled well, except in low spots where the water stood too long. There are some reports of smut in the wheat.

Central Indiana reports that little wheat will be harvested before next week. The indications are that the wheat has not filled as well as was anticipated. More or less blighted grain in every head and some reports of rust. In Northern Indiana it will be from ten to twelve days before any wheat will be fit to cut. Some of the crop in this portion of the State has gone down and will prove to be almost a total loss. Considerable has turned yellow on clay lands from the effects of wet weather.

Looks Better at a Distance.

Little wheat will be cut in Northern Ohio until after the Fourth of July. The wheat is thin on the ground, and looks better at a distance than upon close examination. No damage to the crop is reported other than the drawback of too much rain a month ago. In Central Ohio no wheat will be cut for fourteen days yet. Late wheat has started to fill, and the crop is better than it was expected it would be thirty days ago.

In Southern Michigan wheat will not be ready to cut for three weeks. The crop is just in the blow. No rust, but the wheat is lodging and there will be plenty of straw and less wheat.

In Northern Missouri little wheat has been cut yet. The late sown is just commencing to fill. In Southern Missouri harvest is under full headway. Generally speaking, the yield and quality will be good. In Eastern Kansas they have been cutting the early May wheat the present week. The late winter wheat is all filled and beginning to ripen. There seems to be considerable blade rust, which so far has not injured the maturing of the wheat. Late fields will do to cut by July 10.

In Southern Kansas harvest began June 20. The late wheat is almost ready to cut.

In Kentucky the early wheat is all cut. Harvest of the late wheat will commence next week. The yield promises to be satisfactory.

In Tennessee most of the grain is now in the shock and ready for the thrasher. The grain is well filled generally and pretty well matured. The first wheat will come to market about June 27.

Western New York reports that the wheat crop promises well. A good even growth and the crop just commencing to fill.

Central Pennsylvania reports that the late wheat is filling well.

Dangers Threatened to Spring Wheat.

In Southern Minnesota spring wheat is all the way from eight to fifteen inches high, a thick stand on the ground, and with every indication of lodging more or less. The greatest danger that now seems to threaten it is from rust and lodged grain. In Northern Minnesota the crop looks good and appears to be nearly as far advanced as it was at this time last year.

In Northern Dakota wheat will not need rain again for two weeks. The general condition of the crop is fully equal to that at this time last year. In some places weeds have started, and may later on choke out the wheat. In South Dakota the wheat is now from twelve to sixteen inches high, and, all things considered, the prospects are as favorable as they were a year ago at this date.

No State in the corn belt has kept at the head of the procession and is still there as has Nebraska. Notwithstanding the crop was got into the ground twenty days later than in an average season, yet the conditions since planting was over have been generally favorable for the crop. The ground is full of moisture and most of the corn has been cultivated once. In some sections of the State farmers have commenced going through their corn the second time.

Iowa reports that there has been more replanting this year than usual on account of the wet weather. The stand is fair, but the crop is not clean. Planting was finished this year one month later than usual. Constant and heavy rains have delayed cultivation greatly.

It is hard to say just what is the condition of corn in Illinois. Some of it was planted early, some late and some is still to plant. Owing to the fact that the quality of the seed was so good the stand is much better than we could expect with the extreme conditions which have surrounded us. The present week has been a bad one in Illinois for "tending corn." The rains have been so frequent and violent that it has been impossible to work the fields two days consecutively and the weeds are now growing faster than the corn. To make matters still worse, the harvest of grass will be upon us before farmers can give the corn crop the attention it requires.

In Indiana the conditions of the corn crop are a little better. The rains have not been as heavy, and farmers have been able to work their corn.

Ohio reports that they will need a late fall to have anything near a good crop of corn.

Oats are beginning to head out. They are short everywhere, and there is a wide difference of opinion as to their present condition. No spring sown crop begins to show the bad effect of the cold wet May as does the oat crop.

ILLINOIS CROPS DAMAGED.

Stephenson County Farmers Will Lose Heavily Because of the Storms.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—Stephenson County farmers will lose thousands of dollars' worth of crops this season on account of the recent heavy rains. The lowlands in all parts of the county are flooded, and it will be many days before crops can be replanted, if at all.

In the residence portion of Freeport many barns, sidewalks, and fences have been washed away, and the damage caused by the floods will be considerable. Many railroad bridges have been washed away along the lines of the railroads leading to Freeport, and but few trains have arrived or departed from here during the last forty-eight hours.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—Harvest has begun in Montgomery County. Wheat heads are well filled out and the yield will be equal to the crop of last year, which was the largest in ten years. Every measured bushel of wheat this year is expected to weigh sixty pounds or more.

TEXAS BENEFITED BY THE RAINFALL.

Corn and Cotton Crops Insured by the Long Hoped for Wet.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 24.—All Southern Texas reports copious rain yesterday. This insures both the cotton and corn crops in all Southern, Central, and Eastern Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 24.—During the last twelve hours 2.23 inches of rain fell, the heaviest ever known here in that length of time. The rain was general for 200 miles in every direction from this city. It will be of incalculable benefit to farmers and ranch interests.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CORNER.

West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln, with fine 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed.
Owner anxious to sell. Submit offer.
VAN VLISSINGEN 95 Washington-st.
Exclusive Agents.

WOMAN'S LAND SYNDICATE.
Our Profit-Sharing Investment Bonds
Are based on $500,000 worth of lots in SOUTH WAUKEGAN, scattered throughout the town. The owners of these bonds will share in the profits derived from the sale of the lots.
SOUTH WAUKEGAN is the location of the WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO., the U. S. SUGAR REFINERY, the STARCH WORKS, the LANYON ZINC OXIDE & PAINT CO., and the MORROW BROS. MFG. CO., which factories it is estimated will employ about seven thousand workmen. When these factories start the demand for homes for their employes will be great, and we believe our lots will advance rapidly in value.
We now offer our second series of bonds in denominations of $10.00.
Full information may be obtained at our office,
NO. 161 LA SALLE-ST.,
Or will be mailed on request.
We refer by permission to the COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST Co., No. 115 La Salle-st., and GEN. SINGLETON, President of the Total Abstinence Life Association, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5% AND 6%
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

Money to Loan—Lowest Rates.
BUILDING LOANS.
MORTGAGES FOR INVESTORS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.
C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
62 CLARK-ST. (Sherman House).

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.. Suite 801.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The American Varnish Company will be held at their offices. Nos. 309-315 North Branch-st., in the City of Chicago, Tuesday, July 5, 1892, at 2 p. m.

ALBERT RABE, Sec'y.

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

Interest on Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY, OFFICE 78 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2A.

CHICAGO, June 24th, 1892.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1892, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS
We have a line of business which we offer at a price that will make the buyer a great fortune. For full information apply to
G. E. & H. C. Scott, 175 Dearborn-st.

For Lease—for 99 Years.
The Church Property on Van Buren-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Lot 62x100 feet. Alley on three sides.
Apply to JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO.,
27 Portland Block.

CORPORATIONS.
For company promotion and detailed information concerning corporations address The United States Corporation Bureau, 606-7-8 The Temple.

INVESTORS! READ!

THIS MAP WILL SHOW THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of the NEW SILVER CROWN MINING Co
THIS SHAFT IS IN ORE ALL THE WAY DOWN ASSAYING FROM 100 TO 2421 OUNCES SILVER $32 TO $180 GOLD PER TON
CROSSCUT (15 FEET) WIDE
AVERAGE SPEET [illegible] ASSAYING FROM 20 TO 127 OUNCES
SILVER GOLD
CROSSCUT (24 FEET) WIDE

Do you wish to make 40% on your INVESTMENT?
If you do, buy our Treasury Stock, which we now sell
25 Cents Per Share
(Fully Paid Up).
After June 29th the price will be 35 cents per share.
Send at once for Prospectus, copy of Assay Certificates, and Affidavits. Address
THE NEW SILVER CROWN MINING CO.,
806 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT, 88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE.
On Prairie-av., south of 18th-st., a beautiful modern dwelling. Owner has no use for it. Will exchange for other property.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

DULUTH! Mesaba! Reliable information on Mines, Mining Stock & Real Estate furnished free. Worden, Smith & Richards, Duluth, Minn.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 24.	June 17.
New York	$102,449,028	$119,862,776
Boston	14,794,613	17,425,389
Chicago	13,032,000	18,401,000
Philadelphia	12,281,074	14,084,623
St. Louis	3,692,977	3,963,754
Baltimore	1,732,940	2,810,805
New Orleans	975,021	1,402,912

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The general view among bankers is that nothing new need be looked for in the money situation for some weeks. The July disbursements will be extraordinarily heavy and will fully offset any increased demand for funds. Disbursements for interest and dividends in July it is estimated will reach $90,000,000 in New York, $15,000,000 in Philadelphia, and $10,000,000 in Boston. No trustworthy calculation of the amount to be disbursed here has been made, but it will undoubtedly be larger than ever before.

Engagements of gold so far this week amount to $5,250,000, against $7,610,000 last week. There was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday £200,000 for shipment to Russia. Sterling exchange was dull and quotations showed no change. Rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487½	489
Actual	487	488¼
Documentary	486	487½

The Stock Exchange was almost absolutely lifeless yesterday. The moment what was recognized as inside buying of the street railways ceases there is no market for the stock. The total sales of West Side stock yesterday were only 450 shares, and of North Side 210 shares. If the public had been interested in the market to any extent, such complete dullness could hardly have followed a period of extraordinary activity so quickly. The market for West Side was rather heavy, declining from an opening at 168 to a close of 167½. North Side stock advanced slightly, closing at 211. An offer of $2,000 was made for a put on 1,000 shares of West Side stock at 160, good until Oct. 1. No one was willing to sell the put.

American Strawboard continued firm, selling at 87½. Street's Stable Car is weak. The public, it appears, does not like the idea that the great packers have gone into the stable-car business extensively. This does not seem to worry the officers of Street's company, however, for they declare that every car they have is in active demand, and they are earning all the money that their equipment is capable of earning. There is a little business in Gaslight 5s at 92, with a small sale ⅛ above that. Brewery stock was firmer, opening at 39. The close was ¼ lower. City railway stock sold at 395. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

33 Am S BdCo cash. 87½
50 do. 87½
5 N C S R R Co. 210½
5 do cash. 210½
50 Chi B & M Co. 39
50 do act. 39
50 do act. 38¾
400 do pfd. 45
200 W C S RR Co. 168
50 do. 167½
50 St's W C Line. 35½
10 do. 35½
100 M&CB Co pfd act. 40½
50 Lake St El RR. 28¾
50 do. 27

BONDS.

$5000 WCSt RR Tunnels 5s. 98¾
$4000 C&SS RapTan. Co 5s. 98¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

200 W C St RR Co. 167½
100 St's W Car L. 35½
250 do. 35½
50 do act. 35½
500 N C S R R act. 210½
50 do act. 210¾
100 do. 211
25 Chi City Ry Co. 395
100 Chi B & M Co. 38¾
50 Chi Aud Assn. 50

BONDS.

18000 CGL&CCo 5s. 92
2000 do. 92¼

Alley Elevated railway traffic ranges from 35,000 to 40,000 passengers a day. The extension south of Thirty-ninth street is being pushed rapidly and the cars will soon be running below that street.

For a long time there has been a sentiment among the members of the Stock Exchange that the present quarters of the Exchange should be abandoned and a place better suited to the purpose be obtained. That sentiment is now developed into a general demand. Nearly all the most influential members of the Exchange are opposed to occupying the present quarters any longer. At the last meeting of the Governing committee Messrs. Breeze, Wright, and Adist were appointed a committee to find a new location. The Call Board room of the Board of Trade has been one of the places that have been considered. The committee is also looking at a large room in the Rookery Building and many members of the Exchange seem strongly inclined toward that location. The present room is located over a restaurant, and the odors from kitchen and alley have long been unbearable. The Exchange pays $10,000 a year rent and sublets a portion of the floor to M. W. Harris & Co. for $7,000 a year. The members seem inclined to pay more rent than they do at present if a desirable location can be obtained. Some are in favor of erecting a building. The Exchange has about $150,000 available for that purpose, and many of the members believe that enough more could be easily raised to provide the Exchange with a suitable building. There is marked disposition, however, to abandon the present quarters even pending arrangements for building. It is likely a special meeting of the Governing committee will soon be called to discuss the subject.

The National Bank of Illinois will pay a 2½ per cent quarterly dividend and the Atlas Bank will pay a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend July 1.

Among counter sales of bonds yesterday were $25,000 Cook County 4s 1901 at 101; $25,000 Cook County 4s 1896 at 100½; $50 Chicago City railroad 4½s at 99½; $5,000 Tunnel 5s at 98½; $10,000 International Packing and Provision 6s at par; $5,000 Masonic Temple 5s at 100½, and $30,000 Government 4s at $116½.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Special.]—The market this morning was even duller and narrower than any morning before this week, and dullness has been the characteristic of the opening hour ever since Monday. While there is a fairly strong undertone to the market there is not a particle of aggressiveness, and the major portion of the list sinks fractionally of its own weight. The bears are no more prone to active exertions than their opponents, except in special stocks at times. For several days Burlington has been under the rod and has crumbled away from 103¾ to 100⅜, touching the latter price during the first hour today. The weakness is undoubtedly caused by realizing sales and the efforts of bears to depress prices. To help them out, a grist of unfavorable corn news is ground out, and the story is floated that an issue of $5,000,000 of debenture bonds is about to be made. With Burlington weak, the other grangers were affected. It was the weakness in the grangers which affected the market most this morning. Reading and New England, however, showed some signs of life and animation, but Atchison was still a favorite with Boston and the pool. The ordering of more gold was also a direct cause of general weakness. It was supposed that the gold sent away was about all that would go this week, and exchange had softened. But the continuance of the drain, in spite of exchange, is causing some uneasiness. The only feature to the market after the first hour was the sharp advance in New England. It bounded up from 36¾ to 39 amid excitement. The movement had a big Boston end to it and started on orders from there. The preferred stock in the Boston Exchange advanced from 88¾ to 92 in a few minutes. The air was filled with rumors touching the stock, but the most generally believed was that the road was to be leased to the Reading and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and on such terms that both the preferred and common stock would be benefited. Outside of New England and its surprise and mysteries, there was little in the market during the latter part of the day. New stories and new versions of old stories regarding the company and its deals and possibilities cropped out. Mr. Morgan denies that the lease of New England had been made by him or Mr. Rockefeller, but the street was slow to accept the denial in good faith and believed there was some truth in the last theory, though the names of the parties might not be correct. The stock fell away to 38¼ but still retained a solid portion of its advance. The grangers became stronger during the afternoon, but at the same time realizing broke Atchison off fractionally.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan, 1½; closed offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4½. Sterling exchange quiet, but steady at 487 for 60-day bills and 488¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 211,519 shares, including: Atchison, 19,930; Louisville and Nashville, 8,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,565; New England, 4,600; Reading, 16,900; St. Paul, 20,360.

Railroad bonds were interesting today, and, while in the main steady, a few issues settled downward and gave a rather heavy appearance to the list, the Richmond and West Point issues being positively weak again. The sixes dropped 5¼, to 77¼, but the other changes were unimportant. The trading reached $1,016,000, of which the Atchison incomes on small fluctuations furnished $144,000.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— J'e 24.	Closing— J'e 23.
Atchison	20,030	36¾	36	36¼	36¾
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	300	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
Do pfd.	200	77	77	77	77
Amn. Sugar	2,870	98	97¾	98	97¾
Do pfd.	227	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
Junc.	750	97	95	95	......
B., R. & P.	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	......
Do pfd.	240	88¾	88¾	88¾	......
B. & O.	640	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
C. B. & Q.	44,180	101¾	100	100⅜	101¾
Canada So.	600	59¼	59	59¼	59½
Ches. & Ohio	1,100	23	23	23	23¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	200	68	67¾	68	67¾
Chicago Gas	2,005	82¼	81⅝	82	82¼
Citizen Gas	200	114	114	114	......
D. L. & W.	1,000	157	156⅛	156½	156⅛
Den. & R. G. pfd.	100	51	51	51	51
Dist. & C. F. Co.	885	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
D., S., S. & A.	3,000	12¼	11¾	11¾	......
Erie	2,020	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜	27¼
Do pfd.	2,110	65½	65¼	65¼	65½
Eastern Ill. pfd.	225	99	98⅝	99	99¼
Great Nor. pfd.	880	132½	132	132	......
Hocking Valley	7,100	36⅝	36	36	36¼
Ill. Central	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	102⅝
Linseed Oil	250	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	......
Louis & Nash.	8,800	72⅛	71	71¾	72¼
L. E. & W. pfd.	200	75⅛	75	75	......
L. N. A. & C.	675	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
Lead Trust	300	35⅝	35	35	35⅛
Do pfd.	166	91¼	91⅛	91¼	......
Mo. Pac.	800	59	58⅞	59	58⅛
Mich. Cent.	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	......
Manhattan	305	132	131	131	133
Minn. & St. L.	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	......
Northwest	1,340	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅜
New England	46,410	39	37	37⅛	36⅞
Northern Pacific	266	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Do pfd.	4,565	56⅜	55⅛	56¼	56⅜
N. Y. Cent.	130	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113
N. Y., Sus. & W.	300	14¼	14¼	14⅛	......
Nor. Am. Co.	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Nat. Cordage	500	119	118¾	118⅞	118⅞
Do pfd.	300	113⅛	112¼	112⅛	113⅛
Ont. & W.	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Omaha	200	50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Ohio So.	100	30	30	30	......
Pac. Mail	600	34	34	34	34¼
Reading	18,200	60⅛	59⅛	60	59⅞
Rich. Term.	870	7⅛	7	7	7
Do pfd.	100	40	40	40	40
Rock Island	11,525	81⅜	81	81¼	81⅜
St. Paul	20,265	83⅛	82⅜	83⅛	83⅛
Do pfd.	500	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	128
So. Pacific	200	37¼	37⅛	37¼	37⅜
St. L. & S. W.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	......
Texas Pac.	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
Union Pac.	805	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜
W. & L. E.	1,850	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	31⅛
Do pfd.	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	73⅛
Western Union	950	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.....146
American.....118
Fargo.....145
United States.....50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s. reg.....116¾
U. S. 4s. coup.....117¾
U. S. 2s, reg. bid.....100

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

29000 Atch 4s....85⅛@85¼
145000 Atch inc 5s.58⅛@59
7000 A C O 8s....113½
2000 Beech Ck 1st....103
4000 C&O con5s....104¼
2000 C&O gn 4½s....81¼
13000 C&O-R&A 1st c4s 79¼
10000 C&O-R&A D2cn4. 80¼
19000 C&Erie 1st....102@102¼
6000 CRI & P 5s cp....101¼
4000 C&EIg 5s....101¼
2000 C&IC 1st....102¼
20000 CCC&StL-CWBM D 4s....92
1000 D&M 1st-D-D....93¼
1000 DM&M l g....43¼
1000 D & H cp 1894....108¼
8000 DSS&A 5s....105
10000 Erie 4th m....114
3000 Erie con goldIs..138¼
1000 Ind D&Sl 1st trrcts 120¼
1000 Iowa C 1st 5s....90¼
9000 I&GN 1st cp off..108
2000 Kings Co El 1st..102¼
4000 K&M 4s....76¼
1000 LacG 1st....83¼
5000 LS&MS 1st cp.122¼
2000 L&WB con astd.113
2000 L&N unfd gld 4s..81¼
30000 LNA&C g m....74@74¼
7000 LNA&Ccn....103
2000 LStL&T 1st....93¼
10000 MC 5s 1902....107
7000 M&P 1st-W&MD.108
2000 M&P 1st term 5s.108¼
2000 M of NJ 1st....108
8000 MK&T 1st...80¼@80¼
10000 M&O new....117
10000 NYLE&Wnw2cn.106
5000 N Y&N 2d 4s....62¼
18000 NYO&W con 5s....105¼@106
5000 NYC 1st cp....129
1000 NY&RB 1st....102
1000 NYS&W g m....90¼
5000 N&W-M&WDiv....93¼
3000 NP 3d cp....107
11000 NoR of Cal 5s....101½
3000 NW 25-yr deb 5s....105
20000 Ohio Sgm 4s....64¼
20000 Or Imp con 5s....65¼@65¼
4000 OR&N 1st....112
5000 PD&E 2d....70
16000 P C 4½s cp....108¼
108000 P&R 1st pf inc....78¼@78¼
35000 P&R 2d dfd inc....70@70¼
31000 P&R gm 4s....90¼@90¼
18000 P&R dfd Rd inc. 19¼
10000 PCC&StL 4½s....104¼
35000 R&WP col tr 5s....44@46
42000 R&WP col tr 6s....77¼@79¼
7000 [illegible] G W 1st....82¼
12000 L&IM 5s....85
2000 StL&SF 5s....96¼
2000 SL&SW 1st....68
9600 SL &SW 2d inc....29¼@29¼
1000 SoCar 1st....107¼
2000 SP&SC 7s....123
10000 StP M&M 1st cn 6s 123¼
7000 TP 2d inc....28¼@28¼
1000 Third Av 1st 5s....115
5000 TS&KC 1st....94¼
2000 TAA&C 6s gtd....94
2000 UnPa 1st of 1896..109¼
2000 UnPa 1st of 1897..110¼
2000 UnPa 1st of 1898..112¼
5000 UP-D&G 1st....71
3000 Wab deb Ser B....37
4000 Wab RR 1st 5s....105¼@105¼
4000 Wab 2d....83¼
23000 WS gtd 4s....105¼@105¼
4000 WS 4s rg....103¼
23000 WNY & P 1st....104¼
2000 WNY&P 2d....32¼
11000 WU c tr 5s....105¼
10000 WisCen 1st....94

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	6,000	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼
American Sugar	620	98	98	97	97
Do pfd	110	96¼	96⅛	96¼	96⅛
Bell Telephone	5	206	206	206	206
C., B. & Q.	6,800	101	101¼	100	100⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Th'n-Houston pd	50	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Richl'd. Termin'l	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Union Pacific	450	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Wis. Cent.	15	18	18	18	18
Do. pfd.	10	45	45	45	45

Bond sales and quotations:
$320000 Atch inc 59@59¼
200 Atch 4s.....83¼
205 MexC 1st in 34¼@38
$5000 Wis Cent inc..36¼
5000 Bur & Mo 6s.....117
500 C B & N 5s.....103

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 24.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £200,000 and is for shipment to Russia.

PARIS, June 24.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 95c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Best and Belcher, $1.50; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.40; Deadwood, $2.15; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Hale & Norcross, $125; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.15; Mexican, $1.30; Ophir, $1.60; Standard, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $90.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $39.62½; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $30.50; Santa Fe Copper, $10.00; Tamarack, $160 00; Centennial M., $10.00; B. and B. Copper, $11.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $1.60; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Chollar, 20c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.55; Crown Point, 80c; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross $1.25; Mexican, $1.25; Mono, 25c; Mount Diablo, $1.20; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $1.60; Potosi, 45c; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Union Consolidated, 80c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Nevada Queen, 45c; Belle Isle, 5c; North Belle Isle, 10c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The local trade is still worried by the Hatch bill and outside business is difficult to get. New York and St. Louis exhibited some interest in the market, but commission houses are complaining of light business and in every instance the Hatch bill is found to be the cause of the stagnation. The signal service map showed very heavy rains through this State and Iowa and along the gulf, but on the whole it might be considered favorable to the growing crops. Indications pointed to showers through the central valleys with little change in temperatures. Crop reports were contradictory as usual. Foreign markets were quiet and about steady.

Henry W. Knowles, a leading grain merchant of London, was a visitor on the floor.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 610 cars; oats, 235 cars, and 16,000 hogs.

Pardridge was doing nothing in wheat yesterday and the trade has at last settled down to the belief that his line has been covered.

A late message from New York conveyed the information that cables brought the news that there had been a decline in Russian securities because of a threatened failure of the rye crop in Russia. As is usually the case when Russian news is received, little stock was taken in it.

"Autumn sown barley," said J. H. Pank, who has just returned from Louisville, "is at the ripening point in the Ohio Valley. Due to excessive rains it is practically assured that the new barley crop will come out badly stained. This condition is true largely of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana."

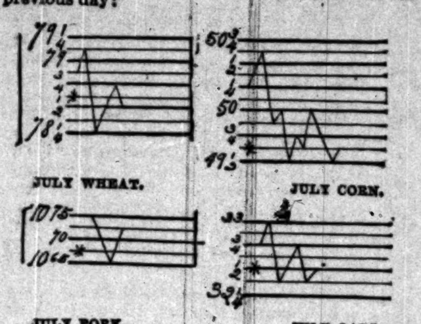
The leading bulls in corn, among whom Jennison (Bryant) is a prominent figure, were sellers of corn on the early bulge yesterday morning, and had more or less to say about the likelihood of prices going lower. The crowd was inclined to infer from their remarks that they have sold out on the late swell and will now look for a break in which to load up again.

For the first time during this crop year two days have passed without recorded shipments of flaxseed, although a vessel was loading yesterday to be moved out speedily. Fair quantities of seed are en route to the seaboard for export account and will be cleared early in July. The local market is said to be just about on an export basis at the moment with cash or July around $1.03.

One or two messages from the East stated that it was altogether likely that the Hatch bill would be reported upon adversely by the Senate committee. Other advices held that there would be a strong effort to have consideration of the measure postponed until December. In the meantime petitions are pouring in from all over the country to the Senators from the State Granges to act favorably upon the measure. Judging from most of the information that comes to the board the bill will be passed by the Senate when it is reported.

The *Price Current* no doubt thought it was right when it announced that "short sellers should bear in mind that new wheat is not deliverable on Chicago contracts before Nov. 1." The statement was probably made on the strength of a circular issued by a Baltimore house in which it is stated in a roundabout way, with plenty of room for dodging, that new No. 2 wheat at Chicago is not deliverable on contracts. The object of the Baltimore circular was possibly intended to delicately suggest that the Baltimore market, where no such restriction exists, would be a much better one in which to trade. But the inference drawn in the Baltimore circular and the bald statement made by Mr. Murray are wrong. There is an inspection rule in Illinois requiring that new wheat shall be so characterized until Nov. 1, but there is nothing in the rules of the Board of Trade to prevent its delivery on regular contracts. As a matter of fact the new wheat has been deliverable upon future contracts for years, and in some respects is considered superior to old wheat. "New" No. 2 corn which is not deliverable on contracts is equal to regular No. 2 in everything except the percentage of moisture it contains. It is a distinct grade a shade under the regular grade owing to the fact that it contains more moisture than is permitted in regular No. 2. New No. 2 wheat, on the other hand, is the equal of old No. 2 in every respect and is simply characterized as new in the inspection to distinguish it from the old wheat. It is up to contract requirements in every particular and is therefore deliverable on contracts just the same as old wheat.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 24. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



JULY WHEAT. JULY CORN. JULY PORK. JULY OATS.

THE MARKETS.

The heavy rains of the night and early morning furnished about the only bull motive at the opening in wheat yesterday and considerable covering was done by the local scalpers. Cables, however, were easy, the movement of wheat was fairly large in the interior, and there was an absence of outside orders that soon caused a loss of strength. When corn declined wheat broke off a little and closed a trifle under the latest prices of the previous day. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat. Receipts at principal Western points were 590,900 bu and at Eastern points 191,400 bu, a total of 781,300 bu. The shipments from Western points were 232,200 bu and from Eastern points 234,200 bu, a total of 466,400 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 465,000 bu, and the engagements at New York and outports yesterday aggregated 200,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 113,600 bu, and there were charters for 122,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 80½c for No. 2 red, 75@76½c for No. 3 red, 79c for No. 2 spring, 74c for No. 3 spring, 63@68c for No. 4 spring, 70½c for No. 3 white spring, and 30c for posted no grade. Free on board sales were at 60@69c for No. 4 red winter, 78c for No. 3 do, 73@76½c for No. 3 spring, and 81¼c for No. 2 do.

There was considerable strength in corn early on the bad weather, but as it was soon discovered that the clique was selling a good deal of corn there was enough offered by holders generally to cause a loss of the advance and the close was at the same figure as Thursday. Receipts here were a trifle under the estimates and the grading as long as the rainy weather lasts will not show any improvement. Offerings from interior points were not especially liberal and the elevator people predict a falling off in the near future. Cables were rather easy. Outside markets were unsettled. Receipts at principal points were 732,800 bu and shipments 521,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 168,700 bu and the engagements at New York yesterday were 48,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 121,700 bu and the charters were for 115,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50@50½c for No. 2, 50@50½c for No. 2 yellow, 47½@48½c for No. 3, 48½@49½c for No. 3 yellow, 48¼@50c for No. 3 white, 37@40c for No. 4, and 30c for no grade. Free on board sales were at 26@36c for no grade, 32@44½c for No. 4 mixed, and 50c for No. 3 white.

Oats were fairly active and higher early, with only moderate offerings, due in part to the strength in corn, and ⅛@⅜c advance was scored. But toward the close the support fell away and the final figures were a little more than steady. September showed more stability, with a good general demand throughout. Seaverns, Harvey and Logan were among the buyers. July closed steady at 32½c, after touching 33c, and September rested at 30⅜@30½c, ranging at 30⅛@30⅜c. Receipts were less than a recent average, and 43,000 bu were taken from store, but there were no reported exports nor outside news of importance. Free on board sales were at 30½@33½c for No. 3 mixed, 34¼@35c for No. 3 white, and 35@36½c for No. 2 white.

Rye remained at a standstill so far as prices were concerned, nor was there much business passing. Receipts, according to the inspection sheet, were confined to three cars, and offerings were small for either cash or future delivery. A firm tone was present, with 76c bid for No. 2 in store. August was nominally 68c, and September sold sparingly at a former outside figure of 66½c. Barley was dull with only a few cars appearing, nor was there any demand of consequence. The market was nominally steady. A few transactions were recorded at 39@48c for poor to fair No. 3, and 36@39c for No. 4.

On the light receipt of hogs and higher prices at the Yards, and on the firmness in corn, there was a strong opening in provisions. The volume of trade, however, was light and the range of fluctuations narrow. There was some selling of pork that eased the market off a little from the top, but in lard and ribs outside prices were maintained to the close. The Liverpool market was steady, and there was a fair demand for product for shipment. Cash pork was quoted at July prices. July lard opened at $6.57½, sold off to $6.52½@6.55, and closed at $6.57½, cash selling at $6.55. July ribs opened at $6.90, sold at $6.85@6.92½, and closed at $6.92½, cash selling at $6.85. Cash sales included 500 brls old mess pork at $9.22½, 250 tcs lard at $6.55, 25,000 lbs short ribs at $6.85, 225 tcs sweet pickled hams at $10.50, and 175,000 lbs pork strips, loose, at 4⅜c.

The flour markets was neglected and without special change. Trading was chiefly on local account and light in volume.

Millstuffs were in light request, with sparing sales of bran at $9.75 and middlings at $12.00@12.50.

Flaxseed was quiet, with cash lots and near deliveries weaker, while a fair demand appeared for the offerings of September, which sold chiefly at $1.05, and closed ½c higher at $1.05¼. July was weaker at $1.03 paid, and No. 1 on track went at $1.03@1.03¼, according to location, closing about $1.03¼, or ½c lower for the day. Receipts were small at 18 cars, but there were no shipments, and with the heavy local stocks the trade showed no bullish tendency. Timothy was inactive aside from the sale of a car at $1.28, based on about $1.33 for contract prime and $1.32 for September.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 78⅜	$ 78⅜@ 79⅜	$ 78⅜
September	78⅛	78⅛@ 78⅞	78⅛
December	80⅜	80⅜@ 81⅜	80⅜
CORN.			
June	$ 50	$ 50 @ 51½	$ 50
July	49⅜	49⅜@ 50⅜	49⅜
September	47⅜	47⅜@ 48⅜	47⅜
OATS.			
July	$ 32⅜	$ 32⅜@ 33	$ 32½
September	30⅜	30⅛@ 30⅜	30⅜
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.65	$10.65 @10.75	$10.72½
September	10.85	10.82½@10.95	10.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.55	$ 6.55 @ 6.60	$ 6.57½
September	6.70	6.70 @ 6.75	6.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 6.82½	$ 6.85 @ 6.92½	$ 6.92½
September	6.90	6.90 @ 7.00	7.00

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 93⅞	$ 91⅜	
No. 2 corn	55⅜	52⅛	49
No. 2 oats		33⅜	28⅜
Mess pork		9.80	10.07½
Lard		6.05	6.30
Short ribs		5.72½	5.97½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Lower grades	Total
Winter wheat	1	33	56	90
Spring wheat	7	33	4	44
Corn	46	403	282	731
Oats	74	167		251
Rye	2	1		3
Barley	2	3	9	14
Totals	132	650	351	1,133

Inspected out: 113,600 bu wheat, 121,745 bu corn, 43,535 bu oats, and 1,305 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 115 cars wheat, 650 cars corn, 235 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls.	9,735	6,487	5,711	8,113
Wheat, bu.	65,739	28,204	101,694	16,671
Corn, bu.	508,294	262,310	224,648	212,474
Oats, bu.	280,802	113,972	433,516	147,266
Rye, bu.	11,600	1,167	1,167	2,293
Barley, bu.	10,473		3,674	719
T. seed, lbs.	27,800	83,800	19,667	1,700
C. seed, lbs.		2,300	15,440	2,500
Oth. sd., lbs.		45,000	22,337	50,800
F. seed, bu.	24,330	17,793	19,407	22,065
B. corn, lbs.		54,000	19,670	60,500
Cheese, lbs.	276,160	333,675	131,110	111,895
Butter, lbs.	915,876	849,535	918,226	1,135,436
Hides, lbs.	197,290	353,650	764,317	719,740
Wool, lbs.	256,577	108,806	167,390	45,555

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to June 22—	1892.	1891.
Chicago	1,470,000	1,245,000
Kansas City	549,000	464,000
Omaha	361,000	355,000
St. Louis	164,000	170,000
Indianapolis	191,000	142,000
Milwaukee	133,800	117,000
Cincinnati	131,000	92,000
Cedar Rapids	103,100	104,600
Sioux City	87,000	85,000
Cleveland	168,000	88,000
St. Joseph	92,200	37,800
South St. Paul	55,100	60,700
Ottumwa	80,400	73,000
Keokuk	25,800	35,000
Nebraska City	37,600	72,000
Lincoln	22,000	22,800
Des Moines	18,600	35,900
Hutchinson	17,900	3,800

Lake freights were steady at 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 122,000 bu wheat, 115,000 bu corn, 169,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu rye, and 17,000 bu flaxseed.

LUMBER.

The lumber market was rather uncertain, with price changes unimportant. Three or four cargoes were sold at the Franklin street docks, and several were at the mouth of the river unable to move up the stream. The remarkably swift current impeded progress and made navigation slow almost to the point of standing still. Some lumber had been sold, but it is impossible to move the same to the yards until the water is more quiet. Another hindrance was met at the docks along the river front in the wholesale district. Some of these were under water, hence it was impossible to handle lumber. Dry inch was scarce and firm under an urgent demand. Common dry inch was quoted at about $13.00 as it arrives in vessels. Shingles were rather weak in tone. Revised prices follow: Short green piece stuff, $10.50 per 1,000 ft; long do, $13.00@15.00; culls, $7.00@8.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@9.00; star A shingles, $2.30@2.35; cedar shingles, $2.15@2.25; pine lath, $1.90@2.10.

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers	47.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards	13.50
Flooring, A and B	35.00@38.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	16.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@17.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.00
Shingles, standard A	2.50
Lath, dry	2.65@ 2.75

GENERAL MARKETS.

The usual activity was noted in yesterday's street produce markets, with a large attendance of local buyers. The quality of such fruits as strawberries was uneven, with a few choice consignments, and also many poor ones, which sold slowly at low figures. Eggs were steady under only moderate offerings and poultry in fair supply and firmer. The butter market was active around 18½c to a shade above for fine goods. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise the volume of business was large without real activity being reported. The severe storms of the last ten days served to unsettle the trade, lessening the outward movement. No price changes of importance were noted.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 19½c; fine, 18½@19c; fair to good, 16½@17½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's 15@16c; medium to good, 13½@14½c; packing stock, fresh, 11@12c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 18c per lb; extra dairy, 13c; dairy, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Black raspberries, $1.25@2.25 per case of 24 qts; red do, $1.50@2.25 per 24 pts; gooseberries, $1.75@2.50 per case of 24 qts; strawberries, fair to good, 60@90c per case of 16 qts, with choice to fancy, $1.25@1.50.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand-picked $1.80@1.90 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75; poor to common lots, $ .25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl green, 6@7½c; yellow or red tipped do, 5@6c; green, self-working, 7@8c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 70@72½c; lard tierces, 95@97½c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.75 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Grate, $5.50; egg, stove, and nut, $5.75. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.10@2.25.

CHEESE—New full creams: Cheddars, 8@8½c per lb; twins, 7¾@8c; Young Americas, 8½@9c; imitation Swiss, 14@15c; brick cheese, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Fresh-laid, candled, 12½@13½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $3.50@5.00 per brl; sweet cherries, $2.50@4.25 per case of 24 qts; sour do, $3.00@3.75; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; seedling oranges, $3.50@5.00; pineapples, $10.00@20.00 per 100. California fruit—Apricots, $1.25@2.00 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, $1.50@1.75; cherries, $1.50@2.25 per case of 8 to 10 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 49@56c; tartaric, 35@38c; carbolic acid, 20@33c; castor oil, cold pressed, 90@98c; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 70c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 47@50c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 70c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 28@85c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 70c; morphine, sulph., $1.60@1.95; opium, $1.60; quinine, 17@34c; alcohol in brls., $2.22 per gal.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5¼@5⅜c per lb; cubes, 5c; powdered, 5⅛@6⅛c; granulated, 4.53c; confectioners', 4¾@4.44c; extra C, 4¼@4.31c; yellow, 3¾@4¼c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c; common Rio and Santos, 16½@17½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 4½@5½c; Japan, 5¼@6¼c. Sirups—Corn, 20@26c per gal; standard sugar, 17@25c; fancy, 28@43c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 33@48c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Low grades were in excessive supply. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.25; 15 cars upland prairie at $8.00@13.00. Receipts, 596 tons; shipments, 36 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green-salted, 4@4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 country tallow, 4⅛@4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7½c; prime white, 150 deg., 7c; snow white, 150 deg., 7½c; headlight, 175 deg., 8½c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¾c; benzine, 7c; 74 degree gasoline, 8½c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 42c, and boiled, 45c; turpentine, 35c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 36c; salad oil, 43c; paraffin, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, 25 cold test, 7½c; do, 15 cold test, 8½c; do, zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Fair to good Burbanks, 25@30c per bu; Hebrons and Rose, 25@28c per bu on track; new potatoes, $1.75@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9½@10c per lb; roosters, 6@6½c; springs, 15@17c; hen turkeys, 8@8½c; old and young gobblers, 7@8c; ducks, 12@15c; full-feathered geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 75c@$1.25 per one-third bu box; cucumbers, 35@50c per doz; green onions, 5@10c per doz; green peas, $1.50@2.00 per bu; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@2.75 per crate; pie plant, ½@1c per lb; radishes, 5@10c per doz; spinach, 40@75c per bu box; string beans, $1.25@1.75 per 1-bu box; tomatoes, $1.25@1.75 per crate; onions, $2.50@3.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 25@27c per lb; medium, 28@30c; fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 21@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 30@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 13@16c; medium unwashed, 16@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 20	16,308	278	31,151	6,846
Tuesday, June 21	8,260	1,114	20,789	6,052
Wednesday, June 22	16,053	1,396	30,814	10,309
Thursday, June 23	10,346	573	20,744	5,557
Friday, June 24	4,000	500	13,000	5,000
Week thus far	54,967	3,861	116,478	33,764
Same period last w'k	62,337	4,343	141,771	43,655
Same period 1891	52,989	5,263	118,430	34,278
Shipments—				
Monday, June 20	4,309	19	13,213	1,583
Tuesday, June 21	2,145	27	6,259	2,962
Wednesday, June 22	4,099	109	9,720	2,210
Thursday, June 23	3,361	......	8,848	1,409
Friday, June 24	2,400	......	7,500	1,500
Week thus far	16,314	155	44,540	9,604
Same period last w'k	16,677	85	42,993	12,445
Same period 1891	14,446	850	44,235	7,402

Receipts June 23, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	13,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,000	11,100	500
Omaha	850	9,600	100
St. Louis	1,700	3,400	1,000
Totals	9,550	37,000	6,600
Cor. day last week	14,800	42,400	9,500
Cor. day 1891	8,400	24,700	5,200
Cor. day 1890	17,000	48,000	6,500

This week's receipts of hogs will reach about 133,000, or 26,000 less than arrived last week and 67,000 less than the first week of the present month. Receipts for June, 1892, will reach 700,000, the largest June receipt on record. Receipts for the last three months are the largest April, May, and June receipts on record. This month's receipts will fall about 37,000 short of May receipts, but the number will "pan out" 130,000 larger than arrivals for June, 1891. June, 1886, Chicago received 680,000, while June, 1883, less than 400,000 arrived.

CATTLE—The run was below expectations and the demand active. Values ruled stronger and averaged about 5c higher. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$4.50@4.80
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.10@4.45
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.20
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.25@3.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.85@3.40
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.25@2.65
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.60@3.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@3.80
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@4.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.15@3.85

HOGS—Trade was active and prices ruled 5@10c higher. Washouts on various roads curtailed receipts somewhat; in fact there were 10,000 less than many dealers expected. The quality of the offerings was poor. Sales ranged at $4.85@5.45 for hogs and $4.25@5.10 for pigs. Most of the desirable hogs sold above $5.20; best light, $5.35, with selected 194-lb butchers at $5.45; rough heavy, $4.85@5.05.

SHEEP—Market active and values strong. Lambs sold at $4.75@7.00, largely at $6.25@7.00; native sheep, $4.75@5.90, and 72@86-lb Texans at $3.50@4.40, largely at $4.25@4.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,788 head; including 34 cars for sale. Market slow, 10c per 100 lbs lower; native steers $3.55@4.70; Texans $3.50@3.55; bulls and cows $1.50@3.50. Dressed beef steady, 6¾@7½c per lb; shipments today, 670 beeves; tomorrow, 1,325 beeves, 8,398 qrs beef. Calves—Receipts, 838 head; market ¼c per lb higher; veals, $5@5.75 per cwt; buttermilks, $2.60@3.50; westerns, $3.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 4,151 head; market dull; sheep, $3.65@5.90 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.75@7.50; dressed mutton steady, 10@11½c per lb; dressed lambs weak, 11@13½c. HOGS—Receipts, 3,385 head consigned direct; nominally steady,$5.10@5.62½ per cwt.

Kansas City, Mo., June 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 600 head; dressed beef and shipping steers steady to 5@10c higher, $3.30@4.30; cows weak, $1.60@3.00; feeders firm, $3.00@3.25; Texans, 5@10c higher, $2.10@3.30. HOGS—Receipts, 11,100 head; shipments, 1,500 head. The market for good hogs strong. Butchers' common, steady; all grades, $4.25@5.15; bulk, $4.85@5.05. SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,795; shipments, 2,986. Market 20@40c higher than last Wednesday on Texan steers, and 10@30c higher on native cattle. Fair to choice native steers quotable $3.25@4.50; medium to handy Texas steers, $2.40@3.00; canners, $1.30@2.50. No good cattle of any kind on sale today. HOGS—Receipts, 3,440; shipments, 2,973. Market 5c higher, quality poor. Fair to choice heavy, $5.00@5.25; mixed, ordinary to good, $4.75@5.20; light, fair to best, $4.90@5.15. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 2,300. Market strong; fair to desirable native muttons, $4.00@5.00; do Texan muttons, $3.50@4.75.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 24.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; medium 60s, firm. Lard—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; spot and June, 34s 3d, firm; July and August, 34s 6d, firm. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter dull, 6s 8d; No. 2 red spring uplands, 7½d, dull. Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand poor for spot and good for futures; spot and June, 4s 10d, steady; July, 4s 8d, firm; August, 4s 6¾d, firm.

New York, June 24.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 2 to 4 points early in the day, but lost this and declined 4 to 5 points, after which there was some recovery, closing dull at a net decline of the day of 1 point on most months, but with June 3 points higher and July unchanged. Sales, 73,100 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 to 3 points, closing steady, with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were dull and cloths irregular. In New Orleans futures advanced 2 points. Silver in London 40 1-16d and here 87⅛c. Spot cotton here was quiet and steady; sales of 268 bales for export and 507 for spinning. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Wilmington declined ⅛c. The port receipts were 1,572 bales, against 2,843 this day last week and 4,783 last year. Total for the week, 19,231 bales, against 25,069 last week and 16,524 last year. Receipts at the interior towns for the week were 3,595 bales, against 4,767 last week and 3,836 this week last year; interior shipments, 15,020 bales, against 19,048 last week and 11,333 last year. Interior stocks, 173,541, against 183,228 a week ago and 100,382 a year ago. The average temperature at the South during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. today was 68 degrees minimum to 92 degrees maximum. The rainfall during the same time was 1.04 inches at Galveston, .38 of an inch at Savannah and Vicksburg, .36 at New Orleans, .32 at Augusta, .09 at Atlanta and Mobile. With not a few the disposition is to liquidate as much as possible and avoid new business while the option bill is pending. Private cables ascribe the weakness in Liverpool, of late to unfavorable Manchester and fear of large selling orders from this side should the Hatch bill become a law. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
June	400	7.27	7.25	7.26@7.27
July	16,900	7.31	7.23	7.27@7.28
August	25,200	7.36	7.36	7.32@7.33
September	11,100	7.41	7.37	7.39@7.40
October	9,400	7.52	7.47	7.49@7.50
November	700	7.62	7.59	7.59@7.60
December	4,000	7.72	7.67	7.69@7.70
January	3,400	7.82	7.77	7.79@7.80
February	500	7.92	7.89	7.88@7.89
March	1,500	8.01	7.99	7.98@7.99

COFFEE—Advanced 10 to 15 points, closing firm, with sales of 17,000 bags. Rio Janeiro firm and unchanged. Exchange, 10¾d. Receipts, 7,000. Clearances for New York, 14,000; for Europe, 4,000. Stock, 74,000. Santos, market quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 5,000. Stock, 164,000. Havre was ¼f higher. Hamburg advanced ¼ pfennig. The United States warehouse deliveries were 15,826 bags. The United States visible supply was 583,053 bags, against 210,996 this day last year. Some covering of shorts and a disinclination to sell to any large extent caused the rise today. Brazilian markets were firm and, as will be seen, the warehouse deliveries increased. For an article that some people contend is not worth much the demand is pretty liberal and decidedly persistent. Spot Rio dull but steady at 12¾c for No. 7. No sales. Mild grades firm, but quiet. Sales of 1,300 bags Maracaibo, 150 bags Central American, and 200 bags Savanilla on private terms. Today's future sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	500	11.60	11.60	11.65@11.75
June	4,250	11.80	11.80	11.80@11.90
July	4,250	11.70	11.70	11.70@11.75
August	750	11.70	11.80	11.70@11.75
September	250	11.70	11.65	11.65@11.70
December	4,250	11.70	11.65	11.70@11.75

WHEAT—Advanced in some cases ¼c, but soon lost this and declined ⅛@¼c. Trading light. Exporters took 96,000 bu, including No. 1 Northern at ¾c over July afloat and 1¼c over July for early July delivery. Millers took 1½ loads of No. 1 Northern at 1c over July. Option sales, 965,000 bu.

CORN—Was at one time ¼@1c higher for some deliveries, but the improvement was lost later, and a decline followed of ¼@¾c. Exporters took 16,000 bu. No. 2, 59¼c to arrive afloat; do on the spot 59½c in elevator and 60½c afloat; and ungraded yellow at 60@61c. Option sales, 715,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced ⅛c to ½c on futures; mixed were steady on the spot, but graded white were irregular. Spot sales, 130,000 bu, including considerable sample white to arrive, at 40@43c; also No. 2 white at 43c, No. 3 do at 42c, and No. 2 mixed at 38@38½c in elevator; No. 2 white for July, 39¾c. Option sales, 60,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw was more active and generally firm, although centrifugals are shaded a trifle in prices. Muscovado 89 test at 2 13-16c and 96 test centrifugals at 2 5-32@3 3-16c. Sales, 300 hhds and 880 ceroons Muscovado, 89 test, at 2 13-16c; 5,615 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3 5-32c, and 1,958 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2 9-16c. Refined quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 8¼@8½c.

EGGS—14½@16c.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak and declined ¾c on forced liquidation, closing steady. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none. July options, opening, 53c; highest, 53c, lowest, 52⅛c; closing, 52¾c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 45,000 brls.

RYE—Firm, quiet; Western, 83@89c; sales, 3,000 bu No. 1 at 87c elevator.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet; crude, 29@29½c.

FREIGHTS—On a fair movement, chiefly on charter contracts, again showed irregularity, in most instances favoring shippers slightly. Grain for Liverpool, from near-by points, about 56,000 bu, reported at 2@3d, with room, hence, prompt, offered at 2d, but dull, and for London 1½d, with 1d bid (cattle for British ports at 37s 6d to 40s); Great Britain, continent, and Baltic, partly via near-by ports, about 176,000 bu grain, shipments well through summer months, reported within yesterday's range; Rotterdam, hence, 16,000 bu wheat for July 2 at 7½c; Cork, for orders from New York or near-by ports, about 88,000 bu grain, August shipment, reported at 3s (Baltic ports 3s 6d).

Duluth, Minn., June 24.—[Special.]—WHEAT—There was another dull and steady market in the early hours today, and for the most part it was featureless. Cables were mixed, and weather reports were of a bearish nature. Prices were weak in the early hours. Trading was well divided between cash, July, and September, but most sales were in small lots. Pardridge's free buying at Chicago was the only sustaining feature. The afternoon session was dull and weak, and the close was ¼c below yesterday except for cash and September, which were unchanged. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 81c; June, 81⅛c; July, 81¼c; September, 80c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 79c; June, 79c; July, 79¼c; September, 78⅛c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 71c; No. 3, 63c; rejected, 53c. On track: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79c. Receipts—Wheat, 108,841 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 39,184 bu. Cars on track, 104; last year, 23. Car inspection today, 153.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, export elevator, 87¼c; No. 2 red June, 87¼@87½c; July, August and September, 85¾@86c. Corn—Options steady but quiet; local car lots quiet, but advanced 1c under small supplies; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 57c; No. 2 mixed, June, 54¾@55c; July, 54@54½c; August and September, 53@53¼c. Oats—Car lots dull; futures nominally unchanged; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 white, June, 40@41c; July, 40@40½c; August, 38@39c; September, 37¼@38c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 12,400 bu. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 64,800 bu; oats, 15,800 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 24.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red spot, 88¼@88⅝c; June, 88¼@88⅝c; July, 85¾@85⅞c; August, 85@85¼c; October, 87c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 79@79¼c; receipts, 18,492 bu; shipments, 125,692 bu; stock, 748,312 bu; sales, 139,000 bu. Corn irregular and lower; mixed spot, 55¼@55½c; June, 56c asked; July, 53¾c bid; steamer mixed, 50c asked; receipts, 31,900 bu; shipments, 43,630 bu; stock, 218,375 bu. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western, 41@41½c; No. 2 mixed do, 39@39½c; receipts, 9,000 bu; stock, 70,346 bu. Rye quiet; No. 2, 83½c; shipments, 17,143 bu; stock, 10,058 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 24.—WHEAT—The market was flat today. July opened at 76½c and declined steadily to the close without a rousing interest that would call more than half a dozen into the pit at a time. It was not as active as usual in the cash market today. There was a good demand for No. 1 Northern, but only about 30 cars were reported sold. They brought a good premium over July, however. All grades were slow and not offered quite as freely. Receipts here were 441 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 104 cars. Close—June closed 76¼c; June opened 76½c; highest, 76½c; lowest, 76¼@76⅜c; August closed 77¼c; September opened 75¾c; highest, 75¾c; lowest, 75⅜c; closing, 75½c; December closed 77¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 67@72c. Old August quoted at 77¼c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—GRAIN—Wheat opened a shade stronger, but soon declined and closed ⅜@½c under yesterday. Cash closed at 76½c; July 77c; August, 76⅛c; September, 76¾c; December, 80c. Corn—Slow and weak and closed ⅛c below yesterday. Cash, 44c; July closed at 44½c; September, 44c. Oats—Lower. Cash, 30½c; July, 30¼c; August and September, 28⅛c. PROVISIONS—Quiet with only a job trade. Pork, $11.50. Lard, $6.30@6.35. Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders, $5.75; longs and ribs, $6.95; shorts, $7.10; boxed lots, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.50; longs and ribs, $7.87½; shorts, $8.00. Sugar-cured hams—$11.00@12.50. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye and barley, none. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; oats, 19,000; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., June 24.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 cash and June, 85½c; July, 82¼c; August, 81¾c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 49½c; July, 50c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 35c. Rye quiet; cash, 77c. CLOVER-SEED—Nominal; prime cash, $7.50; October, $5.40. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,361 bu; corn, 26,947 bu; oats, 500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,600 bu; corn, 15,163 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 24.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 36c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, nominal. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 20,400 bu; oats, 18,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 71,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 24.—GRAIN—Wheat No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 red, 87½c. Corn No. 2, 54¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 270,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 166,000 bu; corn, 100,500 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 24.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 27c.

WHAT A WISE MAN SAYS.

Give the Jail and Bridewell Drunkards the Keeley Treatment.

J. M. Kelly of Pittsburg, Pa., Chairman of the National committee, and a graduate of the Keeley Institute of that city, is among the ablest of the many able men holding offices in the Bichloride of Gold clubs of the world.

He recently read a paper on the power of King Alcohol, showing how once he is allowed to take hold of a man, he never releases that hold, no matter how strong the opponent may be physically or intellectually, until he has subjugated him.

Mr. Kelly spoke from his own bitter experience. He closed his article as follows:

The nullification of legal recognition of the liquor traffic is a problem in the solution of which the Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold clubs must aid. It is scarcely worth while to say so if we have no opinion of how that desirable end is to be accomplished. I do not believe in what is known as the platform of the Prohibition party, for the very good reason that I believe their method is impracticable. You cannot stop liquor drinking by merely saying it shall not be sold, and yet there is a legal way to go about the solution of the problem. The treatment of drunkenness should be on an entirely different scale to that now in vogue. The Legislatures of the different States should be asked to enact suitable laws making possible the subjection of all drink-diseased prisoners to the Keeley treatment. Under such laws city and county authorities could commit for drunkenness for thirty days with some assurance that upon liberation the prisoners would not be before them again. This plan carried out would largely reduce what are known as the criminal classes and at the same time it would conduce to making the world sober. The recruits to the temperance ranks would come from men of ability and the preponderating sentiment in favor of illegalizing liquor manufacture and sale would be so great that its accomplishment would be easy of attainment. With the present influences at work, backed up by the practical efforts of Gold club men and women, there would be fewer murders, and the excuse would never be given that the man was drunk when he committed the act. The drinking man is diseased, the diseased man is insane, and until the law recognizes these facts we must expect to have judicial farces in which men are hanged for committing acts which are the natural result of the use of liquors the law says all people are privileged to use.

J. M. KELLY.

Is it worth locking at all?
Then lock it with a "Yale". There are a hundred imitations. The word "Yale", or this mark Y&T tells the genuine.
Its easy when you know.

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

"THE LIFE OF THOMAS PAINE," BY MONCURE D. CONWAY.

A Man Who Believed That "A Revolution in the System of Government" Would Be Followed by "A Revolution in the System of Religion," and Who Desired to Become a Leader in Both—He "Reaped the Reward of His Rashness"—Notes of New Books.

"The Life of Thomas Paine," by Moncure D. Conway. The successful rebels are patriots; the unsuccessful, traitors. It was Paine's destiny to point both morals of this oft-quoted aphorism. Had he died without writing his "Age of Reason" his memory would have been honored by all friends of humanity. Unfortunately for his reputation he dared to express his religious opinions with the same frankness that had characterized his political writings. There is no question that he was equally sincere in both; but at that period honesty in religious matters—unless one happened to be orthodox—was decidedly not the best policy. There were plenty of cultivated people—George Washington among the number, if we may trust Mr. Conway—whose religious views did not materially differ from those of Thomas Paine; but they were prudent enough to hold their tongues. Paine, who believed that "a revolution in the system of government" would be followed by "a revolution in the system of religion," desired to become a leader in both. He soon discovered his mistake and reaped the reward of his rashness. Calumny, the time-honored weapon of theological controversy, was called into service. Vices he never practiced were laid to his charge, by way of proving the falsity of his arguments; and a spurious death-bed confession, which ascribed his polemical writings to Satan, answered every purpose of a Protestant Index Expurgatorius. This "theological boycott" has been only too successful. "The educated ignorance concerning Paine is astounding. I once heard an English prelate speak of 'the vulgar atheism of Paine.' Paine founded the first theistic society in Christendom; his will closes with the words, 'I die in perfect composure, and resignation to the will of my Creator, God.' It is a notable fact that the most effective distortions of Paine's character and work have proceeded from unorthodox writers." Even those who recount his services to humanity feel bound to apologize for their hero's religious beliefs.

What those services were we need not remind an American audience.

> Events selected his seeds of American independence, of republican equality, freedom from royal, ecclesiastical, and hereditary privileges, for a swifter and more imposing harvest; but the whole circle of human ideas and principles was recognized by this lone wayfaring man. The first to urge extension of the principles of independence to the enslaved negro; the first to arraign monarchy and to point out the dangers of its survival in presidency; the first to propose articles of a more thorough nationality to the new-born States; the first to advocate international arbitration; the first to expose the absurdity and criminality of dueling; the first to suggest more rational ideas of marriage and divorce; the first to advocate national and international copyright; the first to plead for the animals; the first to demand justice for woman; what brilliants would our modern reformers have contributed to a coronet for that man's brow had he not presently worshiped the God of his fathers after the way that theologians called heresy?

In his "Common Sense" pamphlet "is reflected the moral, even religious, enthusiasm which raised the [Revolutionary] struggle above the paltriness of a rebellion against taxation to a great human movement—a war against an idea. No other pamphlet published during the Revolution is comparable with 'Common Sense' for interest to the reader of today or for value as a historical document." Of Paine's first *Crisis* Mr. Conway says:

> America has known some utterances of the lips equivalent to decisive victories in the field, as some of Patrick Henry's, and the address of President Lincoln at Gettysburg. But of utterances by the pen none have achieved such vast results as Paine's "Common Sense" and his first *Crisis*. Before the battle of Trenton the half-clad, disheartened soldiers of Washington were called together in groups to listen to that thrilling exhortation. Not a chord of faith, or love, or hope was left untouched. . . . The literary musket reaches its mark. The pamphlet was never surpassed for true eloquence—that is, for the power that carries its point. With skillful illustration of lofty principles by significant details, all summed with simplicity and sympathy, three of the most miserable weeks ever endured by men were raised into epical dignity. The wives, daughters, mothers, sisters, seemed stretching out appealing hands against the mythically monstrous Hessians. The great commander, previously pointed to as "a mind that can even flourish upon care," presently saw his dispirited soldiers beaming with hope and bounding to the onset, their watchword, "These are the times that try men's souls!" Trenton was won, the Hessians captured, and a new year broke for America on the morrow of that Christmas day, 1776.

Of the influence of his "Rights of Man" the best possible proof is afforded by the action of the English Government. Paine was outlawed and his book suppressed, whereupon his friend Rickman appropriately commented:

> Hail, Britain's land! Hail, freedom's shore!
> Far happier than of old;
> For in thy blessed realms no more
> The Rights of Man are sold!

Paine's honesty and frankness were fatal to his political career. His exposure of Silas Deane's duplicity in the matter of the fraudulent claim of Beaumarchais resulted unfortunately for himself. "The country was saved from a questionable payment unduly pressed at a time when it must have crippled the Revolution. Congress was relieved, and he who relieved it was the sufferer. From the most important Congressional Secretaryship he was reduced to a clerkship in Owen Biddle's law office." Paine, who blurted out a truth which the French ambassador wished to conceal, was made the victim of diplomatic necessity, so called. At a later period he lost popularity in France by pleading for the King's life. He was ultimately denounced by Bourdon de l'Oise, expelled from the Convention, and confined for ten months in the Luxembourg under the law against foreigners. This imprisonment, it is painful to reflect, was due to the malice of a fellow-countryman—Gouverneur Morris, our Minister to France. The law was directed against "foreigners belonging to countries at war with France."

> Paine had not been liable to this law, being a Deputy and never suspected of citizenship in the country which had outlawed him, until Morris suggested it. Could he be got out of the Convention the law might be applied to him without necessitating any public accusation and trial, or anything more than an announcement to the Deputies. Such was the course pursued. After the speech of Bourdon de l'Oise, Bentabole moved the "exclusion of foreigners from every public function during the war." Bentabole was a leading member of the Committee of General Surety. The Assembly decreed that no foreigner should be admitted to represent the French people. The Committee of General Surety assumed the right to regard Paine as an Englishman, and as such out of the Convention and consequently under the law of June against aliens of hostile nations.

Mr. Conway's researches have disclosed the shameful part which Morris played in this intrigue as well as the motives by which he was governed. Paine requested Morris to demand his release as a citizen of the United States. Morris pretended compliance, while virtually abandoning Paine to his fate. Monroe, who succeeded Morris, had no difficulty in procuring Paine's release within two days from the time of his application. Paine suspected Washington of connivance with Morris and wrote for an explanation. Receiving no reply he attacked Washington in a pamphlet, which, "save in the personal matter, added nothing to the general accusations. Could he imagine himself abandoned to long imprisonment and imminent death by an old friend and comrade, whose letters of friendship he cherished, that friend avowedly able to protect him, with no apparent explanation of the neglect but deference to an enemy against whom they fought as comrades, an unprejudiced reader would hardly consider Paine's letter unpardonable even where unjust." Washington's neglect of Paine was probably due to the misrepresentations of Morris and there is some reason for supposing that Paine's letter to him was withheld by Pickering, among whose papers it was found.

The "Age of Reason" was not composed from a merely iconoclastic motive. Paine says himself:

> My friends were falling as fast as the guillotine could cut their heads off, and as I expected, every day, the same fate, I resolved to begin my work. I appeared to myself to be on my deathbed, for death was on every side of me, and I had no time to lose. This accounts for my writing at the time I did, and so nicely did the time and intention meet, that I had not finished the first part of the work more than six hours before I was arrested and taken to prison. The people of France were running headlong into atheism, and I had the work translated in their own language, to stop them in that career and fix them to the first article of every man's creed who has any creed at all—I believe in God.

Mr. Conway, while admitting Paine's want of scholarship and consequent exegetical blunders, gives him credit for critical acumen. "Paine anticipates Baur in pronouncing the Book of Jonah a poetical work of Gentile origin. He finds in it the same lesson against intolerance contained in the story of the reproof of Abraham for piously driving the suffering fire-worshiper from his tent." But Paine's fanatical admirers have served him ill.

The large Paine mythology cleared aside, he who would learn the truth about this religious teacher will find in his way a misleading literature of uncritical eulogies. Indeed the pious prejudices against Paine have largely disappeared, as one may see by comparing the earlier with the later notices of him in religious encyclopedias. But, though he is no longer placed in an infernal triad, as in the old hymn—"The world, the devil, and Tom Paine" and his political services are now candidly recognized, he is still regarded as the propagandist of a bald, illiterate deism. This, which is absurdly unhistorical, Paine having been dealt with by eminent critics of his time as an influence among the educated, is a sequel to his long persecution. For he was relegated to the guardianship of an unlearned and undiscriminating radicalism, little able to appreciate the niceties of his definitions, and was gilded by its offensive commonplaces into a figurehead. Paine, therefore, has now to be saved from his friends more perhaps than from his enemies. Instead of being the mere iconoclast, the militant assailant of Christian beliefs, the "infidel" of pious slang, which even men who should know better suppose, he was an exact thinker, a slow and careful writer, and his religious ideas, developed through long years, require and repay study.

Paine's disinterestedness, magnanimity, and benevolence are proved by many striking examples. Mr. Conway's book, which contains much new and interesting matter, and is written from the standpoint of an honest admirer, will doubtless become the standard biography of Paine. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols.)

"A Tramp Across the Continent," by Charles F. Lummis.

Mr. Lummis calls his fascinating book "the wayside notes of a happy vagabondizing—the simple story of joy on legs." It is the record of a solitary march from Cincinnati to Los Angeles by way of Santa Fé—a distance of 3,500 miles—which was made by the author in the fall and winter of 1884-'85, his age at the time being 26. "It was purely 'for fun' in a good sense, and the most productive four months of a rather stirring life. The journey was often fatiguing, but never dull; full of hardship and spiced with frequent danger in its latter half, but always instructive, keenly interesting, and keenly enjoyed, even at the hardest, and it had some very hard sides."

For pluck, persistence, and a courage amounting at times to foolhardiness, Mr. Lummis may challenge the doughtiest hero of romance. Not to dwell on such commonplace adventures as encounters with highwaymen, wild animals, and convicts, we may say that Mr. Lummis almost perished in a blizzard, that he was attacked by a dog, his faithful companion for 1,500 miles, who had gone mad from thirst; that he broke his arm in falling from a rock, set it himself, and walked fifty-two miles the same day in order to reach the nearest settlement.

> Ah, the torture of that walk! Cut and bruised from head to foot; that agonizing arm quivering to the jar of every footstep; weak with pain and loss of blood, with cold, wet feet slipping in the muddy snow—a thousand years could not drown the memory of that bitter 6th of January. I remember a wet, sullen landscape of widening valleys and diminishing hills; a muddy river fringed with scant cottonwoods; now and then a lonely section-house, at one of which I got a lunch of bread and butter; a slow track-walker who spoke to me kindly; a ceaseless yell of coyotes; the occasional blur and roar of a passing train; the cold, drenching rain all day, and through all a burden of aching legs and bursting head, and that ever-present arm. When at last the little "Arizona Central" Hotel at Winslow welcomed me to its shabby fare, I had been walking for thirty continuous hours, and in a little more than forty-eight hours past had walked 115 miles.

It was on this journey that Mr. Lummis first visited the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, with whom he afterwards lived for several years. Of this interesting people some curious customs are described, among which the annual Feast of the Dead is the most remarkable. The Catholic priests do not scruple to encourage this pagan superstition, which happens to inure to their own benefit. "The beauty of it all was that after the dear departed had gorged their fill there was just as much left for the padre, whose perquisite the remainder invariably is. He treated me to a peep into his storeroom in the evening, and it was a remarkable sight. Fully two tons of these edible offerings, assorted as to their kinds, filled the floor with enormous heaps, and outside, in the long 'portal,' was enough blue and red and white corn to fill an army of horses." These Indians, however, are not the ignorant heathens that strangers commonly suppose. "In the hearth you may see sundry rude images of red clay baking, or well-made pottery of peculiar polish and decoration and characteristic shape. Now some very excellent travelers from the East buy these fantastic images and take them home as 'Indian idols,' whereby they become a laughing-stock. These people are hardly more idolaters than we are. They make these 'idols' simply to sell to the confiding, and they do sell both by the hundred." Certainly the Christian "Penitentes" of New Mexico are not more intelligent than the Pueblo Indians.

> These ignorant perverters of a once godly brotherhood were formerly scattered all through New Mexico, but of late years have died out except in the remoter hamlets like San Mateo. Their only appearance as a religious brotherhood is during the forty days of Lent; but then they do penance for the sins of the whole year. Naked to the waist, their heads covered with a black bag like a hangman's cap, their bleeding bare feet guided by the "Brothers of Light," they make their awful processions, flaying their own bare backs with cruel scourges till the blood runs to their heels, bearing crosses of crushing weigh. or burdens of cactus lashed to the quivering flesh. And on Good Friday they culminate with the actual crucifixion of one of their number, chosen by lot. Afterwards I not only witnessed these ghastly scenes, but photographed them all, including the crucifixion.

A new occupation for women, the invention of Don Pablo de Cubero, is thus described by Mr. Lummis: "Don Pablo's wife, an aged sylph of 300 pounds, is never visible. She has more important cares within. Don Pablo has always distrusted the 'gringo' banks and has for years kept his hard cash in a safe guarded by the most unique time-lock on record. In a strong inner room, which no stranger ever sees, a narrow hole has been dug down through the adobe floor. In it lies something like $70,000 in coin, and in a chair upon its trapdoor sits the ponderous señora. Truly, it would be an unmannerly cracksman who should tamper with that lock!" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.)

"The Impossibility of Social Democracy," by Dr. A. Schäffle.

This volume is more than twice as large as is usual with those appearing in the Social Science Series. It assumes the form of letters by Dr. Schäffle to a friend who is represented as asking for an opinion on the socialistic agitations that play so large a part in European politics. The reader will at once be struck with its scholarly character, and perhaps even more with the tone of confidence assumed by the author regarding the ultimate failure of the socialistic program. It is indeed refreshing to see a man calmly sitting down amidst all the noise and confusion of the present excitement on social questions, and preaching patience and coolheadedness. We are so prone to seize every uprising of a few labor fanatics as a token of revolution that the quiet self-poise of a far-seeing observer like Dr. Schäffle is equally soothing and inspiring. One feels after reading him that all this needless excitement is due either to fanaticism or to cowardice. This is decidedly a healthy feeling to have, especially when we know, what Dr. Schäffle stoutly affirms, that the evils are very real ones of which the Socialist complains, and that something must be done to remedy them. The author's policy for attaining this end is too complicated to notice in detail. He advocates a more general organization of both capital and labor, a voluntary reduction of the number of hours in the working day, free savings banks, compulsory labor-insurance, equalization of taxes, and various methods of subordinate interest involving, on the one hand, a non-industrial policy by the State, and on the other, certain social and political reforms of a representative kind. Many of these have only a European interest, owing to their relation to the political conditions of the time and place. But they are part of a comprehensive study of social problems which thoughtful minds cannot afford to ignore.

Our limits forbid a detailed account of the author's discussion of Socialism. But its two most interesting points are deserving of mention. The first is his proof of the radical changes which the socialistic program has undergone within the last ten years, showing that the whole agitation in its dangerous features is an ephemeral one. This is pointed out as a confirmation of the reassuring statement made by the author some twenty years ago. The second criticism of the scheme is that it involves the sacrifice of private liberty in regard to the exercise of a profession. This is a consequence which the Socialist never seems to consider, and yet it must be the first effect of his system. We do not say that such a result is not desirable, but that the Socialist must choose between his liberty and the application of his theory. Both points are worked out by the author with much clearness and cogency. But its just and comprehensive views of government, morals, and religion constitute the real merit of the work. Indeed, it requires a considerable knowledge of politics and economics to follow the author in his reasoning. One criticism, however, suggests itself. It seems unfair and untrue to identify Socialism with atheism and free love. Socialism was at one time frequently associated with these views, and it still is to some extent, but they are not necessary features of the scheme. Many, too, will question the feasibility of the author's own proposals quite as much as Dr. Schäffle questions the feasibility of Socialism. But apart from these defects the volume is thoroughly helpful and suggestive. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Fate of Fenella," by Helen Mathers Et Al.

"The Fate of Fenella" is announced by the publishers as "the most extraordinary novel of modern times." It is doubtless unique, and long may it remain so. A couple of dozen second and third rate English novelists of both sexes have been employed in its production, each contributing a single chapter to the story. There was no collaboration, for the authors were not allowed to confer with each other. The result may be imagined. The carelessness, the ignorance, the poverty in expedients, the morbid sensationalism of the ordinary English novelist are developed in arithmetical progression. No pains have been taken to make the story plausible or even consistent, and one of the writers has actually changed the name of an important character. The legal features are peculiar. Fenella is accused of murdering the Count de Murger. She declares to the officers of police: "'This man attempted my life and I killed him!' And they knew—those common men—that when she said her life she meant her honor. To her that was her life; and they were conscious of her great beauty, even as she stood before them, pale as a ghost, and with hot, burning eyes." Tried for murder, she is acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. "Perhaps the jury had not been altogether unimpressed by the pale loveliness of the unhappy girl who had stood before them as prisoner in the dock during those two terrible days; perhaps the sight of the small pale face, of the piteous brown eyes, of the childish rosy lips that quivered a little, yet that never swerved in that one statement that they repeated through all the weary examination and cross-examination, may have influenced those rough men, who held her life in their hands, more than they had any idea of. 'I confess it. I killed him. He attempted my life, and I killed him in self-defense.'" "Examination and cross-examination" of a prisoner charged with murder not being permitted by English law, we can only regard the foregoing description as proleptical. So when little Ronny is kidnaped and taken to New York, his father, who has followed and traced him, does not consult an attorney, swear to the facts, and obtain a warrant for the abductor's arrest. He makes an unsworn statement to the Chief of Police, who puts him off as follows:

> "You see," said the Chief, "we can't do much at present, sir. The Colonel is highly respected and a Senator, and until we have authority to interfere with his arrangements we must hold our hands. You say that the boy that accompanies them is your son. Maybe it is so, but still the lad is under the Colonel's protection, and we don't want to lend ourselves to an abduction case. While the lad is in his custody I don't see how we can help you. If you will take our advice you will let matters slide for a while. We will keep our eyes upon the household, and if we find him taken out of the custody of the lady who says she is his aunt, why then we will communicate with you."

The father, who actually accepts this preposterous advice, is himself packed off to a private lunatic asylum without the formality of an examination. Rescued by friends, he finally obtains possession of Ronny in defiance of the terms of a deed of separation by which the custody of the child was awarded to the mother. To the imagination of these writers our "sweet land of liberty" is evidently a lawbreakers' paradise.

Fenella herself is chiefly admirable on account of her tan-colored eyes, her reckless flirtations, and her general flightiness. The problem of her "fate," which involves the question of her going back to her husband or taking up with one of her lovers, can scarcely be called engrossing. Mr. F. C. Phillips, who tries to inject a little cold common sense into the business, makes Mrs. Grandison say: "Lady Frances possesses no possible interest for me. I consider her unladylike, wanting in savoir vivre and tact, and quite the last person for whom I could have any sympathy." But his colleagues, especially the ladies, take the greatest interest in this married flirt and afflict her husband with the strangest misfortunes. By the time it reaches Mr. F. Anstey the piece has become a hopeless extravaganza. That clever person recognizes his opportunity and frankly burlesques the whole thing. Indeed, the amusing final chapter, with its arch references to previous ineptitudes and its sly hits at the ineffable Fenella, is almost enough to repay one for wading through the rest of the story. (New York: Cassell Publishing company.)

Brief Mention.

Mr. George Saintsbury has compiled a selection of "Seventeenth Century Lyrics" for Macmillan's Pocket Library. There is a grateful irregularity of arrangement in this anthology which accords well with the character of the poetry. Mr. Saintsbury says: "Though there is a certain regular chronological process, I have not adopted, but have designedly disregarded exact chronological order, and have expressly eschewed putting all the selections from the same author together. If there is any drawback to this it is, I think, more than compensated for by the 'wild civility' of the mixture of subjects and styles." Classification by subjects is surely the most pedantic, the most disenchanting of all methods of anthological arrangement. Mr. Saintsbury's guiding motive, he avows, has been to please himself; and, although he will not please everybody else, the variety and richness of the selection he has made will certainly conduce to the greatest pleasure of the greatest number. Indeed, a person of taste can hardly go astray in that flowering-time of English verse, of which the editor well says: "This time was, with the exception, and perhaps hardly with the exception, of another hundred years which are just closing, the most fertile period of anything like the same length in the literary history of England, and not inferior in quantity and quality of produce to any century in any other history. The exquisite contents of the Greek lyric anthology, even construing the word 'lyric' in the most generous way, are scattered over some thousand years; to make a really great collection of lyrics in Latin we must stride even more seven-leaguedly, and include medieval hymns. But in this seventeenth century of ours England was a mere nest of singing birds, a nightingale's haunt in a centennial May."

"Talks on Graphology," by H. L. R. and M. L. R., is an introduction to the "art of knowing character by handwriting." Elsewhere the authors claim for graphology the rank of a science. "The philosophy of graphology, as a manifestation of the soul by means of written signs, rests on the great fact of the intimate relation existing between every sign that emanates from the personality and the soul itself, which is the substance of this personality. Every writing is a marvelous synthesis like the mind, be it what it may, that inspired it." In its present state of development we should scarcely venture to call graphology a science or even an art; but it is doubtless a pretty pastime, and one that conveys a certain amount of instruction. The little work in question is based on the "Système de Graphologie" of M. Michon. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.)

"Shadows of the Stage," by William Winter, contains twenty-eight papers on dramatic subjects, reprinted from the New York *Tribune*, *Harper's Magazine*, and other periodicals. Mr. Winter's long experience, fine culture, and sympathetic intelligence have given him a foremost place among our critics of the drama. He writes of Booth and McCullough, Irving and Salvini, Terry and Rehan, and a dozen other famous actors of modern times, and always with the same sensibility, the same supergenerous appreciation. Sometimes, however, the note of amiability is obviously forced. What, for example, can be more paradoxical than to praise Mr. Jefferson's impersonation of Bob Acres because of its unlikeness to the original? In Jefferson's hands, it seems, Bob Acres "becomes fine and sweet, and wins sympathy and inspires affection," whereas "there is but little human nature in Acres as Sheridan has drawn him, and what there is of human nature is coarse." Why stop at Acres? one might ask. Why not improve Sir Anthony's temper, and Mrs. Malaprop's English? Why not make Lydia a reasonable being, and persuade Sir Lucius to accept poor "Dalia" like a chivalrous Irishman? The characters would gain by the process in power to "win sympathy and inspire affection," if that be the true criterion. In point of fact Mr. Jefferson's Bob Acres is not consistent with itself. The actor is too old for the part, and he cannot forget his Rip Van Winkle inflections. (New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.)

"Flying Hill Farm," by Sophie S. Wett, is a wholesome, enjoyable story for boys and girls. The sturdy, independent little Dilly Gage, who loves animals from instinct, feeling that she was "born acquainted with 'em, while she had to get acquainted with folks," is an attractive character. Managers of girls' clubs might read this book with advantage. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Bright, good-natured satire is the characteristic note of "The Reflections of a Married Man," by Robert Grant. Josephine and her husband are martyrs to the duty of pleasure. The mortification of the flesh to which they daily submit cannot even procure them a reputation for sanctity, since it is nominally suffered in the interest of social enjoyment. No wonder that Josephine wants a heaven for "pretty good people; people who would be utterly incapable of committing a murder, or robbing a bank, or putting sand in sugar, or telling downright lies, or wantonly slandering their neighbors; people who have courteous manners, and tempers tolerably under control, and a decided sympathy with culture, and a disposition to contribute their mites to the cause of philanthropy; people who would cut their right hands off rather than dispute a will because they hadn't received what they expected, or live beyond their incomes, or violate a confidence; people who are not geniuses and will never set the world afire, and who, though they don't understand exactly why they have been created, wish to live as long as possible, and have not the least desire to die, and who go on from year to year without seeming to accomplish very much, and yet trying to understand what God expects of them." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

"What to Do" is a pocket manual of etiquet, composed by Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce. Mrs. Bunce is the widow of the author of "Don't," to which this volume is meant as a companion. The manual seems correct as far as it goes, but it cannot be called complete. For example, one sometimes forgets in this workaday world which corner of a card should be folded down in making a call of condolence. One turns to Mrs. Bunce, but alas! as the child's game has it, "The more we turn, the more we may." On the other hand, one does not go to a book on etiquet for elementary instruction in ethics. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Literary Notes.

It is said that the lately discovered journal of Victor Hugo—a journal of 2,000 pages—was sold as waste paper by one of the poet's relatives.

"A Maiden of Mars," by Gen. F. M. Clarke of Texas, and "A History of Peru," by Clements R. Markham, will shortly be published by Charles H. Sergel & Co.

Harper & Bros.' announcements include "City Festivals," a volume of poems by Will Carleton; "Mrs. Keats Bradford," a novel by Maria Louise Pool; and "The Magic Ink, and Other Stories," by William Black.

The next paper in the *Century* on the architectural problems of the World's Fair will appear in the July number, and will treat of the Agricultural Building and Mr. George B. Post's great structure for manufactures and liberal arts.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's articles describing his canoe voyage down the Danube will shortly be published by Charles L. Webster & Co. under the title, "Paddles and Politics down the Danube." The book will be illustrated by the author.

Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. are about to publish "England and Its Rulers," by H. Pomeroy Brewster and George H. Humphrey; "Columbus, an Epic Poem," by Samuel Jefferson, F. R. A. S.; and "A Phrase Book of Eclectic Shorthand," by Prof. J. G. Cross, M. A.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish: "La Bella," a novel by Egerton Castle, author of "Consequences"; "The Hope of the Gospel," by George MacDonald; "A Thorny Path," an Egyptian story by Georg Ebers; and "The Naturalist in La Plata," by W. H. Hudson, joint author of "Argentine Ornithology."

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce "The Homes and Haunts of Tennyson," an illustrated work of which but a few copies will be offered in America; a reprint of Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon," edited by Austin Dobson; and a revised edition of Prof. Goldwin Smith's "A Trip to England."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press: "Japan in Art and Industry," by Felix Régamey, translated from the French by E. L. Sheldon; "The New Exodus," by Harold Frederic; "Lyrics and Ballads of Heine, Goethe, and Other German Poets," translated by Frances Hellman; and "A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II.," edited from the unpublished correspondence of Comte de Cominges by J. J. Jusserand.

Jules Verne thus describes his manner of writing: "I am now at my seventy-fourth novel, and I hope to write as many more before I lay down my pen for the last time. I write two novels every year, and have done so regularly for the last thirty-seven years. I do so much every morning, never missing a day, and get through my yearly task with the greatest ease. I am very severe on myself, and in writing I correct and correct. I don't believe in dashing off work, and I don't believe that work that is dashed off is ever worth very much."

Mr. Wingate says in the *Critic*: "The discovery of the acrostic on the new Public Library Building in Boston, with the initial letters of the famous men of old spelling the names of McKim, Mead, and White, the architects who planned the structure, first gave amusement to the public and then aroused indignation. But the architects say that it was no subtle scheme of theirs to obtain an enduring advertisement carved in stone, but must have been the practical joke of a young draftsman in their office who arranged the names purposely in acrostic order, but kept the joke to himself. Some wag has suggested that inasmuch as this business has begun it may well be continued to the pecuniary advantage of the city by inscribing on the tablets the names of Praxiteles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Rhadamanthus, Sophocles, Solon, Ovid, Aristides, Pliny. The McKim, Mead, and White tablet has been covered over and a new one will be put in its place."

Books Received.

Diego Pinzon. By John Russell Coryell. New York: Harper & Bros.

Anthony Melgrave. By Thomas M. Caleb. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

How Women Should Ride. By "C. De Hurst." New York: Harper & Bros.

An English Girl in America. By Tallulah M. Powell. Chicago: F. T. Neely.

A Common Mistake. By Jeanne M. Howell. St. Paul: Price-McGill company.

Nurses and Nursing. By Lisbeth D. Price. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent.

The Complete Music Reader. By Charles E. Whiting. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Earth Burial and Cremation. By Augustus G. Cobb. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Ethnology in Folk Lore. By George Lawrence Gomme, F. S. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Serampore Letters. Edited by Leighton and Mornay Williams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Venetians. By M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Voice from Sinai. By F. W. Farrar, D. D., Archdeacon of Westminster. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

A Queen of Curds and Cream. By Dorothea Gerard, author of "Orthodox," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Vesty of the Basins. By Sarah P. McLean Greene, author of "Cape Cod Folks," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

The American State Reports. Edited by A. C. Freeman. Vol. XXIV. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney company.

Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand. Edited by the Duc de Broglie. Vol. V. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Popular Studies of Nineteenth Century Poets. By J. Marshall Mather, author of "Life and Teachings of John Ruskin." New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

TO HOLD ITS TENTH CONFERENCE.

Northfield Seminary Meetings Arranged for Aug. 4 to 15—The Speakers.

The Tenth General Conference for the promotion of Christian Life and Service will be held by Northfield Seminary at East Northfield, Mass., from Aug. 4 to 15. On account of the absence of D. L. Moody, Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston will take his place as leader. Among the speakers who will be present are: The Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., of Boston; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson of Philadelphia; the Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago; the Rev. James M. Gray of Boston; the Rev. Hermann Warzariack, the Christian Hebrew preacher of New York. Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins will lead the singing. Northfield is on the New London Northern railroad, two miles from South Vernon, Mass.

Chinese Troops with Foreign Tactics.

A review of Chinese troops took place last month in the presence of the Viceroy and a vast multitude of spectators at Nanking. The drill is described by an English journal as being purely on European lines, except that at certain points during the movements the bearers of flags leaped out before the main body of troops, uttering terrific yells and brandishing long flagstaffs like spears, concluding by refolding their flags around the staffs by a dexterous movement and leaping backward into the ranks. The drilling was conducted first by companies, and then by regiments, the various bodies being afterward reformed and put through various movements together. In the opinion of one observer, the men did not keep very evenly in line, but he saw no soldier losing his place either in quick marching or the rapid forming of squares and columns. The bayonet exercise was also gone through smartly, and the firing was well up to the average. The men used their old muzzle-loading muskets.

WILL TAKE THEIR ANNUAL BATH.

Water and Food in Store for the Homeless Waifs of Chicago.

Those in charge of the Waifs' Mission will treat hundreds of little ragamuffins to the luxury of their annual hair cut and bath at the Cavalry Armory next Wednesday afternoon.

In the evening a juvenile band concert is to be given at Battery "D" Armory to increase the Waifs' Mission clothing fund, which is to provide new clothing for needy applicants. A feature of the program will be the contest between the juvenile bands for a silver cornet, the gift of Lyon & Healy, who have also presented a fine brass drum for competition by the Juvenile Drum Corps.

The Juvenile Band of Milwaukee, the Detroit Newsboys' Band, and the Drum Corps of Decorah, Ia., are among those that will compete.

Thursday a picnic will be given the waifs of the city at Douglas Park. Depots for receiving provisions from all that wish to aid in the work of giving these waifs a pleasant holiday and feast are scattered throughout the city. All who will prepare a box of good things can learn how it will reach them by sending to the Waifs' Mission for a circular giving particulars.

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By George Lawrence Gomme, F. S. A., President of the Folklore Society, etc. The fourth volume in the Modern Science Series, edited by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This book is an attempt to ascertain and set forth the principles upon which folklore may be classified, in order to arrive at some of the results which should follow its study, giving the subject the importance it deserves in connection with researches in ethnology.

A QUEEN OF CURDS AND CREAM.

By Dorothea Gerard, author of "Orthodox," etc., and joint author of "A Sensitive Plant," and "Reata." No. 94, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"The dramatic interest of 'Orthodox' reaches a really magnificent climax."—London Academy.

"'A Sensitive Plant' is one of the most interesting novels that have appeared for some time. . . . A charming story that at once wins the reader's attention."—Boston Traveller.

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By Sir H. E. Roscoe, F. R. S., and C. Schorlemmer, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry in the Victoria University, Owens College, Manchester. 8vo. Cloth, $3.00.

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These are but a few of the Good Things which will be found in

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

MORE SPACE WANTED.

ENGLAND TO ASK FOR ADDITIONAL WORLD'S FAIR ROOM.

Sir Henry Wood Sent to Make the Necessary Arrangements—British Artists Will Send Their Best Pictures to the Exposition—Failure of Another Electric Launch to Stand the Test—Distinguished Southerners Visit and Are Pleased with the Fair—Summary of the Week's Events.

Sir Henry Wood takes a rosy view of the World's Fair situation in England. Sir Henry is Secretary of the British Fair Commission and he arrived in this country a few days ago to transact some Exposition business. He told a reporter for the New York *Times* shortly after landing that there were sufficient applications for space from British merchants to fill half the great buildings on the Fair grounds. It has not been long since communications were printed in leading British newspapers regretting the apathy of the merchants toward the Fair, but Sir Henry says his primary object in coming to Chicago is to get more space in the buildings. He thinks there will be a better exhibit of manufactures here than there was at Paris or any previous exposition. But, owing to the McKinley Tariff law, he doubts whether there will be any display of Sheffield cutlery and certain textile fabrics.

On the subject of an English art exhibit the Secretary is enthusiastic, and in view of the strong effort being made by the Exposition people to secure such a display Sir Henry's following statement is interesting:

"I think I may safely say that we shall be able to make a powerful bid for first place in our art exhibition. English artists have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of this matter, for there is undoubtedly no better market in the world for good pictures than the United States.

"The French school of art seems to have thoroughly captured the people of this country, and the pictures of living French artists find a much readier sale here than those of English artists. The English painters have become thoroughly impressed with this important fact, and we have had their eager coöperation in the selecting of a really magnificent lot of paintings for the Fair. The exhibition will be confined altogether to the paintings of living artists. At first we thought to secure a showing of the old masters, many of the finest examples of which are possessed by private owners in England, but we found that this would not be possible on account of the unwillingness of many of the owners to allow such precious works to undergo the risks attending their transportation by sea and land.

"Even if we had secured them the insurance would have been altogether impracticable. Moreover, an exhibition of modern paintings will be of more general interest, and will at the same time be of more commercial value to living English painters."

He also gave out a bit of news when he said: "Shortly before I left England I was asked by Sell, the famous English newsdealer, to secure space for an exhibit of newspapers, comprising publications from every part of the world, ancient and modern. Sell has a marvelous collection of old publications of this sort, and I am sure it will be of immense interest to visiting journalists, of whom there will, I may say here, be many hundreds from Great Britain alone. A short time before I left the other side I was informed by the Royal Geographical Society that the society had in course of preparation a map showing all of the points in the Western Hemisphere that were discovered by Englishmen, for exhibition at the Fair."

Sir Henry closed the interview by a reference to the tales which have been published about Chicago's water supply. He said:

"While the stories printed in American newspapers regarding the unhealthful sanitary conditions of Chicago and the great prevalence of typhoid-fever have been taken up to some extent by English medical journals, very little alarm has been created in the minds of English persons who purpose visiting the Exposition, and I venture to say that even the great distance will not prevent the attendance of almost as large a number of English people as attended the Expositions at Vienna, Berlin, and other cities on the Continent."

Sir Henry is daily expected in Chicago.

ONLY RAN FOR TWELVE MINUTES.

Electric Launch Scores Another Failure—The Armature Burns Out.

The Columbia Launch company started to make a test of its electric launch yesterday at Jackson Park. The test is being conducted by the Exposition management to discover whether electricity, through the medium of storage batteries, is practicable as a motive power for propelling boats. There are three electric boats entered in the contest, but so far two have continually met with mishap.

The Columbia launch was started in a ten hours' run. It ran but twelve minutes, long enough to make one round trip over the test course, and then collapsed. The armature burned out in a twinkling and the machinery came to a standstill. The boat will not be ready again for several days. It performed a similar feat about ten days' ago out in the lake, but no lives were lost, as fortunately a steamboat came along and took off the passengers.

Another electric launch on trial, owned by E. R. Meeker, was charged two days ago and began maneuvering, when, without warning, its armature burned out, and the boat is not yet in working order.

The third electric launch, owned by the Electric Launch and Navigation company in New York, is being made ready for the test. It is said to have acted well at New York, where it was run awhile before being shipped to Chicago. It will be started on the course today.

ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE FAIR.

Distinguished Southerners Visit the Grounds and Are Unstinted in Praise.

The World's Fair grounds were visited yesterday afternoon by Senators M. W. Ransom of North Carolina, James K. Jones of Arkansas, Maj. T. H. Blacknall, Atlanta, Ga., and J. L. Harris of Texas. They were more than pleased with what they saw and felt well repaid for the trip.

Senator Ransom remarked that he was prepared to see a great and grand work, but was amazed at the wonderful advancement, magnitude, and splendor of the buildings under construction. The others were equally loud in their praise of what they said would be the greatest show of the world.

Maj. Blacknall was enthusiastic in his remarks, saying that he had been a constant attendant at all the great expositions in the country for the last thirty-five years, including the first World's Fair in New York, the Philadelphia Centennial, and later on those at Louisville and New Orleans, but from what progress has to this time been made by the Columbian Exposition he thinks it will eclipse all the other great shows combined in magnitude, magnificence, and colossal splendor. Maj. Blacknall further remarked that the entire traveling Southern people are now preparing to come to the Exposition, and said they are coming by the tens of thousands and that Chicago will have to persevere in the building of fifteen and twenty-story palace hotels.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

Happenings That Show the Progress at the Grounds and Elsewhere.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday Chief of Construction Burnham ordered the contractors for the big Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building to increase their force of men from 400 to 1,000. This action assures the completion of the building in time for the dedicatory ceremonies next October.

It was announced that the old battered silver whistle with which John Brown was accustomed to call his followers will be among the exhibits at the Fair.

One hundred members of the Chicago Hussars, who are to form a mounted bodyguard of Director-General Davis, gave their first drill and were reviewed by Mr. Davis. He made a presentation speech accompanying a silken cavalry standard.

The Secretary of the Treasury awarded the contract for the construction of a life saving station at the Fair to a Chicago contractor for $7,878.

Sunday a meeting of the associated trades of New York was held and strong resolutions passed demanding that Congress appropriate $5,000,000 for the Fair.

It was announced that Emperor William had decided to visit Chicago next year.

Monday Congressman Durborow said that there was no doubt of the passage of the Souvenir Coin bill by Congress. He said he had talked with members of the Committee on Rules and was assured that a special hearing would be given.

Tuesday 1,200 delegates and alternates to the Democratic convention and their friends visited Jackson Park. They were shown over the grounds and given a luncheon by the Exposition people.

Wednesday the R. L. Henry syndicate, which has the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers by lake to Jackson Park, began running boats. These boats for the present are The Post Boy, Sailor Boy, and Music. They are the only ones that can land at the park.

FOR A WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Relics That Will Be Brought to the Exposition from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 24.—[Special.]—Among the articles of historic value recently promised for exhibition in the Pennsylvania State building at the World's Fair are the following: The chair in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; the table on which the Declaration was signed; the inkstand then used; Thomas Jefferson's sword; a sofa belonging to Washington; French bowl used by Washington; the baby clothes of John Quincy Adams; the yoke of the old Liberty bell; Reale's portrait of Washington, being the first ever printed; the first lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin; the electrical machine invented by Franklin; the original model of John Fitch's steamboat; fans used by Franklin at the court of France; Franklin's standing clock; Thomas Jefferson's thermometer; a lock of Jefferson's hair; a brewing jar used by William Penn; the surveying instrument and chain used by Penn in laying out the City of Philadelphia; the lock and key used by Penn on his house; and Pocahontas' necklace. Many other state and personal relics of a similar nature will be on exhibition.

Arrangements are now being made to secure rooms in Chicago for the State Commissioners during the opening ceremonies of the Exposition. June 21 Executive Commissioner Farquhar will meet Mr. Rockefeller in New York City, and complete the details of the exhibit which the Standard Oil company proposes to make. The Pennsylvania railroad company has this week promised a contribution of $60,000 for its own exhibit, and the Reading railroad company is making extensive preparations for a grand coal display.

Already a fine collection of native minerals and ores has been made, and the forestry exhibit is also well under way. Sections of all the various kinds of trees to be found in this State are being prepared. One side is highly polished so as to show the grain of the wood, while on the other side are carefully fastened the leaves of the different trees, together with the botanical classification. Over 600 applications for space have now been filed by Pennsylvania firms, and the work of the State is progressing well. Executive Commissioner Farquhar is doing a great amount of personal work.

WILL NOT CHANGE REGULATIONS.

Diamond Exhibiters Must Send Their Goods Like Other People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Monsieur Monteith, one of the French Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition, has made inquiry whether special facilities and privileges can be accorded to certain exhibiters of diamonds in regard to the transportation of their goods, the value of which is so great that the owners are unwilling to trust them in the hands of express or transportation companies. They would therefore like to accompany the goods and so virtually retain them in their own custody. The matter was referred to the Treasury Department and Assistant-Secretary Spaulding has decided that there is no good reason for any change in the regulations in this respect, inasmuch as the transportation of exhibition consignments is undertaken by responsible companies at their own risk and subject to the restrictions of heavy bonds with ample guarantee of safe delivery. He says there ought to be no doubt of the responsibility of these companies as millions of dollars' worth of property are daily entrusted to their care.

DESIGNS FOR MEMORIAL COINS.

Director of the Mint Leech Furnishes Photographs of the Designs to Be Used.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—[Special.]—Director of the Mint Leech was in the city today and visited the Philadelphia mint for the purpose of consulting with Supt. Bosby Shell regarding souvenir coins for the World's Fair next year. The director brought with him photographs furnished by the Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition, from which the designs are to be prepared. The coins will have on the obverse side a bust of Columbus, and on the reverse side the United States Administration Building, Chicago, together with suitable inscriptions. The designs will be commenced at once, and, when completed, will be submitted to Director Leech and the Secretary of the Treasury for approval.

First Exhibit to Go to the Grounds.

The first exhibit to be taken into the World's Fair was received at the Custom-House yesterday. It consisted of thirteen enormous logs containing 1,534 feet of lumber. They come from Canada, having been chopped from the great northern pines of that country. Chief of Construction Burnham applied to Collector Clark to have the logs turned over to him, as they were needed at the grounds at once. All other exhibits which have been heretofore received have been stored in the bonded warehouses, there to be kept until ready to be put on exhibition, and the Collector doubted his authority to release the logs. However, as they are all free of duty anyhow and as the Collector was assured that there was ample police protection on the World's Fair grounds, and there was no danger of any one stealing the logs, he decided to release them. An order to turn the logs over to Chief Burnham was therefore issued. They will be taken to the grounds today.

Dr. Walker Wants a Job.

Dr. Mary Walker applied to Director-General Davis yesterday for a position in connection with the World's Fair. Dr. Walker wanted a job that is provided for in the system of classification. Her written application ran something like this: "I think a department of costume should be established. It would create a great deal of interest in the Exposition and I should like to be President of the department." She was pleased with the work of the Board of Lady Managers and wanted Mrs. Palmer to create an office of dress reform and put her in charge.

Model of a Norse Pirate Boat.

A model of one of the old Norse pirate boats will be on exhibition in the Marine Department of the Fair. The original was exhumed from a mound near a little seaport in Norway twelve years ago and removed to the archæological museum at Christiania. It is estimated to have been buried over 1,000 years. It is sixty-five feet long, built of oak, and was propelled by thirty-two oarsmen, in addition to carrying sail. The model, manned by Norwegians, will be sailed down the St. Lawrence and the lakes to Chicago.

World's Fair Notes.

Prof. Saunders, Special World's Fair Commissioner for Canada, arrived here yesterday to complete details for the Canadian exhibit.

President Palmer reached Chicago last night to attend the meeting of the Board of Control today. Commissioner Massey is expected tomorrow, and Commissioner St. Clair and alternates are here. The principal business of the meeting will be the question of freight rates on exhibits.

Director-General Davis received yesterday a petition from the Board of Trustees and elders of forty-six German Evangelical Protestant Churches of the Middle States, representing a membership of 63,000, strongly urging the opening of the Exposition on Sunday.

He Wanted Keeley Men.

To those who are still inclined to doubt the ultimate good that is sure to come to the man who makes a sacrifice in order to be cured of the liquor disease, the following letter should be of interest. One being worthy of mention in the conversation reported here is, that the businessman did not ask where the man took treatment, whether at Des Moines or Dwight. He wanted to know only—Did he take the Keeley treatment? Who it was administered by or where made no difference.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 15, 1892.—One of the best-known young business-men of Chicago, who graduated at Dwight, was one of a small party of gentlemen who were chatting in the rotunda of the Savery House in this city one day this week, when the conversation turned on the Keeley treatment. One of the party said he felt sorry for a friend of his who had lost a fine place on the road because of his intemperate habits. The Chicago gentleman said: "Tell your friend to take the Keeley treatment, and I will give him a job." "You speak too quick," said the friend. "He has taken the treatment, and I never saw such a change in a man, but he has failed to get a place." "Cured, is he?" "Well, I should say so." "All right," was the prompt reply; "write him to come to me and I will set him at work. I know what the Keeley treatment does for a man, because I took it myself." It is the same all over Iowa, wherever I have traveled. Men from Des Moines, Cherokee, other Keeley institutes have an inside show. Nearly 100 "experimental cures" have had a tendency to cut down the number of patients; but the signs all point to a survival of the fittest, and the Keeley cure will triumph.

L. S. TRUESDALL.

RATES FROM CHINA.

LOW FREIGHT TARIFF ON GOODS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Exhibits from Asiatic Countries Will Be Carried for $16 a Ton and Returned Free—Liberal Policy of the Canadian Pacific Steamship and Railway Companies—What Illinois Women Are Doing to Make the Fair a Success—No Boycott Against German Seedmen.

Traffic Manager Jaycox received a statement yesterday from the Canadian Pacific Steamship company which was gratifying to the Exposition company. The steamship line agreed to carry exhibits from ports of China and Japan to Vancouver at the rate of $10 per ton. If exhibits are sent with through bills of lading to Chicago, the rate will be $16 per ton, and if the ownership be unchanged they will be returned free. The $10 tariff is a reduction of 33 per cent on the regular rate, and the free return makes the charges less than half rates each way.

The $6 per ton charge between Vancouver and Chicago, by way of the Canadian Pacific railroad, is a still greater reduction. The lowest rate on any class of goods between those two points is $22 and the highest about $80. As the steamship company makes no mention of classes, but merely denominates the shipments as "exhibits," certain kinds of goods will be brought to Chicago from the coast and returned for $6, whereas full tariff rates for the round trip would be $160 per ton.

Traffic Manager Jaycox thinks the Canadian railroad will eventually do a big business on exhibits from the coast. He says the line is in none of the associations, and is free to act as it may see fit. Its willingness to be a party to a low rate is evidenced by its terms with the Canadian Pacific Steamship company.

While foreign steamship lines and railroads are making liberal terms, the United States railroads have declined to grant half rates, as desired by the Exposition company.

Yesterday there was a joint meeting at headquarters between Directors Stone, Schwab, and Ketcham of the Grounds and Buildings committee, and Directors Ripley, Chappell, Welling, and Wheeler of the Transportation committee, and President Baker and Director Kerfoot, Col. Davis, and Traffic Manager Jaycox. The conference was a joint one, at which was presented the rate sheet and other transportation information which is to be sent out to home and foreign exhibiters. The terms are full rates going and a free return, and the conference agreed to abide by these for the present at least. The document was then referred to the Committe on Tariff and Transportation of the National Commission, which will meet with the Board of Control today to take final action. Chairman Groner of the National committee declared it is almost an outrage for the railroads to assume the position they have in connection with the free return of goods. The roads, he says decline to become liable for damages which may occur on the return trip. "While that won't hold in law," he said, "it is still bad information to have go abroad. French, German, and other European merchants will hesitate to send goods when the railroads declare they will be liable for damage on them but one way."

ILLINOIS WOMEN ARE AT WORK.

They Are Gathering Up Antiquities for the Fair—The Two Statues Designed.

The researches stimulated by the organization of County Woman's Columbian Exposition clubs throughout the State are bringing to light many curious antiquities which members of the clubs are industriously searching for and the Historical committee of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board will have an abundance of material from which to cull the collective exhibit.

A letter written by Henry Clay in 1826 has been discovered by the Fulton County club; also books written in the eighteenth century, and drum-sticks from the battlefield of Atlanta.

A painting 150 years old and a piano of ancient make are among the treasures unearthed in Pulaski County, where a large and active club exists, the attention of the members being especially directed toward developing an interest in the educational features of the Exposition.

The monthly report from Dixon, Lee County, also shows that progress is being made in the line of study of World's Fair topics and kindred subjects.

An interesting exhibit is being planned by the women of Oregon, Ogle County. The scenery along Rock River in this county is among the most beautiful and picturesque in the State, and it is proposed to present, in a series of photographic views, the artistic features which every turn of the river reveals.

At a recent meeting in Lewiston the Fulton County club gathered together over one hundred women from different townships, who will unite in an endeavor to have Fulton County well represented at the World's Fair.

The two statues representing Wisconsin, which are to be executed at the Fair, have been designed. One is by Miss Jean Miner of Madison, and the other by Miss Nellie Mears of Oshkosh. Miss Mears has called her design "The Genius of Wisconsin." It is a female figure leaning upon a rock, with the left hand encircling the neck of an eagle that perches upon the rock with outspread wings. The folds of the American flag form the drapery. Miss Miner's figure is that of a woman standing in the prow of a boat, pointing forward with her right hand.

NO EVIDENCE OF A BOYCOTT.

Stories That German Seed Exhibiters Will Be Opposed Is Denied.

Chief J. M. Samuels of the Department of Horticulture, having made a thorough investigation, writes to A. L. Don, Secretary of the American Seed Trade Association, New York, upon the subject of the report which has recently gained some currency to the effect that American seedsmen are antagonistic to an exhibit from the great seed firms in Germany. Chief Samuels upon this matter says:

> A report has been widely circulated among German seedsmen to the effect that the wholesale firms in this country will boycott any seedsmen from Germany who attempt to make an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. After making a thorough investigation, and having received emphatic assurance from many of the leading seed firms of the United States that they knew absolutely nothing of such an intention, but on the contrary were anxious to see a representative seed exhibit from Germany, I am in a position to state that the report is absolutely without foundation.

The following resolution, passed by the American Seed Association, is direct evidence of the friendly spirit in which the German seedsmen will be treated who come to Chicago to exhibit in 1893.

> *Resolved*, That the American Seed Trade association, in convention assembled, heartily deprecates any action that may have been taken to prevent exporters of seeds in Germany from making an exhibition of their products at the World's Fair in Chicago; that none of its members have ever participated in such a movement, and express a hearty desire to have the fullest representation of the products of the world, as relating to their business, exhibited at that time.

STATE BUILDINGS BEING RUSHED.

Some Ready for Roofing, While Work Will Be Commenced on Others.

State buildings are going up with a rush at Jackson Park. The Commissioners of the various World's Fair boards are every day crowding the Surveying Department to have their sites staked off. It took the State people a long time to get started, but now they want to go faster than they can be accommodated. Yesterday afternoon workmen were engaged in putting up fourteen structures, and four more sites have been surveyed.

Illinois has of course led. Then come Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine. Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin structures are nearly ready for roofing. The others are not so far advanced, but most of them being small they shoot up with great rapidity.

California, Maryland, Wyoming, and Montana are ready to begin building. In the Midway Plaisance the Barre Sliding railway is being constructed, the natatorium is under way, and the Moorish palace people will begin in a few days.

The contention between the city and the Exposition company in regard to closing up of Woodlawn and Madison avenues, which cross the Plaisance, has caused some delay. Attorney Carlisle for the Exposition went to the City Hall yesterday afternoon and tried to get the matter straightened out. The Commissioner of Public Works said he had no alternative but to tear down the fences when they were put up. He added, however, that he had no desire to fight the Fair and had referred the legal questions to Corporation Counsel Miller for an opinion. Mr. Miller was requested by Mr. Carlisle to give his opinion as soon as possible.

The Heidenrich company of Chicago was awarded yesterday the contract for constructing the California State Building. The structure, which has been previously described, will cost approximately $75,000.

GERMANY'S EXHIBIT OF RARITIES.

Collection of Columbus Relics Which Will Be Loaned to the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special.]—Germany proposes to loan a collection of Columbus rarities to the United States Government for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition, as will be seen by a communication to the State Department from Consul-General Edwards at Berlin. In his document Mr. Edwards says:

> I have been authorized by a member of the Imperial German Commission to report that the German Government are prepared to loan for exposition purposes at Chicago all the works of art and every object or rarity called for from time to time by the different branches of the World's Columbian Exposition. This promise is, however, conditional that the loan shall assume the character of an international transaction and be delivered by the German Government to the United States Government. It is proper that the German Government should assume the responsibility of collecting the rarities from the various galleries, museums, and libraries in Germany and that the United States should accept the collection and take it into its own hands here in Berlin and be responsible to the German Government for the safe transportation, careful management, and prompt return to the German Government of the entire collection.
>
> The German Government, appreciating the fact that no time is to be lost in this matter, has begun to carry its generous and friendly proposals into practical operation by instituting a thorough search in the various galleries, museums, and libraries throughout Germany for works of art, objects and rarities which are in any way identified with the Columbus period, and which the German Government believe would be likely to be of general interest to the authorities of the World's Columbian Exposition as well as the visitors at that great show. It is proposed to add this voluntary contribution to the lot called for by the various branches of the World's Columbian Exposition, and deliver the entire collection to me here in Berlin as the official representative of the United States Government. I trust that this proposal will so commend itself to the Department of State that I may be authorized to accept the collection in the name of the Government of the United States, and to give the assurance that it will receive careful transportation, remain under the management and control of the United States Government, and be safely delivered at the end of the Exposition to the German Government here in Berlin.
>
> Among other works of art the German Government consents to loan Pludderman's celebrated painting, "The Discovery of America by Columbus." Under the laws of Germany, as well as under the rules and regulations of the National Gallery, no person is permitted to lithograph, photograph, or make any sort of a copy of any picture or other work of art in the care or custody of any national gallery in case when the artist has not been dead for a period of thirty years without having first obtained the written permission of the legal representative of the deceased artist, coupled with the consent of the National Gallery authorities. Pludderman not having been dead thirty years I have given assurances that this regulation will be observed by the United States Government.

HOW APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE.

Circular for the Guidance of Exhibiters in the Department of Liberal Arts.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts issued yesterday the following circular for the information of intending exhibiters:

> In order that the Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts may assign space for educational exhibits at the earliest date and may proceed in the most intelligent way he requests that applications for space be forwarded without delay to the Director-General.
>
> One application for each State or Territory should name the space desired for the collective educational exhibit of all elementary schools, public and private, including high schools and academies. These applications may be made by the executive officers of the State or Territorial World's Fair Commissions, or by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or by any other executive officer duly empowered to direct the making of such an exhibit.
>
> A distinct application is desired from each university, college, normal school, professional school, school of technology or art, or other school not included in the collective elementary exhibit named above. Separate applications are desired, even when schools of these higher grades may be united in special collective exhibits. The filing of these applications will not withdraw the institutions from the assistance and general supervision of the State committees. The aid and counsel of these committees are earnestly solicited, and will receive the fullest consideration from the chief of the department. But it is essential to a proper recognition of all interests that he should know what institutions are to be provided for and the nature of their exhibits.
>
> All Roman Catholic schools and colleges will be included in one collective exhibit. Space will not be needed for them in the estimates for the collective State exhibit. Their institutions of higher learning should make separate applications, as provided in the preceding paragraph.
>
> The following named departments will be placed in collective exhibits, and space for them need not be included in the State exhibits: Kindergartens, manual training schools, etc., not operated as part of a public school system; schools of technology and of art, business colleges, professional schools, schools for the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded. The departments of colleges and universities will not be distributed unless they should so prefer.
>
> SELIM H. PEABODY.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

G. W. LAMB, Chicago: The terms "greenbacks" and "treasury notes" are used to designate the paper currency of the United States. According to Webster's Dictionary, "legal tender" is "that currency or money which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive. It differs in different countries."

READER, Chicago: The tariff on wools of the first class is 11 cents per pound; that on wools of the second class 12 cents per pound. On wools of the third class the duty varies from 32 to 50 per cent ad valorem according to the value of the wool per pound, including charges.

READER OF THE TRIBUNE, Indianapolis: W. Lamping, who resides at No. 118 Fremont street, Chicago, won the prize offered by THE TRIBUNE for the best guess on the Republican Presidential nomination, as announced in THE TRIBUNE of June 11.

J. E. CHANDLER, Paw Paw, Mich.: The State of Illinois appropriated $800,000 for the World's Columbian Exposition. None of the money so appropriated will be used for any other than State purposes.

WILLIAM BOYLE, Chicago: A late edition of any geography will give you the desired information in regard to States and Territories in the United States. THE TRIBUNE has no space to devote to it.

C. E. BUZZELL, Leaf River, Ill.: The word "Mascot" is derived from the French "mascotte," which in gamblers' slang means "a thing supposed to bring good luck to its possessor."

R. H. W., Burr Oak, Mich.: The Century Dictionary indicates the pronunciation of "bicycle" as follows: Bisicle. The first i is long as in "high," the second short as in "fit."

C. T. C., Cedar Rapids, Ia.: The subject of color is thoroughly discussed in the Encyclopedia Britannica and the American Encyclopedia under the head "Color."

R. E. HARRIS, Chicago: In the Presidential election of 1876, Tilden's vote in the State of New York was 521,949, that of Hayes 489,207.

GEORGE L. GRAY, Austin, Ill.: Address a St. Louis paper for the desired information in regard to the manufacturing of tin in that city.

HENRY H. DREW, Chicago: None of the slavery States provided institutions for the education of the negro before the war.

A READER, Chicago: In the vote polled for Governor in Ohio last fall McKinley had a plurality of 21,141 over Campbell.

ANTONIO MAESTRE, Chicago: Emilio Castelar was the President of the Republic of Spain in 1873.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: Ohio produces more than three times as much wool as Colorado.

A. HALLNER, Chicago: Whatever gold Austria gets from this country she buys.

J. P. LETTS, Chicago: "Gath" is George Alfred Townsend.

The Wigwam's Redeeming Feature.

So much criticism has been justly made about the inefficiency for practical purposes of the barn-like wigwam in which the Democratic convention was held that it is pleasant to turn to one feature of the building which met with universal approbation. The Hygeia Springs Co. distributed 150 ten-gallon coolers throughout the building, each one filled to the brim with Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond. All the delegates enjoyed this pure, refreshing beverage which served to keep them in good spirits all during the convention.

Worth a Year's Subscription.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I think the history of all the National conventions lately compiled by THE TRIBUNE is worth a year's subscription to the paper.

S. MARSTON.

STORIES ABOUT DOGS.

THEY ARE TOLD BY VARIOUS APPRECIATIVE OBSERVERS.

A San Francisco Canine Has Established a Free Lunch Route Which Gives Him a Means of Livelihood—He Is Described as Partly Street Arab, Partly Sport, and Mostly Tramp—Famous Breeds in France—The Best Is Known as the Poitou Race—Mad Dogs in Boston.

The dog best and most widely known to San Francisco sportsmen is a portly, cunning old hound belonging to C. D. Ladd on Kearny street. He is a strange mixture of the blood and the fox hound equally divided, and he seems to have inherited the keen nose and energetic characteristic of the one, combined most advantageously (for a dog of his inclinations) with the nervous excitability and relish for sport of the other. Long ago his master called him "Andy," but with the experience of years the hound grew in selfishness and intelligence, so he now enjoys the appellation of "Andy, the Bum." Often he is simply "Bum," but still he remains the same extraordinary animal, partly street Arab, partly sport, and mostly tramp, with nomadic and predatory instincts. His most famous feats are long trips into the country alone in quest of game and the establishment of a free-lunch route, which has given him a means of livelihood.

Last evening Bum lay stretched out upon a sheet of paper in the rear of his master's store, dreaming of his last free meal or his lonely trip to the Sonoma redwood forests after deer.

"He is the most notionest dog I ever heard of," remarked an attendant, whom Bum regards as one of his particular friends. "When Bum takes a notion once into his head nothing can change him.

"He goes where he likes and does as he pleases, but always makes this place his headquarters. Take that dog and you'll not find any like him. Few dogs know where to go for their grub, but he never worries about his meals.

"That is all settled in his mind. He has his route of free lunches and saloons.

"Sometimes he grows tired of the city and takes to the country. He just trots down to the ferry, sails over to Sausalito, and then takes a seat in a baggage car to the redwoods.

"We have heard from him in Sonoma, Cazadero, and Glen Ellen frequently, where he goes by himself to the deer grounds familiar to him. There he hunts deer and small game for a week at a time, and then returns home.

"How does he travel? Well, all the conductors, engineers, and brakemen on the North Pacific coast railway know him well, and he is very friendly with them. They let him lie in the baggage-car, and he drops off wherever it suits him.

"And how does he live up there? Nothing suits him better than wild nice fresh game, which he catches and relishes more than his free lunch diet. He deafly loves hunting.

"Philo Jacoby, the Schuetzen King, killed several deer with him, and says he had the best nose for deer of any dog he ever shot over. But Bum loses heart now that the deer law stops hunting, and he strolls away to trail deer alone. When I go hunting small game I have to play tricks at the railroad depot to leave him behind. I wait till the train is moving and then jump on. He follows me a few blocks, but soon gives up in disgust."

"Are you not afraid of losing him?"

"Not a bit of it. He knows the city better than myself, and gets around everywhere. Look at him now; he is satisfied with a paper bed. At night he would get up on the cases and take a rug or cloth to lie upon. He wants to have things comfortable and to enjoy himself either out hunting in the country by himself, getting a bone, or sleeping. That's Bum."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

THE FRENCH ARE NOT "DOGGY."

But Their Sporting Dogs Cannot Be Excelled Even in England.

The French are waking up about their dogs. Till a few years ago things were in a very bad way. Breeds were scarcely recognized, many of the old strains were almost lost, classification was impossible. Then an annual dog show was started. The idea took; it was at once English and patriotic, and it became fashionable. This year's show has been opened in the Tuileries and it has beaten all the others. It is clear that the French will never be "doggy" as the English are. The show itself proves it. A Frenchman has a poodle to amuse his children and his wife, or he has his sporting dogs if he is a sporting man. Of these last he is very proud and will tell you that the English get their best pointers and setters by crossing with the French strain. But of the infinite variations of dogs, from toy terrier to St. Bernard mastiff, fairly well known even to the cockney, the Parisian is quite ignorant.

The best breed of French sporting dogs came from a Scotch kennel. They are now known as the Poitou race. Their ancestors were bred by a M. de Large, an enthusiastic sportsman of just a hundred years ago. He had to fly from France during the revolution, and to save his dogs he cut their ears and tails and thus diguised their breed. He himself escaped to England, but his love for his kennel caused him to return to Paris, when he was denounced and guillotined. After the Reign of Terror ended another great sportsman tried to collect such of the race as remained, and has been able to perpetuate the strain. These dogs are the great attraction of the present show.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A DOG IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

It Was an Acrobatic Cur, but Its Fate Was Fixed.

A small mud-colored dog rushed into the *Journal* building yesterday in a mad way, and it was apparent that either the heat or the persecutions of sundry Democratic urchins had caused temporary aberration of the canine's mind. Police Officer White heeded not the closed door and the sidewalk group on the opposite side of the street, which, in its carefulness, was a sufficient "cave canem" warning, but boldly followed the quadruped up the flights and drove it back at the point of the broom.

After the unhappy animal had been gently swept out by the gallant White and the ladies in the vicinity had descended from their various posts of observation one might think the dog had had his day, but unearthly howls convinced the perturbed *Journal* reporters that such was not the case, and a glance out of the window revealed the acrobatic cur descending the fire escape. It had run up the stairs of an adjoining building and out on the roof, thence down a fire escape, which was as hard to descend in safety (considering the size of the dog) as you can imagine. But the stage opposite the editorial-room proved the fate of the unfortunate.

The unhappy brute rushed to the edge of the landing on this floor, as if possessed of evil spirits urging it to destruction, like the swine mentioned in the gospels. Just at the edge it would pull itself back, but at last the fatal plunge was taken, and the odor of chloroform soon told that the tragedy was ended. Several officers held a post-mortem examination, and the last reminder of the scene just enacted was the appearance of a policeman in quest of information.—*Boston Journal.*

PERFORMED A REMARKABLE FEAT.

Plunged Into a Raging Torrent and Saved a Man from Drowning.

A noble shepherd dog, the property of Joseph Langin of 619 Soulard street, performed a remarkable feat yesterday afternoon that entitles it to wear a medal for bravery. The brave animal plunged from the foot of Soulard street into the raging torrent of the Mississippi, and seizing a drowning man by the collar of his coat swam with him to the shore, thus saving him from certain death.

The rescued man was Joseph Reinert, 21 years of age, who resides in the same house with Langin. Reinert had been drinking hard and playing cards with Langin. Some words passed between them, and Reinert, who had become very morose, vowed that he would commit suicide. He left the house and ran down to the river. Langin followed, but by the time he arrived on the levee, Reinert had plunged into the water and was being swept rapidly from view. Langin was helpless to save him, as he could not swim, but his dog, who had followed behind, plunged in and reached Reinert just as he was disappearing.—*St. Louis Republic.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

The "Four Seasons" Hotel
CUMBERLAND GAP PARK,
HARROGATE, TENN.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

A luxurious resort near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., the junction of Tenn., Ky., and Va., on the L. & N. and K. C. G. & L. Rs. First-class in every respect. Electric Lights, Orchestra, Pure Air, Beautiful Mountain Scenery, Romantic Drives and Bridle Paths, Miles of Macadamized Roads, Mineral Springs, all out-door sports. The peer of the best European Hotels. Accommodation, 500. Rates, $3.00 and upwards per day.

The "SANITARIUM."—A perfect private Hospital within the Park Limits, under the direction of a distinguished Medical Board. Massage, Turkish Baths, etc. Accommodation, 50. Send for Prospectus.

Address HENRY CLAIR, Manager, Harrogate, Tenn.

FROM CHICAGO take morning train connecting with through sleeper via L. & N. R. R.; leave Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; arrive "Four Seasons" 6:20 a. m.; or night train via Louisville.

SEA BATHING,
INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
Dalhousie, Baie Des Chaleurs, N. B.

This magnificent Canadian Seaside Resort is situated on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, within three hundred feet of the Atlantic Ocean and is unsurpassed for scenery, bathing, boating, fishing, driving, and climate. First-class table, comfortably furnished rooms, and all modern conveniences. Post-office, telegraph office, and livery on the premises. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Open for the reception of guests on the 23d June. Excursion rates from all points East and West. Apply for rooms, terms, etc., to JEROME F. HALE, Inch Arran House, Dalhousie, N. B.

LONG BRANCH.
HOWLAND HOTEL.
SEASON WILL OPEN JUNE 25.

Rates $4.50 per day and upwards. Rooms may be engaged at the real estate office of DOBBINS & LOEB, 45 Broadway, and at the St. James Hotel, New York. HUGH F. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

Mountain House,
CRESSON SPRINGS.

On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains. Main Line Penn. R. R. All trains stop. Will open June 25. For circulars and information address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

OCEAN HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Opens June 29. Entirely new, refurnished throughout; new sewerage; new sanitary plumbing; first-class in every respect. J. W. ALMY.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Dry tonic air; marvelous waters; croquet, lawn tennis. Massage, Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electro-thermal, as baths and all remedial appliances. Send for illustrated circular.

15 MILES AT SEA.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Opens June 25. Accommodates 500. Hot and cold sea water baths. All modern improvements. Address CUNDALL & BALL, Block Island, R. I.

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Narragansett Pier, R. I., has been enlarged and improved. Is located directly upon the beach, and overlooks the Casino and Grounds. Hydraulic elevator, electric light. Rooms en suite, with bath. Accommodates 450. Illustrated pamphlet, room plans, and terms with F. E. NICHOLS, 614 Phenix Building, Chicago.

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"The Moosilauke" at Breezy Point, 1,700 ft. above sea level, steam heat, gas, sanitary plumbing, best of beds, fine cuisine. Famous house for young people. Walks, drives, tennis, bowling, music, etc. Moderate prices. For circulars, terms, etc., write until July 1. J. F. THAYER, Manager, Concord, N. H.

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PENNOYER SANITARIUM.

New, modern building. Everything first-class. For illustrated circulars and room plans address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

THE NANEPASHEMET, Marblehead Neck.

Finest ocean scenery on the Massachusetts coast. For description address AMMI BROWN.

THIS DOG'S NAME IS SNAP.

Devotes His Young Life to Missionary Work in a Hospital.

"Snap" is the name of one of the cutest dogs in the country. He is a fine little fox terrier pup, beautifully marked, but he is devoting his young life to missionary work in the Harlem Hospital.

He never misses an ambulance call, being always ready for the ride long before the doctor who answers the call, and when the injured person is once in the wagon he watches over him or her with unceasing vigilance.

Only two or three days ago he saved one of the doctors from serious injury at the hands of an insane patient. The doctor was sitting on the rear seat of the ambulance, while Snap watched the patient. By some means the man released the upper portion of his body from the restraining straps and was about to strike the surgeon on the head when Snap saw the danger and jumped at the man. He bit his nose so badly that the doctor was made aware of the condition of affairs and, with the aid of a policeman, again strapped the man down.—*New York Advertiser.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The high current in the river has so demoralized the movement of vessels that agents have ceased making any promises to get the boats to the elevators. The Buffalo rate held at 1½ cents for corn, while 1⅜ cents was more freely paid for corn to Georgian Bay. All in all, the outlook is not as promising for a good grain movement as it was a few days ago. Charters: To Buffalo—John Shaw, corn; Oceanica, corn and flax; Rochester, wheat, rye, and oats; J. F. Eddy, oats; Vail, Baltic, wheat. To Port Huron—Naiad, oats; Hayward, clipped oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—Although tonnage was placed at Milwaukee to load at Escanaba at 75 cents, boats were placed here at 70 cents. The Ashland rate was unchanged at $1.05. Coal freights were firm at old rates. Charters—Ore—Robert Wallace, Neshoto, Tom Adams, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 70 cents; Mecosta, Tuttle, Queen City, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.05. Coal—Iosco, Hutchinson, Alcona, Alta, Celtic, Cleveland to Duluth, 45 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The scarcity of coal tonnage emboldened brokers to attempt an advance of rates, but without success. One boat was put in at going rates in anticipation of an advance, but the old rate was taken afterward. Charters: Wright, Peck, Chicago, 60 cents; Glasgow, Harold, Superior, 35 cents; Cormorant, Wall, Marquettee, 45 cents. Canal freights dull and unchanged; wheat 2¼ cents to New York.

About the Lakes.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Steamer Canada broke her shaft on Lake Erie yesterday and will be towed here for repairs.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Thomas Matham today sold tug Medina to Barker of Superior. It came out in 1890, and is one of the best in the harbor.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—The passenger steamer City of Charlevoix, which ran on Mackinaw Point this morning, was released uninjured this afternoon.

KINGSTON, ONT.—The steamer Alma Munro, which arrived here today from Chicago, reports having stranded on Presque Isle during a dense fog. She threw overboard 7,000 bushels of corn and floated off.

Marine Notes.

The fine, large schooner James Mowatt has carried union crews of sailors all along, but has just become a Lake Carrier vessel. Its mate, Mr. Becker, son of Capt. Becker, threw up his union book and card at a meeting a few nights ago and renounced all connection with the union. He was surrounded by a number of union delegates near where the vessel was lying in the harbor yesterday, and says the evident intention of the men was to give him a pounding. He fought them off, however, and retreated into a butcher shop, where he picked up a huge cleaver, and at once became master of the situation. He held the delegates at bay until they became tired of the siege and sneak away, and he then went aboard his vessel. The Mowatt takes out a full Lake Carrier crew this trip. The union men say they did not intend to assault Mr. Becker, that they merely wanted to talk to him, but that he would not have it.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Arrived—Propellers Hattie B. Pereue, Glen Haven; McNeff, R. C. Reid, R. Soper, John Otis, E. E. Thompson, Menominee; Jos. L. Hurd, Ashland; Arcadia, Pierport; Sam Marshall, Washbura; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Berrien, Muskegon; Ada E., Manistee; Saugatuck, Pentwater; schooners, Mary L. Collins, Torch Lake; Brunette, Ashland; Iver Lawson, Frankfort; W. O. Goodman, Marinette; M. E. Cook, Masonville; lumber, Propellers John Owen, Buffalo, coal; Hudson, Wissahickon, Tuscarora, Owego, Buffalo; Walter F. Frost, Ogdensburg; Soo City, City of Chicago, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; City of Racine, Muskegon; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Glenn, South Haven; Charles McVea, Holland; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Puritan, St. James, sundries.

Cleared—Propellers Annie Laura, Good Harbor; H. B. Pereue, Empire; A. D. Hayward, Berrien, R. C. Reid, Muskegon; H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; Robert C. Wente, Ida E., Manistee; W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba; Susie Chipman, M. F. Butters, Ludington; Saugatuck, Pentwater; Tom Adams, Buffalo; Schooners Mary L. Collins, Torch Lake; T. J. Bronson, D. R. Martin, Cedar River; Rob't Howlett, C. H. Hackley, Manistee; Day Spring, Stoney Creek; Radical, Jacksonport; Commerce, Maubenway; Great Tidings, Frankfort; Lincoln Dall, Big Bay De Noque; Evaline Bates, Beaver Isle; H. A. Richmond, Horton's Bay; G. A. Holmes, Sutton's Bay; Katie Hinchman, S. O. Neff, Point Epoufette, light; Propellers Rochester, Clyde, Scranton, Paranac, Buffalo; T. D. Stenson, Sarnia; Campana, Kingston; Waverly, Erie; schooner John Minor, Port Huron; grain. Propellers Soo City, City of Chicago, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Puritan, St. James, City of Racine, Muskegon; Glenn, South Haven, City of Ludington, Manistique; Sheboygan, Manitowoc; Charles McVea, Holland; sundries.

Vessel Movements.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Arrived—Alma Munro.

RACINE, WIS.—Arrived—Constitution, Crosthwaite.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Arrived—Wescott, St. Lawrence.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Pope, China. Cleared—Wheeler, Genoa.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Potter, Rietz, Mark. Departed—Fayette, Michigan City.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—Hayward, Campbell, Davis, Chicago; Root, Michigan City.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Specular, Ohio, Saxon. Cleared—Aztec, Zapotec, Milwaukee, coal.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sheldon. Cleared—Edward Kelly, Ash, Pratt, Wocoken, Pelican, 115, Duluth, coal.

PORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Arrived—Antelope, Enterprise, Kildonan, Minnedosa. Cleared—Rosedale, Buffalo.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Suit, Mars, Arctic, Carter. Cleared—Mars, South Chicago; Suit, Michigan City.

DETROIT, MICH.—Cleared light—Jennie White, Erie; Atmosphere, Cleveland. Chartered—Typo, wheat, Ogdensburg.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Saveland. Departed—Camden, Evans, Marquette, Escanaba; Temple, Emery, Milwaukee. Clear.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Pasadena, Adriatic, Glicher, New Orleans, Page, Maryland, cania. Cleared—J. D. Marshall.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, Ashtabula; Continental, Holland, Cleveland. Down—City of Traverse.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Winnie Wing, Markham. Sailed—Parks, Hinton, Sands, Chicago; City of Concord, Dunford, South Chicago.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—City of New York, Joys, Pewaukee. Cleared—Alfred Soper, S. K. Martin, Olga, Chicago; Wenona, Buffalo.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Republic, Belle Cross, Mason, Flint, Ed Smith, Angus Smith, Maud Martin. Cleared—Nimick, Caledonia, Fedora, Iosco.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Cleared—Rhodes, Gladstone, Moore, Louisiana, Neosho, ore, Chicago; Maruba, Cleveland; North Wind, Ashtabula. Cloudy; calm.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Boscobel and consorts, Moselle, Payne, Sawyer, City of New York, Martin. Up—Thompson, Alice, Soper, Pewaukee, Otis. Wind southwest, fresh.

WELLAND CANAL—Down—Passed Port Colborne—Escanaba, Ogdensburg; Active and consorts, Kingston. Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—James, Cuba, Chicago; Houghton, Cheboygan; Erie Belle, Ashtabula.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Corona, Escanaba; Masaba, Two Harbors; Shupe, Alpena, Francombe, Ewen, Thompson, Duluth; Grover, Buffalo; Morley, West Superior. Arrived—R. Winslow, Bell, Vienna, Cobb, Wheeler, Shickluna, St. Louis.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Germanic, Hutchinson, Hiawatha, C. G. King, Forbes, Jeannette, Peerless, C. B. Lockwood, Montana, Empire State, Philadelphia. Cleared—Moore, Neosho, Lockwood, Hill, Ashland; Livingstone, North Wind, America, India, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Kaliyuga, Fontana, Watson, Gawn, Powers, Colonial, Tampa, Green. Sailed—Aurora, Adams, Case, Tasmania, Onoko, Swain, Helvetia, Buffalo; Our Son, Sparta, Sumatra, Erie; White Star, Elk Rapids. Wind northwest; fresh.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Marquette, Devereux, Pabst. Cleared—Northern King, Nyack, Duluth, merchandise; Cumberland, Moravia, Alverson, Duluth; Ishpeming, Harbor Springs; Chandler, Manitowoc, coal; Griffin, Marquette; Westover, Bliss, Chicago; Frontenac, Escanaba; N. Mills, Manistique; Magnetic, Gladstone; Porter, Duluth, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Stevens, Bartlett, Hundred and Two, Hundred and Nine, Portage, Harlem, Susan Peck, St. Louis, Potomac, Champion, Wright, Egan, Badger State, Sage, Seneca. Cleared—Merchandise: Wilbur, Tioga, Chicago; China, Nyack, Duluth. Coal: Cuba, Lackawanna, Chicago; Egan, Milwaukee; Bartlett, Hundred and Two, Duluth; Oneonta, Negaunee, Red White and Blue, Green Bay. Coke: Kittie Smith, Algoma.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Commodore, 9:30 last night; Pickands, Marengo, 2 a. m.; Albany, 6:40; Robert Packer, 8; Ralph and consort, 11:20; Panther and consort, 11:40; Conemaugh, 12:30; Nino, Churchill, 2; Whitney, Wayne, 3:30; Gould, 4; Yakima, 4:40; Delaware, 6. Up—Pahlow, Delta, 12:15 a. m.; Anna, Grover, Armour, 2; Buffalo, 2:40; Wyoming, 3; McVittie, 8; Scott and consort, 11; Mercur, 12:30; Neshoto, 2; Josephine Parker 4; Boston, 6.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Fisk Jr., 2 a. m.; Castalia, 7; John Oades, Redwing, 9; Robert Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 10; Berlin, Wawatam, 11; Samuel Mitchell, 12; Newaygo, Checotah, 1 p. m.; Jessie, 2; Mecosta, 5; Iron Duke, Iron State, 6. Down—Olwell, Baldwin, 10 last night; Robey, 11; Nyanza, 1 a. m.; Australasia, 2; Henry Chisholm, Martin, 3; Japan, 4; Presley, Richards, 5; Schoolcraft, Mont Blanc, 6; Minch, Sachem, 8; Sitka, Hundred Seven, 9; Northern Light, 11; Pontiac, 12; Alberta, 1. Wind northwest, brisk; clear.

Up—St. Lawrence, Hesper, 8; Gogebic, Gordon Campbell, 9. Down—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 6; Joliet, Torrent, Ryan, 7; Nicol, 9; Palmer, 10.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Foster, Flying Cloud, Minneapolis, 1 a. m.; Rust, Barnes, Leighton, 2; Britannic, Hodge, Baldwin and consort, Sauber, 4:30; Omaha, Andaste, 6:40; Idaho, H. E. Packer, 8; Siberia, 8:30; Mariska, Marina, 9:30; Veronica and consort, 10; Vanderbilt, Kelly, Warner, Grecian, De Pere, 11:20; George Williams, 2; Avon, 2:20; Western Reserve, 2:40; Alaska, 3:15; Bradley and consorts, 4; Fayette Brown, 4:30; Grand Traverse, 5:20. Down—Lycoming, 10:30 last night; Forest City and consort, midnight; Argonaut, Plymouth, 3:20; Drake, Rome, Kirby, Chemung, 4; Peck, 4:30; Raleigh, Bacon, 5:30; Elphicke, North Star, 5:40; Ranney, 6:40; Pueblo, Thomas Davidson, 8; Italia, Cascade, 9; Brazil, 11:15; Skylark, noon; Roumania, Barium, 12:30; Corsica, Missoula, and consort, 2; Mark Hopkins and consorts, 3:15; Alcona, Alta, D. M. Wilson and consort, 3:30.

LIME KILNS CROSSING—Down—Davis, 10:50 last night; Fay and consort, 1:20; Topeka, Prince, 2:40; Pabst, Sheldon, Williams, Sigel, 4:00; Denver, 5:10; Lycoming, 6:20; Forest City and consort, 9:30; Business, 10; Stephen, Kirley, Chemung, Groh, 10:40; Argonaut, 11; Drake, E. M. Peck, 11:20; North Star, 11:30; City of Rome, 12; Elphicke, 12:20; Arizona and consort, 2:20; Raleigh, Bacon, 2:40; Davidson, 3; Ranney, 3:20; Italia, 4; Pueblo, 4:40; Brazil, 6:30. Up—Andaste, 11:10 last night; Marina, 2 a. m.; Mariska, 2:50; Rugee, Oliver Mitchell, 3:20; Grecian, 4:30; Williams, 5:10; Grand Traverse, 5:30; Alaska, 5:50; Cambria, 6:20; Western Reserve, 6:30; Hackett and consort, 7:30; Parker and consort, Fayette Brown, 9:10; Wyoming, Marquette, Kelley, 10:20; Fairbank and consort, 10:50; Juniata, 11; Olympia, 11:30; Schlesinger, 12:30 p. m.; Syracuse, 1; Carpenter and consort, Cayuga, 2:20; Pratt and consort, Lackawana, 3; Wolf, 6:10.

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Examinations for Entrance to
BELOIT COLLEGE

Will be held in Chicago at rooms of the University Club, 116 Dearborn-st., Saturday, June 25, 1892, commencing promptly at 9 a. m. EDWARD D. EATON, President.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in Chicago at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Washington-st., northeast corner Wabash-av., beginning on Thursday, June 30, at 9 a. m. For particulars address SECRETARY YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—35th year Sept. 19; $270; superb modern buildings and appointments; steam heat; rooms for 100 young women and for twelve professors and teachers; six graduating courses and preparatory; intelligent care of health, morals, and manners; conspicuously thorough departments of Art, Music, Elocution, and Languages. See illustrated catalogue. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

Reopens Sept. 1. For Catalogue and all information address ALBERT J. PERRY or NEWTON BATEMAN.

THE MISSES ELY'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(Formerly of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.)
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th-sts., New York.

MITCHELL'S BOYS SCHOOL, Billerica, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, on the B. & L. R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Sept. 19. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, Rye, New York.—For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Man's Advantage.

She goes down to the dry goods store and spends our good old dollars
For shirts just like her brothers wear, with reg'lar standing collars;
She even has her hair cut short, and tries the best she can
To obliterate the difference between herself and man;
But when it comes to "Peffers," by this idea we are cheered—
That we've got the everlasting bulge when it comes to raising beard!
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

BOOM DID NOT WORK.

DAMAGES WANTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE ASHLAND.

The Parish Manufacturing Company Brings Suit for $250,000 Against Messrs. Knight, Bardon, Ellis, and Tompkins —The Concern Avers That It Was Induced to Move to the Wisconsin Town and That Specious Promises Were Not Kept on the Part of the Defendants.

For breach of covenant William F. Parish, President of the Parish Manufacturing company of Ashland, Wis., entered suit in the Circuit Court against Col. John H. Knight, Thomas Bardon, Edwin Ellis, and William M. Tompkins, all of Ashland, Wis., to recover $250,000 damages. The suit grows out of an attempt to boom Ashland. Parish avers that the defendants contracted to deed a large tract of land and give $20,000 in cash if the company moved its plant from Chicago to Ashland. Now that the business is removed it is claimed that the defendants refuse to come to time. The Parish Manufacturing company also began suit to recover $25,000 from Thomas Bardon personally on stock subscription, and Col. Knight is likewise sued by Parish for $25,000 for failure to transfer the land.

Wants Its Rival Enjoined.

The Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor claims the exclusive right to the title "Knights and Ladies of Honor." It filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday making many charges against the Independent Order Knights and Ladies of Honor. The complainant says it was incorporated in 1878. It claims to have organized grand and subordinate lodges in every State and Territory in the country, and now has 130 lodges in Chicago and Cook County alone. The defendant, however, it says, adopted the title the "Knights and Ladies of Honor." In order to get prestige, the complainant charges the words "Independent Order" were on all its letter heads and other advertising matter put in small type while the main part of the name was in large and heavy type. It is also alleged that the benefit certificates issued by the defendant claiming to pay $1,000 are scarcely ever paid to the full. The Kentucky corporation asks that the Illinois rival be enjoined from using the name and also compelled to account for all the moneys paid to it by members who were deceived into the belief that they were joining the Kentucky order.

Wants to Enjoin the City.

John J. Corcoran, the coal merchant, has applied to the Circuit Court to enjoin the city from taking a sixteen-foot strip of land running along his coal-yard on Archer avenue. The City Council passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to clear Archer avenue of all obstructions, and the Commissioner undertook to take possession of the strip of land, when this bill was filed. Corcoran claims he leased the land from the Ogden estate, which has been in possession for over twenty years, and that the city has no right to interfere. Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain appeared before Judge Vail to resist the application, which went over until Tuesday. Meanwhile, nothing will be done in the matter.

Wants to Post Bills.

For several days the city authorities have been prosecuting agents of patent medicine concerns who are spreading advertisements around town in violation of an ordinance. To prevent any further arrests of its rights the Baker-Levy Chemical company filed a bill in the Circuit Court, asking that the city be enjoined from interfering with the men. Charges are made that the city is acting at the request of physicians, who are losing practice by the sale of patent medicines. It is alleged that the ordinance referring to the posting of bills concerning medical nostrums or skill is a dead letter, and has not been enforced for years until a few days ago. Affairs will remain in statu quo until Judge Hawes can hear a motion for injunction.

Court Notes.

A verdict of $2,500 was rendered before Judge Tipton yesterday in the suit of Henry A. Foster, as administrator of the estate of John Blondit, deceased, against the Union Showcase company. Foster was a teamster doing work for the defendant at No. 169 Randolph street. Oct. 15, 1890, while going up the elevator with a load of lumber the cable broke, and from injuries received Blondit died a short time after the accident.

A bill for an accounting was filed in the Circuit Court by Horace W. Cowles against William McKee, with whom he entered into partnership in May, 1888, to carry on the business of buying, selling, and storing grain. Cowles advanced $10,000 to the firm and McKee contributed his business at No. 279 Twenty-second street. After the firm was dissolved by mutual consent Cowles claims to have discovered that McKee applied partnership funds to his own use and now holds some of the assets. Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining defendant from disposing of any of the property.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,461—Patrick Milligan, alias Patrick Guiser, vs. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Transcript from Superior Court. Williams, Holt & Wheeler, attys.

22,462—Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor vs. Ind. Ord. K. and L. of Honor. Bill to enjoin use of trade name. Ashcraft & Gordon, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

140,651—Wm. P. Ketcham vs. Salo W. Roth. Asst., $1,500. Ball, Wood & Oakley, attys.

140,652—Andrew Lawson vs. Wm. Franzen. Case, $10,000. Caldwell & Pierson, atty.

140,653—Jennie Timothy vs. John Timothy. Bill for divorce. Edward A. Morse, solr.

140,654—Alfred E. Manning vs. Schuttler Mfg. Co. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

140,655—Garden City Fan Co. vs. Metropole Bldg. and Turkish Bath Co. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

140,656—Harris Baumont vs. Frank Sommer. Trespass, $5,000. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.

140,657—Peter K. Dederick vs. J. Willard Smith. Covenant, $1,000. Mason Bros., attys.

140,658—Nellie C. Gardner vs. Henry W. King et al. Bill for accounting and conveyance. Byron Boyden, solr.

140,659—Josephine Stokes vs. Henry W. King et al. Bill for same relief. Same solr.

140,660—Charles F. Stoddard vs. Mamie K. Stoddard. Bill for divorce. Edward A. Morse, solr.

140,661—Fred Miller Brewing Co. vs. Theodore Thirty. Asst., $384.48 and attch. E. Whittlesey Jr., atty.

140,662—Chicago *Evening Journal* vs. Brabrook & Sons. Asst., $500. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.

140,663—Chas. B. Sawyer vs. Alex Brunback et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $187.50. H. H. Talcott, solr.

140,664—Same vs. Frank O. Malborg et al. Same, $125. Same solr.

140,665—Same vs. John Bergman. Same, $168. Same solr.

140,666—Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. vs. R. S. Dickie Mfg. Co. Asst., $5,000. C. C. Bulkley, atty.

140,667—Daube & Rosenheim vs. The Drovers' National Bank. Case, $200. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

140,668—Henry Judd vs. May Harvey. Asst., $1,000. John W. Richey, atty.

140,669—Gustave H. Fricke vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Appeal.

140,670—Mary Srnka vs. Timothy Murphy. Trespass, $2,000. Jones & Lusk, attys.

140,671—Chas. Weisker, use Wm. Mohrman, vs. Pioneer Ins. Co. Asst., $1,200. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

140,672—Asst. Withheld.

140,673—August Bianga vs. Andreas Schamack and Juliana Arenet. Conf. of judgt., $237.82. Winston & Meagher, attys.

140,674—Lillie Smith vs. George P. Smith. Bill for divorce. English & English, solrs.

140,675—Case. Withheld.

140,676—Albert Willey vs. Setitia C. Secord. Petn. for mech.'s lien. H. F. White, atty.

Withheld cases—140,625—Martin E. Cole vs. P. H. Early. Asst., $2,000. James Frake, atty.

140,638—Home Lumber Co. vs. L. R. Giddings. Asst., $400. Loesch Bros., attys.

140,645—W. S. Schofield, use Ernest Langtry, vs. Sillichrome Decoration Co. Garn., $425.50. B. W. Ellis, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

104,600—Anna M. Taylor vs. W. H. Taylor. Bill for divorce for desertion. Otho D. Swearingen, solr.

104,601—Thomas S. Donahue vs. The Detroit Sulphite Fiber Co. Asst., $10,000. O. C. Leonardson, atty.

104,602—Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. vs. Fred B. Graves. Asst., $252. L. H. Craig, atty.

104,603—Simon W. Fish vs. E. P. Ewers et al. Petn. for mech.'s lien, $186.10. Stirton & Porter, solrs.

104,604—M. E. Chapman vs. Matthew H. McCarthy. Appeal.

104,605—John Frohm vs. William H. Burns et al. Petn. for mech.'s lien, $290. Albert J. Norton, solr.

104,606—A. A. Exline vs. Cyrus R. Teed. Appeal.

104,607—Julius Schroeder vs. Hermann and Matilda Schalk. Conf. of judgt., $231.50. Booth & Booth, attys.

104,608—Elizabeth Lies vs. Charles and Sophia Kuehl. Conf. of judgt., $1,077.30. P. J. Ellert, atty.

104,609—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Lawrence Griffin. Conf. of judgt., $472.52. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

104,610—Peter Rademaker vs. Christina Rademaker. Bill for conveyance. Meyer & Collman, solrs.

104,611—Arnold O. Andrae v. Alexander Duguid & Son. Conf. of judgt., $445.65. Julius Andree, atty.

104,612—Bill. Withheld.

104,613—Christine Nordstrom vs. Adolph L. Nordstrom. Bill for divorce. Olaf E. Ray, solr.

104,614—F. R. Lawlor, use A. Ellinger vs. H. Rubenstein. Asst., $500. E. J. Phillips, atty.

104,615—Alexander Davidson vs. Thomas Sheridan. Asst., $500. Matthews & Decker, attys.

104,616—Albert M. Magee vs. Eva and F. W. Totz. Conf. of judgt., $276.34. Loesch Bros., attys.

104,617—Lawrence Griffin, use E. W. Blatchford, vs. James Walsh. Garn., $472.52. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

104,618—Elmer Rosencrans vs. The Fowler Rolling Mill Co. Case, $500. F. W. Hoyt, atty.

104,619—Maud Mary Bates vs. Charles A. Bates. Bill for divorce. Black & Fitzgerald, solrs.

104,620—Wm. A. Wesson vs. Louis O'Neill. Petn. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

104,621—Joseph M. Emmons vs. Lawrence Stratton. Appeal.

104,622—Henry R. Winn vs. Eva Winn. Bill for divorce. Temma & Cope, solrs.

104,623—L. F. Clapp et al. vs. Chas. Van Dyne. Appeal.

104,624—Sadie Flansburg vs. Luex F. Hine et al. Appeal.

104,625—James B. McChesney vs. Elizabeth T. Roche et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,500. Hibben & Heath, solrs.

104,626—Bill. Withheld.

104,627—John V. Farwell Co. vs. A. D. Nye. Conf. of judgt., $3,197.46. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

104,628—C. J. Cullen vs. Chas. P. Hill. Appeal.

104,629—Phœnix Iron Co. vs. Benj. Hyde. Petn. for mech.'s lien. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

104,630—The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co. vs. M. P. Gerrity. Asst., $1,000. Edward J. Queeny, atty.

104,631—Thomas Riley vs. A. Lichtenstein, Son & Co. Asst., $5,000. Wm. A. Vincent, atty.

104,632—Henry Bernrutter et al. vs. Adelaide S. Hall et al. Bill for mech's. lien. M. B. & F. S. Loomis, solrs.

104,633—Bessie L. Smith vs. Chi. City Ry. Co. Case, $15,000. W. Heckman, J. G. Elsdon & L. E. Dow, attys.

104,634—Lily M. Lee vs. Same. Case, $3,000. Same attys.

104,635—Bill. Withheld.

Withheld case—140,582—Horace W. Cowles vs. William McKee. Bill for acctg. and recr. H. H. Rose, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

9,999—Frederick B. Guthman vs. Maier Weinshenk. Sci. fa. to revive judgt. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.

10,000—David Leffman vs. M. Wien. Appeal.

10,001—E. W. Henshel vs. John E. Crate. Appeal.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—7,629—Yale vs. Walter. Final dec. Divorces—6,903—David F. Putnam from Mary E. Putnam.—6,362—Charles G. Featherly from Jennie L. Featherly.—7,675—Mary Hasselkuss from Carl Hasselkuss.—7,488—Mary F. Haugerbrauch from William F. Haugerbrauch.—2,155—Anna Cederstrom from Tobias Cederstrom.—5,862—Jessie Chaffee from Riley Chaffee.—7,761—Charles Trapp from Dora Trapp.

Judge Horton—Harbert vs. King; decree apptg. comrs.—18—Warneke vs. Price; final dec.—7,858—McCord vs. McCord; dec. sale.—6,853—Bach vs. Wolf; decree.—8,155—Higgins vs. Jansen; decree sale.

Judge Vail—4,252—Rad Chicago Cis. Co.—130—Cisko Slovansky Porporivce Spolek vs. Jelinek; decree.

Judge Hawes—3,287—Quetschke vs. Humphreys; decree.—1,621—Greenebaum vs. Jay; decree.

Judgments.

Judge Anthony—6,742—Emrich vs. Potenberg; on defit., $1,706.50.

Judge Kettelle—3,096—Schlesinger vs. Bloomerth; on ver., $187.25.

Judge Tuthill—19,651—Matthee vs. Carstens; on defit., $646.90.—17,479—Morris et al. vs. W. P. English; on dflt., $451.35, and sci. fa. and condtl. judgt. vs. garns.

Judge Clifford—20,013—Platt vs. DeWald; on dflt., $209.76—20,015, Platt vs. same; on defit., $318.76—19,833—Cunningham vs. Meyer; on defit., $396.82.

Judge McConnell—20,701—Rethenhouse vs. Gallagher; on dflt., $690—20,213—Brown vs. Schrader; on dflt., $736.35—13,352—Nathan vs. Dettleff; on ans., $200.

Judge Fouke—5,443—Heacock vs. Hoes; on ver., $1,951.45—20,348—Ketcham vs. Shoop et al.; on dflt., $466.11.

Today's Call.

Judge Gresham—No court.
Judge Anthony—Motions.
Judge Brentano—Motions.
Judge Kettelle—Motions.
Judge Tipton—Motions.
Judge Hawes—Nos. 46, 47, 57. No. 49 on hearing.
Judge Wright—9 a. m. Divorces.
Judge Tuthill—Motions.
Judge Clifford—Motions.
Judge Baker—Motions.
Judge McConnell—Motions
Judge Adams—No court.
Judge Fouke—Motions.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Horton—Divorces.
Judge Vail—Divorces.
Judge Scales—10 a. m. In re. Hemlandet Pub. Co.—9,676—In re. W. C. Griffiths.—City specials.—9,833—Peck vs. Van Smith.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Monday's Call.

Judge Gresham—No court.

Judge Anthony—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,921, 5,380, 7,245, 4,524, 7,212, 7,190, 7,160, 6,700, 6,847, 4,950, 1,342, 7,127, 6,889, 6,137, 7,183, 7,370, 7,141, 7,329, 4,554, 7,420, 6,247. No. 3,871 on trial.

Judge Brentano—Short cause calendar. Nos. 5,941, 6,387, 6,395, 5,840, 5,519, 6,870, 6,772, 6,771, 6,471, 6,945, 6,916, 5,146, 5,130, 6,786, 6,790, 4,446, 6,952, 5,373, 6,373, 6,379, 4,493, 4,494, 6,583, 3,458, 7,438, 6,550, 6,730, 6,777, 6,823, 7,224, 6,383, 6,179, 6,107, 6,162, 7,454, 6,953.

Judge Kettelle—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,795, 5,473, 5,975, 5,328, 1,028, 6,097, 7,024, 1,558, 1,559, 1,560, 1,561, 5,814, 6,935, 123,831, 6,792, 6,398, 7,349, 6,313.

Judge Tipton—Cases from Judge Kettelle.

Judge Hawes—Contested motions.

Judge Wright—Contested motions.

Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar. Nos. 18,172, 12,298, 18,622, 17,237, 19,186, 15,830, 16,696, 17,286, 17,461, 18,614, 19,703, 11,728, 16,449, 18,342, 19,442, 20,004, 20,083, 20,192, 20,376, 11,495, 8,928, 11,728, 12,345, 18,342, 18,453, 18,958, 18,985, 20,050, 20,214, 20,417, 2,124.

Judge Clifford—Short cause calendar. Nos. 13,071, 18,822, 18,693, 19,402, 19,134, 16,976, 19,645, 7,655, 20,655, 20,579, 20,661, 20,085, 14,910, 20,752, 18,868, 18,692, 19,764, 19,849, 20,905.

Judge Baker—City condemnation cases.

Judge McConnell—Decision in No. 5,887. No. 5,474 on trial.

Judge Wilderman—Judge McConnell's short cause calendar. Nos. 15,902, 4,550, 17,375, 4,516, 19,791, 18,613, 20,451, 19,360, 20,722, 20,006, 15,343, 19,272, 19,112, 10,647, 17,053, 20,309, 20,352, 11,135, 15,755, 18,113.

Judge Adams—Short cause calendar. Nos. 17,990, 17,620, 650, 19,565, 19,611, 20,183, 15,165, 20,060, 20,779, 19,119, 20,777, 20,775, 20,776, 12,531, 20,504.

Judge Tuley—2 p. m. contested motions.

Judge Horton—General call of chancery docket, Nos. 8 to 3,000. 2 p. m. contested motions.

Judge Vail—No court.

Judge Scales—Short cause calendar—Nos. 9,709, 9,307, 9,773, 9,800, 9,828, 9,796, 9,871, 9,795, 9,841, 9,958, 9,937, 9,924, 9,587, 9,974. 2 p. m.—9,875, Bryan vs. Benson. In re Elsner.

Judge Kohlsaat—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today, cases submitted were:

Westfall vs. Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit.
Randall vs. *Evening News* Association.
Campfield et al. vs. Cook.
Root et al. vs. Cook et al.
Watkins vs. Plummer.
Ganzon vs. Baldwin.
Wilkinmeier vs. Dailer.
Kehoe vs. Allen Foundry Company.

The call for Tuesday includes State cases, together with cases Nos. 4 and 3.

PLANNING TO EXTEND ITS LINE.

New Project of the Burlington Company Rumored.

There was a rumor set afloat from New York yesterday, apparently with the idea of affecting Stock Exchange operations, which said that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad had decided to extend its line to Yellowstone Park, and that a large amount of convertible 5s would be issued to provide for the construction. There was selling of the stock in the market on this rumor of a further issue of bonds. Vice-President Peasley was asked what truth there was in the rumor.

"This is the first thing that I have heard of any intention on the part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad to extend its line to Yellowstone Park," said Mr. Peasley. "We have already contracted for a forty-five-mile extension from our western terminus, but that has already been provided for by an issue of bonds made some time ago. I know of no proposed issue of bonds by the Burlington company, either for a Yellowstone Park extension or for any other purpose."

Another bit of stock market gossip, with which the bulls sought to offset the effect of this bond issue story of the bears, was that the Burlington company has at last decided to discharge General Freight Agent Miller, in deference to Mr. Gould's wishes and in the interests of harmony in the association.

"The story is all bosh," said Second Vice-President George B. Harris. "They start that rumor going round every little while. There is nothing in it."

For the World's Fair Dedication.

The Central Traffic Association yesterday announced the excursion rates which will be in effect for the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, Oct. 11 to 13. The Columbian Passenger committee adopted the following basis for excursion fares, and the rates will apply from all points in the Central Traffic Association:

From points within the radius of from 150 to 350 miles of Chicago, one and one-third of the regular one-way first-class tariff rate; tickets to be sold Oct. 9, 10, and 11, good for return passage up to and including Oct. 15.

From points within 150 miles of Chicago, the rate to be one and one-third fare and the selling dates Oct. 10, 11, 12, and 13, good to return until Oct. 14, inclusive.

From points outside of the 350 mile radius, one regularly established first-class fare; tickets to be sold Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, or from distant territory on such earlier dates as may be necessary, good for return passage from Chicago up to and including Oct. 16.

Other excursion fares that have been authorized are as follows:

Teachers of Elocution, New York, N. Y., June 27 to July 2; Cincinnati Furniture Trade Exposition, Cincinnati, O., July 6 to Aug. 6; National Convention Retail Furniture Dealers, Cincinnati, O., July 13 to 15; Order Brith Abraham, United States, Grand Lodge convention, Cleveland, O., Aug. 26 to Sept. 2; American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions of Congregational Churches, Chicago, Oct. 4 to 9; National Colored Christian convention, Nashville, Tenn., June 29 to July 5; Music Teachers' National Association, Cleveland, O., July 5 to 8; Twentieth Ohio Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Cedar Point (near Sandusky), O., July 21 to 22; Southern Dental Association, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 26 to 29.

It is announced that hereafter all points in the Central Traffic Association territory will be understood to include Michigan. The matter of reduced fares to the National Mining convention, to be held July 12 at Helena, will be resubmitted to the Western Passenger Association. Reduced fares were declined some days ago, but Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific, and F. I. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern, have written a letter stating that they think there was a misunderstanding regarding the matter and that the proposition will be resubmitted.

Seeks a Heavy Reduction in Taxes.

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—Attorneys of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railway were before the State Railroad Crossing Board today endeavoring to secure a $50,000 reduction in the assessment of that road's specific taxes for the current year. The controversy is over what should constitute the basis of computation. About three-fourths of the company's lines lie in Wisconsin, but the brief section in Michigan runs to the upper peninsular mines and is the principal feeder to the balance of the road. For this reason the State Board is inclined to believe that the State should tax on the actual Michigan earnings, based on short haul rates to the State line, whereas the company contends that the basis should be the earnings per mile in Michigan as compared with the total earnings of the entire system. No decision has yet been reached.

June.

June, rainbow-robed, and fresh as dawn, comes to
  us once again;
Her fruit is on the cherry trees, and ripen'ng on
  the plain;
The zephyr and the rip'ling stream are singing,
  full of tune,
The summer's praises o'er and o'er, and opening
  of June.

The maples now are in full dress—a livery of
  green;
The alders proudly nod to see their image in the
  stream;
The robin trills the legends o'er he learned beyond
  the sea,
The bob-o-link with tireless note joins in the melody.

Dame Nature, the old dowager, shows now a
  smiling face;
Her robe, with dandelions gem'd, she wears with
  queenly grace;
And prairie roses climb the bars and blow on wall
  and heath,
And heliotrope and fragrant pink unite to bind a
  wreath.

Young heifers tip the milkcans o'er and romp
  upon the lawn,
And piggies call the farm-lad up at just the peep
  o' dawn,
And pullets scour the garden walks and fill us
  with chagrin—
O! what fat broilers, by and by—shoo-shoo,
  there! what a sin!

The frogs, those knights of evening song, are
  nightly wide awake;
I have no doubt they sing to sleep the tadpoles
  small and great;
And e'en, I fancy, 'neath such strains the happy
  polliwogs
Dilate with pride on what they'll do, when they
  are grown up frogs!

—*John B. Ketchum.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., June 24.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Xenia Building and Loan Association, Xenia, Clay County; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Joseph E. Tully, Thomas M. Cox, and others.

The Hamilton Improvement company of Illinois, Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Julius Schweizer, William Wilbartz, and Joseph W. Moses.

The French League Safety Cure company, Chicago; to cure drunkenness, etc.; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Bell Mann, Thomas P. Nisbett, and Sam E. Barr.

The Phœnix Investment and Supply company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Henry T. Bugbee, E. B. M. Conn, and Fred L. Tidd.

Rice-Howell Lumber company, Litchfield; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, E. A. Rice, A. M. Howell, and others.

Peoria Music company, Peoria; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Lewis F. Korns, Robert Anderson, and R. A. Rodesch.

The Victoria Buggy company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Oscar M. Allen Jr., Luke Cooney Jr., and H. M. Chase.

Thirteenth Ward Democratic club, Chicago; incorporators, P. E. Kennedy, L. P. Kelly, and others.

American Health University, Chicago; incorporators, George Dutton, Robert Greer, and Emma Wickerson-Warne.

Abingdon Normal College and Business Institute, Abingdon; incorporators, Jesse Summers, J. E. Cox, and others.

The Mason City Milling Company, Mason City; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, B. H. Ironmonger, H. C. Thompson, and others.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following transfers of city property for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, June 24, 1892:

W. Kinzie-st., 40 ft e of Halsted, s f, 60x80 ft, March 12 (H. J. Stuck et al. to G. Oberndorff)	$ 5,000
Belmont-av., 288½ ft w of N. Paulina-st., n f, 25x125 ft, June 22 (J. B. Larson to G. V. Harvey et al.)	1,500
McMullen-ct., 164 ft e of May-st., n f, 25x100 ft, imp, June 21 (A. Tesinsky to B. Roubik)	2,450
Vincennes-av., 214 ft n of 74th-st., w f, 25x125 ft, June 8 (T. Kalberg to J. J. Shutterly Jr.)	15,000
Morgan-st 116 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 68½x118 ft, June 20 (C. and D. Huper to R. C. Quinlan)	9,000
60th-st., 75 ft e of Eberhart-av., s f, 25x124 ft, imp, June 20 (E. Coykendall to J. E. Dollus)	3,800
W. Taylor-st., 150 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x102½ ft, June 24 (est. Wm. J. Graham to J. McClory)	2,050
California-av., 158 ft n of 16th-st., w f, 26x145 7-10 ft, May 5 (C. Betzel to M. E. McElherne)	2,500
Allport-st., 249 ft s of w 18th, w f, 24x125 ft, imp, June 20 (Mast. in Chy. to Gottfried Brewing Co.)	4,400
Fairview-av., 257 ft n of Fullerton, e f, 50x126 ft, June 10 (M. and W. Eckroth to F. K. Biggs)	3,500
Myron-av., s e cor Center, n f, 600x134 ft, June 21 (D. A. Patterson to H. Wells)	5,000
Belmont-av., 267 ft w of Herndon-st., s f, 25x122 ft, June 22 (A. F. Sylvester to M. Von Horn)	2,800
Vincennes-av., 225 ft s of 40th-st., w f, 25x130 ft, Feb. 6 (C. C. Landt to William A. Harris et al.)	3,250
Carlson-av., 25 ft s of Courtland-ct., e f, 25x123 ft, imp, June 23 (L. A. Kraagness to H. C. Holrich)	3,000
Noble-st., 24 ft n of Chapin, w f, 24x125 ft, imp, March 31 (J. D. Shamshansky to M. Shamshansky)	4,700
W. Lake-st., 90 ft w of N. Union, n f, 30x150 ft, June 21 (E. Goodridge to C. Durand)	17,000
Wolcott-st., 50 ft s of N. 59th, w f, 50x152 ft, imp, June 22 (J. C. Abrahamson to G. Anderson)	3,500
N. Robey-st., 50 ft n of Leland-av., e f, 82x125½ ft, May 28 (T. Luman to S. Lloyd)	3,050
N. Robey-st., s w cor Giddings, e f, 50x125 1-5 ft, May 31 (same to same)	2,000
Winter-st., 366 ft s of 79th, w f, 37½x125 ft, Feb. 11 (J. M. Bishop to M. E. Maurer)	1,200
Parnell-av., 125 feet s of 30th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, March 1 (estate D. Davis to P. Gerroir et al.)	3,000
Champlain-av., 211 ft s of 47th-st., w f, 25x125 4-5 ft, imp, June 3 (F. G. Gustafson to A. D. and M. Morrison)	12,000
Iowa-st., 250 ft e of Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x124 ft, imp, June 1 (K. and C. J. Eskilson to E. Eskilson et al.)	1,800
W. Monroe-st., 175 ft e of Francisco-av., n f, 25x124 ft, June 23 (Wm. H. Saxon to S. M. Wright)	3,500
Park-av., 144 ft e of Staunton-st., s f, und ½ of 25x100 ft, imp, April 6 (E. S. Gunderson to E. E. Gunderson)	1,000
Illinois-st., 80 ft e of Dearborn-av., s f, 20x100 ft, imp, June 9 (H. Bash to O. O. Ostrom)	15,000
Wood-st., 118⅛ ft s of 44th, e f, 24x124.8 ft, imp, June 22 (A. Tolksdorf to T. Sindorvski)	1,050
Arnold-st., s of 58th, w f, 31¼x135 ft, June 1 (E. D. Manning to J. A. Kley)	4,750
Buffalo-av., 280 ft s of 90th-st., e f, 25x140 ft, June 24 (C. and C. Canal and Dock Co. to J. T. Tranket)	1,000
Clarkson-av., s w cor Armitage-ct., e f, 27x125 ft, May 20 (J. Schachtner to J. Maerke)	2,000
Und. ½ of 19 lots in McCauley's n ½, n e ¼, n e ¼ Sec 33, 40, 14, June 22 (R. B. Campbell to J. C. Davidson)	5,000
Und. ½ of 4 lots in same sub, June 22 (same to same)	2,500
Und. ½ of 18 lots in same sub, June 22 (J. C. Davidson to R. B. Campbell)	4,250
All of 9 lots in same sub., June 22 (same to same)	5,000
Und ½ of 7 lots in same sub, June 22 (same to same)	2,000
N. Market-st., 50 ft s of Ontario, e f, 50x75 ft, imp, May 27 (J. J. Clause to A. B. Lawther)	15,000
59th-st., 50 ft w of Emerald-av., n f, 75x105⅛ ft, Jan. 21 (S. J. Almquist to E. Burkross)	7,500
59th-st., 50 ft w of Emerald-av., n f, 50x105⅛ ft, June 1 (E. Burkross to E. L. Michalski)	2,050
Pine-st., 58 ft e of Robey, s f, 75x125 ft, June 20 (N. Millar to A. T. Westgren)	1,050
12th-st., s e cor Robey, n f, 48½x112 ft, June 17 (M. and R. J. Hasaty to E. A. Le Gros)	45,000
Same property as above, June 21 (E. A. Le Gros to M. and R. J. Hasaty)	45,000
Winchester-av., s of 59th-st., w f, 122x124 ft, with 75x124 ft same sub, April 5 (E. A. Cummings to B. F. Chase)	1,656
Lots 23 and 24, blk 3, Scanlan's add to Pullman, Sept. 29, 1891 (W. W. Moore to A. Walroth)	2,600
Lots 40 to 45, blk. 3, Boyde & Hall's part. e ½, s ½, sec. 25, 38, 14, May 24 (H. S. Epstine to F. E. Lee)	4,500
Superior-av., 155 ft s of 90th-st., e f, 25x140 ft, June 22 (J. Mason to L. P. Clark)	1,500
Rockwell-av., bet 37th and William-sts., w f, 58x258 ft, June 24 (E. and P. H. Wrenn to D. and J. E. Ackerman)	2,200
Evans-av., 136 ft s of 47th-st., e f, 60x120 8-10 ft, June 23 (A. D. and M. Morrison to F. G. Gustafson)	7,000
66th-pl., 160 ft w of Hope-av., n f, 40x126½ ft, June 23 (E. J. White to C. F. White)	6,500
Walnut-st., 275 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x105 ft, June 22 (L. A. Erskine to Wm. P. Tuttle)	8,000
45th-st., bet Wallace and Wright, s f, 25x125½ ft, June 22 (R. H. Spurgeon to M. A. Sheehy)	2,850
Lexington-st., 138 ft w of Hoyne-av., n f, 24 ft to alley, June 20 (E. S. Dreyer to A. E. Parsons)	2,100
Ashland-av., 200 ft s of 62d-st., w f, 25x120 ft, June 1 (L. E. Graham to M. H. A. Lee)	1,250
Metropolitan-pl., 21 ft w of Harding-av., s f, 16x81½ ft, March 25 (A. W. Street to A. E. Dudley)	2,500
Belmont-av., 275 ft w of Hoyne, s f, 25x125 ft, June 2 (M. Ohls to C. Reichman)	2,575
State-st., near 62d, w f, 49½x170 ft, June 23 (J. E. Wadsworth to J. B. Vesey)	15,000
Locust-av., bet. 67th and 68th-sts, e f, 480x125 ft, June 22 (G. L. Beckley to E. H. Church)	5,000
OUTSIDE SALES.	
Undivided ½ of part of Sec. 29, 41, 14, Town of Evanston, Dec. 15, 1891 (M. Thome to K. Mohl)	$12,000
W. 22 ft Lot 2, all Lot 3, and 25 ft Lot 4, Block 36, and Lot 25 and W ½ Lot 26, Block 47, and 30 ft off e side Lot 18, Block 16, Rogers Pk., June 24 (J. M. Kean to R. S. Dwiggins)	16,000

LEASE.

L. F. Minzesheimer has leased to Wm. Fitzgerald for 99 years the property on Wabash-av., 150 ft s of 25th-st., e f, 50x180 ft., at a yearly rental of $500 in gold for entire term.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

W. Madison-st., s e cor W. 44th, 300 ft, running s to Jackson-st., by A. F. Doremus.

Spaulding-av., s e cor Robey-st., 4 blks in Harvey, by American Trust and Savings Bank.

E. Ravenswood-pk., n e cor Belle Plaine-av., 587x349½ ft, by C. M. Netterstrom et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits for buildings to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

F. E. Desmare, 2-story flats, State and 119th-sts.	$ 2,200
J. H. Airud, two 2-story stores and flats, 6901-3 Wright-st.	3,400
L. L. Whitney, 2-story dwelling, 1084 Victor-st.	2,500
Bridget Keating, 2-story flats, 255 Seminary-av.	1,000
Joseph Meyer, 2-story flats, 2704 Emerald-av.	3,000
William Everheu, 2-story flats, 3116 Portland-av.	3,500
Creimer & Leick, 3-story store and flats, 29 Eugenia-st.	7,500
Mary Venard, 2-story flats, 341 Warren-av.	6,000
Frank Parlman, 1 and 3 story front add., 55 Wilson-st.	2,500
Bridget Hoyers, 3-story flats, 797 Sawyer-st.	5,500
Andrew G. Klink, 3-story flats, 1222 Addison-st.	5,000
Frank Munderbar, two 2-story stores and flats, 6600-2 Cottage Grove-av.	4,500
M. Hosbein, 3-story flats, 446 Marshfield-st.	7,000
Ida A. Porter, six 4-story stores and flats, 622-30 N. Clark-st.	40,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON 23D-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA and Cottage Grove-avs., lady's gold watch, hunting case, Howard movement, engraved on inside case. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered at 4134 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—LADY'S POCKET-BOOK ON NORTH Clark-st., near Fullerton-av., containing sum of money and pair of diamond earrings; liberal reward for return to flat 2, 754 Fullerton-av.

LOST—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING CERTIFIcate deposit, note and $10. Please return to room 80, 164 LaSalle-st. C. E. WALKER.

LOST—PACKAGE JEWELRY ON ELEVATED R. R.; reward offered by CHAS. VARGES, 115 State-st., B. F. Norris & Co.

LOST—IN CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S, RETAIL LAdies' toilet room, 3 valuable rings; $50 reward. Return to Room 95, 161 La Salle-st.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A PURSE and contents left on a settee in park corner of Drexel and Oakwood-blvds. on June 24, 1 p. m. E. J. SCOTT, 3954 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LOST—JOHN HANLON, AGED 9 years; last seen Wednesday afternoon; he wore a red waist, blue pants, and blue cap; lightbrown curly hair, blue eyes. Any information will be gratefully received by his parents at 151 Fullerton-av.

PERSONAL—JOHN I. SHANAHAN WILL WRITE home. His friends have some interesting news to give him.

PERSONAL—J. E.: RECEIVED; PROSTRATED; will do as directed, possibly little earlier.

PERSONAL—DOC: SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO Dot. Address P 151, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE SPARKS FROM OUR STOCK of diamonds give you plenty of light on the subject of quality and price.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams.

We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Inst., 241 Wabash-av., Suite A. Nervous, chronic, and female diseases cured by electricity.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—MISS C M MARSHALL WILL REopen her manicure parlor July 5, '92, and will be pleased to meet her patrons. 34 Monroe St., Ely building.

PERSONAL—MAGNETISM AND HYPNOTISM taught; book free; PROF. ANDERSON 182 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG BUSINESS man of experience (just from the East) who is also first-class accountant, with some reliable concern; best of references furnished. Address X 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, 29; either clerical or outside; 13 years' experience in mercantile, railroad office, and traveling; first-class references. Address P 118, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has 6 years' experience as timekeeper and paymaster; can give best of references. Address P 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN tea store, 2 years' experience; good references. Address P 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE; CAN FURnish reference and experience. Address W. J. WHITE, 1029 W. Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRM IN GRAIN or stock commission business; will buy membership. Address P 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady cashier of good address. Address X 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF 30; ANY commercial work; large experience and good references. Address P 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN OFfice. A No. 1 references. P 180, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list or our advanced dictation class, using Remington, caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR MANager in stationery and fancy goods; A1, highest references; Canadian. P 101, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD city references; twelve years on the road. Address P 147, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist (all round) and tool-maker, work in Chicago or vicinity during 1892 and '93; A 1 references. Address JOHN F. WALSH, Waltham, Mass.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married without children; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; best Chicago references from last employer. P 149, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN LATELY come to this country seeks a position as coachman; best reference; salary small for a start. Address P 98, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT of some manufactory where duplicate parts or gauge work is made. The applicant is an Eastern man with experience, and ability to design tools and manage men. First-class references. Address EXPERIENCE, Lock Box 9, Belvidere, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 20 YEARS' experience in building and architecture with an architect or contracting builder; familiar with all kinds of buildings; might take interest if mutually agreeable. Address K F 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT RENT man, with 3 years' experience in one of the largest real estate and renting agencies down town, wishes to make change; any one who can use me I will guarantee satisfaction. Address O 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN—19—Wishes position where faithfulness, close attention to business, and a disregard for his own time will be appreciated. Address P 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—VALET COURIER, FIRST-class man, 30; trustworthy and confidential, of kind-natured disposition, fond of invalids; references; speaks five languages. P 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS clerk, salesman, porter, janitor, or assistant; willing to do any work; speaks 5 languages; best references. Address P 102, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TEACHER DEsires position as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, copyist, or reader. Address O 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY A YOUNG lady who is a fine penman, quick and accurate in figures. Address K F 128, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list or our advanced dictation class, using Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—DO YOU WANT A FIRST class Stenographer and Typewritist? We can send you just the one you want.—No charge to either party.—"BENN PITMAN" Typewriting offices, 809 and 810 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY stenographer; 3 years' experience; Remington or caligraph operator. Address X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer; own machine. Ad. X 21, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion to an invalid lady; good manager and cook. First-class references. O 175, Tribune office.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT SECOND work and sewing; will take care of child; good seamstress. 3523 Prairie-av.; call 2 days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION FOR A school-teacher of six years' experience; good penman and accurate in figures; will do office work or other neat inside work; can give the best references and bond if required; wants a steady position and will begin with a small salary on trial; all communications will receive prompt attention; will do no canvassing. Address P 146, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

ARTISTS—AIR-BRUSH AND CRAYON; STEADY work and good prices; bring samples of work.
Imperial Portrait Co.,
338 Wabash-av.

BARBER—FOR SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNday; also boy with some experience. Apply at 476 W. Chicago-av.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS of age. Address P 178, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—A THOROUGH DOUBLE ENTRY, reliable, and of steady habits; to the right person a position of trust is offered in a good business; state age, salary expected and references. P 155, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—AS ASSISTANT ON BOILER shop accounts; state salary, references, and experience. Address H. H. S., Boiler Department, Fraser & Chalmer.

BOOKKEEPER—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ALSO AN assistant, in large office; good wages. Address, stating references and past experience, P 50, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS—ONE WHO UNderstands safeguard system preferred. Address, stating salary, X 1, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOOKKEEPER—IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH your books call up telephone 1362. L. A. JONES, accountant, 817 Chamber of Commerce.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE—FOR OFFICE WORK. Adams & Westlake Co. Apply 112 Ontario-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, ACTIVE, FOR OFFICE WORK. ADAMS & WESTLAKE CO. Apply 112 Ontario-st.

BOY—SMART BOY IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. Suite 311 Bort Building, 21 Quincy-st.

CABINET-MAKERS. APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CARRIERS FOR MORNING ROUTES WEST OF Ashland-av. Apply to M. C. EAMES,
4 Tribune Building.

CAR BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED, APPLY MANager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

CLERK—TEMPORARY, IN AN INSURANCE office, for about 6 weeks, One with some experience preferred. Address, with refereneces, P 115, Tribune office.

CLERKS — OFFICEMEN — SALESMEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 323 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED BANK CLERK. Address, with references, P 126, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—EXPERIENCED; STATE REFERences. Address P 125, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, good correspondent; office business, by loaning $1,500, with ample security, can have position paying liberal salary. Address P 69, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—AN EDUCATED GERMAN. Address X 6, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT — SCANDINAVIAN — WELL educated. Address X 9, Tribune office.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS—BLAKELY PRINTING CO., 184 and 186 Monroe-st., city.

DESIGNER—FIRST-CLASS, OF BANK AND store fixtures; capable of giving figures. Address B 171, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN AND ENGINEER—CAPABLE OF designing and drafting for architectural and ornamental iron work. Permanent position to the right man. Address K F 23, Tribune office.

FURNITURE MOVER—GOOD MAN, STRONG, and able to handle pianos; must be sober and give good references. Address P 66, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND CHINA PACKER — FIRST-class, competent to make estimates for materials used. References required. State wages wanted. Address P 60, Tribune office.

FURNACE MEN—5 OR 6 FIRST-CLASS TIN AND sheet iron workers; good wages. The Boynton Furnace company, 195-197 Lake-st.

JANITOR AND OFFICE WORK—AN ACTIVE young man about 18 years old. Address X 8, Tribune office.

MALE MODEL—NOT OVER 25; CLEAN SHAVE; Greek features; powerful, athletic figure; broad shoulders; call from 9 to 12. W. L. DODGE.
Horticultural Building, World's Fair.

MAN — FOR FURNITURE STORAGE WAREhouse, who understands packing and handling fine furniture, etc.; must be strong, sober, and have experience. Give references. P 58, Tribune.

MAN—GOOD, RESPONSIBLE—WITH BUSINESS qualifications, to take management of business in this city; none but a hustler need apply. Call at 128 Wells-st.

MAN WITH GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY AND $500 cash to travel; salary $200 per month and expenses. Address, with references, X 17, Tribune.

MAN—SCANDINAVIAN OF GOOD ADDRESS well acquainted; a hustler; liberal salary. 24, 169 La Salle-st.

MAN—COLORED MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and education well acquainted among his people; liberal salary. Address P 164, Tribune office.

MANAGER — CAPABLE OF HANDLING SUBagents; good chance for right man. Room 308, 79 Dearborn-st.

MASONS—AT BLUE ISLAND-AV. AND LEAVITT-st. car barns.

MEN—TWO GOOD MEN ON SALARY AND COMmission; insurance men preferred. 910 Chamber of Commerce.

MEN—BUSINESS—TWO, BRIGHT, FOR CITY work. J. D. DOWNER, 183 La Salle-st.

PAPER BOX MAKER—MAN ON SCORING MAchine. B. DANHEISER.
197 S. Canal.

PORTER—COLORED, OF GOOD ADDRESS FOR wholesale house; reply in own handwriting, stating experience, reference, and salary. Address P 172, Tribune office.

REMINGTON OPERATOR AND STENOGRApher—Experienced; salary $8 to begin with; state age. Address X 4, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL SOUTH WAUKEGAN lots in large subdivision near Washburn & Moen works; these lots are very salable; there are many customers; all that is needed are good salesmen; references required. Address P 160, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — SALARY OR COMMISSION, TO sell on "F. G." patent door check; holds a door in any position open, or partly open. Unity Door Check Co., Unity Building.

SALESMAN—RETAIL SHOE, OF LONG EXPERIence; $15 to $18 to a hustler. Address, telling all about yourself. Barnett Shoe Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMAN; Catholic preferred. Address or call on GEO. N. BRESSLER, 604 Ashland Blk.

SALESMAN—COAL ON CAR AND STEAM TRADE; good salary. Wabash-av. and 12th-st.

SALESMAN—SHOE—A1 MAN; CITY EXPERIence. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

SALESMEN—ONLY EXPERIENCED; TRAVELing or local, selling the grocers, to sell an article of merit; salable; no competition; large commissions. Apply only by letter, MANUFACTURER, Room 5, 64 Michigan-av.

SALESMEN—TEN EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIgar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers with a good record and established trade. Address F 150, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS CASH REGISTER; liberal salaries to right men. Apply or write, with references. 917 Royal Ins. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—CITY. CALL 44 N. CLARK-ST., Room 22.

TWO HONEST YOUNG MEN—INDOOR WORK. 128 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TYPEWRITER — AN EXPERIENCED SMITH premier operator at once. Report to the Smith Premier Typewriter Co. at once.

YOUNG MEN—TEN FOR STAGE DANCING club. Call on PROF. JOHN McCARTHY,
71 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

YOUNG MAN—COMPETENT, TO WORK IN HAT stock; must have previous experience; none other need apply. STEIN, MANHEIMER & CO., 234 and 236 Adams-st.

YOUNG MAN—ACCURATE AND QUICK AT FIGures and good penman; one with some experience in invoicing; salary $10 per week at first. Address K F 129, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—MUST KNOW GERMAN—ABLE to sell; $10 to start; good chance. Address P 96, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—GOOD PENMAN, CORRECT AT figures. Address P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY—NORTH SIDE resident preferred, as employment is there; must have experience and be quick at figures. Address, stating reference and previous salary, X 16, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; SALARY $12 TO $15. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

COOK—GOOD COOK AND FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork to go a small distance in the country for summer months; nice place and good wages. Call at Hyde Park Bank, 111 53d-st.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS OR EXPERIENCED general houseworker; American family; first-class wages. 4314 Oakenwald-av., near 43d-st. station I. C. R. R.

COOK—GOOD COOK FOR SUMMER RESORT. Apply 3445 State-st.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—FIRST-CLASS. Call at residence, 6400 Harvard-st.

DINNING ROOM GIRLS—TWO, AND ONE COOK 3112 State-st.

DRESSMAKER—EXPERIENCED—229 RUSH-ST., 1st flat.

ENERGETIC LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVel; no canvassing; good salary and expenses. Call Room 517 Oxford Building, 84 La Salle-st.

FEMALE MODEL—GOOD LOOKING; GOOD FIGure; not too fat; well shaped bust; call 9-12.
W. L. DODGE.
Horticultural Building, World's Fair.

GIRL—GOOD WAGES, SMALL AMERICAN FAMily in flat at corner Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.; two lines street cars pass the door.

GIRL—ABOUT 14, TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren; must live at home. 237 Jay-st.

GIRL—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. 485 WASHington-blvd.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED BOOK FOLDERS AND wire-stitcher. 71 and 73 Lake-st.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework, two in family. Apply before 10 o'clock a. m. and after 5 o'clock p. m. at 4220 Vincennes-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR DININGroom and one for general housework at 333 Chestnut-st., first street north of Chicago-av.

HOUSEWORK—IN WIDOWER'S FAMILY, CApable woman. Apply at 161 La Salle-st., Room 80.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL—SMALL private family; good wages. 2930 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—503 WARREN-AV.—GIRL TO DO general housework.

LADY—TO ENTER NAMES AND ADDRESS ENvelopes; salary $5. 358 Dearborn-st., Room 1005.

LAWN BOW MAKERS—EXPERIENCED HANDS; also some to learn; steady work. THOMAS & HAYDEN, 209 Market-st.

REFINED AND EXPERIENCED PERSON TO take charge of two children 3 and 1 year old; one speaking both German and English preferred; excellent home and good pay to a person who has the proper qualifications and recommendations. Address P 12, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED IN ALL DEPARTments. Apply Star Dry-Goods House, 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings.

SEAMSTRESS—WILL GIVE $4 PER WEEK, room, and board, or $1 per day. Address P 161, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TEN FIRST-CLASS LADY SOLICitors; salary or commission; genteel work among housekeepers; references required. Call 702 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—SALARY $7. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

TAILORESSES—199 AND 201 MADISON-ST.—EXperienced; to make flannel and corduroy clothing; power machines. GEO. BARNARD & CO.

WHITE-SHIRT-MAKERS—EXPERIENCED; 209 Market-st. THOMAS & HAYDEN.

WRAPPER GIRL; EXPERIENCE. APPLY Star Dry-Goods House, corner 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings.

YOUNG LADY—TO FOLD CIRCULARS; WAGES, $4; permanent situation. Address with references P 113, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—FUTURE REVEALED BY THE planets. MRS. BETTS, 286 W. Madison-st.

MRS. BARBER, 395 W. MADISON-ST., IS THE best clairvoyant in Chicago; reads past, present, future, personally or by mail.

MME. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL, ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 236 N. Clark-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing; orders by mail promptly attended to. S. GOLDBERG, 551 S. Canal-st., City.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

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AGENTS — LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY county west of the Allegheny Mountains; several general agencies now open; if you investigate our plans you will work no other; we challenge comparison with any company in America. Send for circulars, and give experience, age, and reference. We want you and you want us. Address FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENT—EVERYBODY WANTS A POCKETlock; send 50 cents, become our agent and make money. Address Chicago Flusher Co., 16 North Canal.

ATTENTION—TRAVELING SALESMEN—MAKE some money easy; popular side line. Call or address 503 Tacoma Bldg.

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ENTIRELY NEW—NATIONAL CLIP CO. GUARantees and proves that men make $100 a month selling fly-net clips to horsemen; sample and terms by mail, 15c. J. S. Strickler Co., Sterling, Ill.

MAN—WITH PUSH, IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND hamlet to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; will pay competent person $4 per day. Address, with stamp, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Blk.

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WIDEAWAKE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR official edition "Cleveland and Stevenson," free trade, by the Hon. Roger Q. Mills and the Hon. W. E. Gladstone; 600 pages, magnificently illustrated; retail $1.50; best terms; books on credit; freight paid; outfit free on application; write quick. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG EXPERIENCED, STEADY, ACTIVE, good business man, free and pointed writer on Trade and Financial Topics, competent to manage a trade paper, would like to secure interest in established class paper; full information and price; confidential. Address, Mac. P. 120 Tribune office.

CAPITALIST WANTED—IN MFG. BUSINESS, with or without services; staple goods, iron and hardware line; established several years and paying; $15,000 to $30,000 cash required; will give quarter or half interest and guarantee over 30 per cent net profits; stand investigation and worth looking into. Address P 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CLARENDON HOTEL—WINNIpeg—Manitoba. A chance of a life time; a modern and well equipped hotel; furniture elegant and nearly new; situate on the corner of Portage-av. and Donald-st., near the business center of the city; hotel and land a few years ago cost $168,000 and furniture upwards of $20,000; total cost, $188,000 (one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars); less than one-half this sum will now purchase the whole property. Only a small cash payment required; balance may remain on mortgage at a reasonable rate of interest. Possession can be given at once; offers invited. For full particulars apply to MR. G. F. R. HARRIS, 451 Main-st., Winnipeg, Man.; MR. J. HERBERT MASON, 20 Toronto-st., Toronto, Ont.; or to MR. J. W. FARLIN, Room 2, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL—MARRIED MAN, AGE 40, WITH 20 years' city bank and mfg. experience, desires to connect himself with established bank or manufactory in any capacity at outset, but where his experience and application will lead to advance; salary is no object until permanently engaged; will invest capital as soon as mutual acquaintance makes same desirable; highest bank and other references as to character and business methods; correspondence confidential; give full address for interview. Address K F 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EQUIPPED NEWS AND job printing office in Northern Wisconsin, located in a healthy, thriving town, with good harbor and three lines of railway; business $10,000 a year; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address K F 123, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN BANKING AND real estate business, well established; paying $30,000 per year net profit; WE OWN OUR OWN PROPERTY; reason for selling, other business; amount required, $75,000; no agents. Address for one week O 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF COAL AND IRON land in Southern Illinois; remarkable chance to syndicate and develope great property to pay enormous returns; inviting terms to right men. Address Box 626, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE—
An old and well established, thoroughly organized manufacturing wholesale and retail business in a prosperous condition in Chicago; capital required, $100,000. Address N 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FULL ROLLER flour and feed mill of 50 barrels capacity, in center of good Wisconsin town; good reasons for selling; want merchandise. S. L. COOK, Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—WORLD'S FAIR lease and furniture elegant new east front; near 32d-st., on Lake Park-av. Address P 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, clean stock of groceries; low rent, in fine location; there is money in this for you.
A. WILLARD, South Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN TO IMMEDIATE BUYER—Finest saloon and 20-room hotel at World's Fair entrance, 5530 Lake-av. Inquire of J. H. HUME, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DOWN-TOWN corner saloons, 1 block from Court-House; lease '94; rent cheap; reasonable. RUDOWSKY, 509 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY; VERY CHEAP part cash, balance on time; four living rooms in connection. 605 32d-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE GROCERY; BARGAIN. Inquire J. B. JONES & CO., R. 511 Bort Bldg., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM very centrally located; elegant fixtures, good trade, long lease. Address P 124, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING ICE-CREAM AND candy factory; good reasons for selling. 3740 State-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN COUNTY seat, population 12,000, inhabitants; sales $20,000 per year. CHAS. TOMLINSON, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE—BEST LITTLE GROCERY AND MARket on State-st.; rent $30, 4 living rooms. 4004 State-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FURNISHed house; walking distance; long lease. Address P 75, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU CITY PROPERTY, FARM, OR WESTernlands to exchange for 26 horses and some farm machinery. Address P 154, Tribune office.

I HAVE A CLEAN, LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE that will clear safely $75,000 in next eighteen months; need $50,000 to carry out; will give party furnishing this financial control, 10 per cent interest, and one-half of profits; want only first-class men. Address P 78, Tribune office.

MARRIED MAN OF 40, WITH 15 YEARS' EXperience in banks, from messenger to cashier, and some experience as manager of manufactory employing 100 hands, desires to connect himself with Chicago concern in any capacity; salary is absolutely no object in this case if prospect for promotion is good; would invest up to $25,000 as soon as mutual acquaintance made same desirable; habits regular; very highest bank and other references as to character and business methods; correspondence confidential and interview solicited. Address K F 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE OF THE BEST CORner saloons and restaurants within block of City-Hall; $1,000 stock of liquors; 5-year lease; place newly fitted up; snap for the right man with $3,500. Call on the OWNER between 10 and 12 a. m. Room 89, 175 Dearborn-st.

THERE IS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE A SMALL amount of treasury stock of the Argyle Gold Mining Company and The Topeka Mining Company, both gold producers, and both on the celebrated Topeka vein, Russell Mining District, Gilpin County ("Kingdom of Gilpin"), Col. For full particulars, call or address Hamilton, Lowe & Co., Transfer Agents, suite 807, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED — PARTIES WITH SOME READY money to incorporate a stock company and purchase an old established manufacturing plant and business. Address P 142, Tribune office.

$2,000 WITH SERVICES WILL SECURE GOOD salary and interest in big paying established business; money doubled in year. Address P 162, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG SADDLE mare; spirited, but very kind and well trained; pedigree of dam and sire furnished purchaser; foaled June 20, 1887; price $500. ROBERT S. INGALLS, Oak Park or 1217 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$200 TAKES PACING HORSE and road buggy; horse can show a three-minute gait; any woman can drive him. Cab barn, 45 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—1 HORSE, PONY CART AND HARness, 1 coupe and harness, 1 cart and set of double buggy harness. Apply at barn, 3150 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE PACING HORSE; GOOD harness and new Goddard buggy, Kimball make. Inquire at THOS. MURPHY'S, 89 N. State.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION HORSES; GOOD drivers and saddlers. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.— STYLISH BLACK ROAD horse, new cart, etc.; great bargain. Address O 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE PAIR COACH HORSES and surrey, with driver, for the "Derby." Call early. C. G. BIRD, 536 Wabash.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE AND DRIVing horses. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

WANTED — SURREY WITH EXTENSION top, cut under, also double harness; must be in good condition. J. B. MISING, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALF USUAL PRICES, TOP buggies, family wagons, road carts, harness, and 1,000 other articles. 151 S. Jefferson-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO., Phone., Main. 2,965. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS — SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

DESKS—SHOW CASE AND ALL KINDS OF store fixtures. Chas. F. Kade & Co., 216 E. Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A DIGESTER, A STILL, ALL COPper, and complete. Apply J. EDWARD CRUSEL, New Orleans, La.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WEST PULLMAN. WEST PULLMAN.
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WEST PULLMAN. WEST PULLMAN.

Three-fourths of a mile west of Pullman.

Two miles inside of city limits.

35,000 population within one mile.

Elevation of 30 to 40 feet above Lake Michigan.

Residence section high rolling ground, covered with a natural growth of large forest trees.

Adapted for the most beautiful homes.

Perfect sewerage. City water. Macadamized streets. Stone sidewalks.

Lots from $400 to $1,000, including all improvements.

One-tenth cash, balance in monthly payments.

Six large factories will be in operation by Sept. 1.

1,200 factory hands wanted by Aug. 15.

Buy a lot at first prices.

A sure investment. Money doubled in six months.

Free tickets and full information furnished at the office of the

WEST PULLMAN LAND ASSOCIATION,
No. 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—
ON the CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE EXCHANGE,
123 and 125 La Salle-st., Main Floor,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29TH, AT 12 M.
195 S. California-av., near Jackson-blvd., 3-sty. flat bldg., p. brick, octagon front; all mod.
Forrestville-av., 125 ft. s. of 50th-st., 53x102, s. f.
31st-st., 57 ft. e. of Shields-av., 25x100, s. f.
Dewey-pl., 125 ft. w. of Paulina-st., 5 lots, 25x134 each.
95th and Pearl-sts., Washington Heights, 4 lots, 25 x125 each.
W. G. GARVEY & CO., 150 La Salle-st., Main Floor,
Lessees of Exclusive Auction Privilege.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FLAT ON CORNER WITH south exposure; every room in every flat is full of sunshine; full of good tenants; never any vacancies; rents pay 9 per cent net on price, $46,000.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—INVESTORS ATTENtion!—The best business corners on the North Side, cor. Clark and Division-sts.; also cor. Lincoln and Cleveland-avs.; also 80 acres near Harvey. Address OWNER, 504 Cleveland-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 691.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY; 150x190 FEET; on Lumber-st., north of 18th. Good R. R. facilities. G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty, houses, and flats; choice vacant; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT—IN FINE LOCAtion; $9,600; under long lease at 10 per cent of price. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house finished in selected hardwood; choice location; has never been occupied; 25 ft.; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new stone front houses just being finished; 25 ft. each.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—House near 29th-st. with lot 51x177 ft. and barn; $42,000; will sell house and 25 ft.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern brick house, No. 2729, with lot 39x177 ft.; very fine location; owner has removed from city; frame houses next door are to be removed and a fine new residence built.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Brown-stone house, finely finished in hardwood. A clean cut bargain; only $15,000. This is worth your immediate attention.
CORNER HOUSE—Stone-front, heated by steam; $16,000. Would cost $20,000 to duplicate it; a bargain. Call for further particulars.
CORNER HOUSE—An expensive modern house, 30-foot lot and barn; $26,000.
GRAND-BLVD.—Corner house, brown-stone, brick barn; $20,500. Every room is bright and sunny.
KENWOOD—One of the most beautiful places in Kenwood; $28,000.
FOUR NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES—Finished in hardwood; Nos. 4331, 4333, 4335, and 4337 Forrestville-av.; open every day for inspection.
MICHIGAN-BLVD—Modern brick house, with lot 30x160 ft.; owner lives out of city and wants to sell.
KENWOOD—Fine modern house with choice corner lot, 100x175 ft.
DREXEL-BLVD—Fine new modern house, $45,000. A beautiful home in every respect. Choice lot, 40 x250 ft.; brick barn.

FOR SALE— MODERN HOMES.
4502 AND 4504 ELLIS-AV.
Rock faced stone fronts, 3-story and cellar, stone steps and porches, bevel plate storm doors, 11 rooms, all large and light; 2 bath-rooms, linen and fruit rooms; recessed sideboards, hall trees, and consoles; walls handsomely decorated, main floor in oak for rugs, mosaic floor in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath, exposed nickel plumbing by BAGGOT, electric incandescent light.
CAREFULLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT.
Open today for inspection.
BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES,
3846 AND 3850 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT.
New modern Bedford rock stone front, containing 10 rooms, close to Illinois Central R. R. station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought $1,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side, location and workmanship considered. Plumbing a special feature. Do not fail to see them.
MEAD & COE,
R. 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A GILT EDGED CORNER
On Indiana-av. near 55th-blvd.
100x180 feet to alley.
The cheapest corner in this whole vicinity.
2½ blocks from elevated road station.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
—It will pay you well—
5th-av., north of Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., with 40-ft. alley and court in rear; very advantageous, choice, central, and most promising down-town property.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN AUDItorium and 12th-st.; partially improved; gross rent $10,000; price, near $130,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
R. 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CLARK-ST., north of Polk, 25 feet; improved.
CUSTOM HOUSE-PLACE, near Harrison-st., 25 feet; frame and brick improvements.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AND LOTS; corners and inside; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—TWO stone front houses, 11 room, modern improvements. Inquire MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY
BARGAIN.
Block of stores and flats on Halsted-st., near 12th, paying $5,200 rental per year; price only $50,000.

Lake-st., near Robey, store and flat; price only $4,000.

FOR SALE—
A bargain in West Side lots; houses built to suit on monthly payments or for cash.
The Chicago Mill and Building Co.,
Suite 515, 19 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot on South Green, near Madison, for the low price of $6,500; now rented; can give possession in 60 days if desired.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY; APARTment buildings, choice vacant; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOT W. 42d-ST., near Colorado-av. G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—409 SUPERIOR-ST.—A 16-ROOM, first-class, modern brick residence, south front, fine view of the lake, front and rear; full lot; easy walking distance to center. W. G. BAKER (owner), 107 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—A MODERN RESIDENCE, CONtaining ten rooms and every convenience; choicest locality on North State-st., overlooking Lake Michigan; good barn; nearly an acre of lawn. Address Owner, 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR DIVERSEY, ONE block from Lincoln Park, four new modern stone front residences; 10 and 12 rooms, hardwood finish; every conveniance; lot 200 ft. deep to 19-ft. alley. Owner, C. F. JOHNSON, Box 836, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE — NORTH SHORE HOUSES AND lots; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Established 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR OTHER real estate, one of the finest residences in North Chicago. Address F 146, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
10,000 feet near World's Fair Depot.
3,000 feet, Stony Island-av., near the Fair grounds.
5,000 feet, s. e. corner Stony Island-av. and 67th-st.
For lease—1,200 ft. of above on Stony Island-av.; will divide to suit. FRANK S. BETZ,
Suite 907, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST.—A genuine bargain, 2-story stone front flat buildings; entirely new; 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern improvements; nets 10 per cent; liberal terms. J. HAERTHER, 534 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GRAND BOULEVARD BARGAIN,
50 or 100 feet,
$280 a foot.

VINCENNES-AV., N. W. CORNER 45TH-ST.,
200 feet deep.

CALUMET-AVENUE, JUST SOUTH 47TH-ST.,
$115 foot.

INDIANA-AV., S. E. CORNER 51ST-ST.,
choice business corner.

BOGUE & COMPANY,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK—50 or 100x180, within 5 minutes of the Ill. Central station and cable, east front, $25 per ft. below value; this is a choice lot and bargain. Also Champlain-av., near 47th-st., 100x127, $105 per ft.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.
☞Send 10 cents in stamps for portfolio of the World's Fair in water color.

FOR SALE—
S. W. COR. LANGLEY AND 50TH-ST.
136x125 ft. Price $85 per foot.
An elegant corner for a flat building.
Investigation solicited.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACKSON & MURRAY.
Tel. 3983. 505 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
Bargain—100x125 ft. on Cottage Grove-av., north of 54th-st., at $150 per foot.
Maryland-av., corner 66th-st., 48 ft., at $62 per foot.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., BET. 46TH AND 47TH-STS., EAST front; 119x295 ft. A very choice lot to improve. MEAD & COE, Room 801, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ALLEY ROAD BARGAIN.
50 ft. Indiana-av., near 46th.
C. L. HAMMOND,
R. 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—51ST-ST. CHOICE CORners for hotel or apartment buildings near South Park station Illinois Central Ry.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR SITE FOR HOTEL; 100 ft.; 71st-st.; Parkside Station; for only $4,000 cash. THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
R. 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND KENWOOD houses and lots.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50 FEET, WEST front, near 63d-st., $80 for this week.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 GOOD CORNER PROPERTIES S. w. and s. e. corners 47th and Laflin-sts.; sold single or double; good business street and place; street is blocked; street-cars run on 47th-st.
WM. LAMBRECHT, 4724 Bishop-st.,
Or by owner, E. TRENNERT,
1555 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE — ENGLEWOOD, BET. Halsted and C. & E. I. R. R., $1,900; $200 down, bal. easy; also 2 flats, $3,000, rent for $32 per month, $500 down, balance easy. W. L. BELDING, 6257 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
Am building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—
A RARE BARGAIN.
8-room modern house; large lot.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE at Berwyn; finished throughout in sycamore; stone foundation; $4,000; $500 cash, balance easy. ANDREWS & PIPER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET IN AUSTIN $700 CASH. Worth $1,000. Address P 122, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

Over 300 lots sold during past sixty days. Over 4,000 lots sold to date.

1,000 CHOICE LOTS STILL FOR SALE.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY
AT 1:45 P. M.

From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., over the great C., B. & Q. R. R.

FREE TICKETS ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Grossdale is the finest suburb on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

PRICES OF LOTS $150 AND UPWARDS.

Pure air, pure water, beautiful lawns, pretty parks, natural forest, clear running streams, no noxious gases, no turmoil, quiet, restful nights, no smoke nuisance.

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The most beautiful and picturesque suburban city adjoining Chicago.

Call at my main office any day and secure FREE TICKETS to see the property, or join one of my GRAND FREE PALACE EXCURSIONS any Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

Tickets at gates Sundays, cor. Adams and Canal-sts.

S. E. GROSS.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 800 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 86 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEVERLY HILLS PLOTS; BEST location of all, beautifully wooded, streets opened, sidewalks in; will sell by the block, for subdivision, at between $15 and $20 per foot; a great bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—A CHOICE 9-ROOM house for $4,500; has all modern conveniences, including bath and furnace, sewer and water connections, and stands in the center of the beautiful Kensington addition, which has every city improvement complete. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — IN EVANSTON — TWO-STORY eight-room house having all modern improvements; a pleasant home; well shaded grounds and near main depot; price very low. O 143, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon. C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—BEAUTIfully located and easily accessible lot at low price and easy terms. Address P 47, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST GRAZING VALLEY in Montana, whole or half interest in a finely improved sheep ranch with capacity for running 12,000 sheep and cutting 500 tons of hay; will also sell several thousand first-class sheep. A rare opportunity to invest in the safest and best paying industry in the West. For particulars address
J. C. SEVERANCE,
Oka, Meagher Co., Montana.

FOR SALE—9,000 ACRES OF LANDS IN MICHIgan; perfect title, near railroad; covered with valuable timber; good soil; 65 cents per acre at a quick sale; worth $5. C. W. MONROE, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

12 acres at Cragin, 2 blocks from station, only $1,200 per acre.
52 acres near Grant Locomotive Works; railroad through this; bargain at $800 per acre.
20 acres at Edison Park, $500 per acre.
31 acres at Park Ridge, $400 per acre.
Blocks of lots within city limits; fine train service; a great chance for retailers and investors.

ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS WHO WANT TO realize cash, the following. North Side: On Clark, Dearborn, State, or Rush-st., best property for about $30,000; corner preferred; don't mind old improvements. Also 5 to 10 acres west of 40th-st., between Madison and 12th-sts. O 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; correspondence solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED FARM—WITHIN 80 MILES OF CITY, will not pay fancy price. Address G 4, Tribune.

WANTED—FARM, MUST BE A BARGAIN PRICE; give full particulars to claim attention. Room [illegible] Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE FOR vacant lot south of 40th-st. and east of Indiana-av. Address P 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE VACANT, 50 TO 200 feet; give location and price. P 37, Tribune.

WANTED—FEES—BY PRINCIPAL; ALSO BUY ground under a building. Address O 86, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—IMPROVED WEST SIDE PROPerty for vacant; ripe for improving. Chicago Mill and Bldg. Co., Room 515, 19 Quincy-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—3-STORY BRICK DWELLING on Washington-blvd.; all clear; want a 48 or 50-feet vacant lot on same street, or will exchange for a good equity on South Side. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—$75,000 WORTH OF CLEAR vacant property in different locations on South Side for a well-located apartment building.
JOHN M. SECRIST,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $1,000 IN ¼ SEC. Kansas land, for clear lot. Address X 5, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL EXCHANGE $8,000 equity in small acre tract, well located, for vacant or improved. West Side preferred; might put in some cash. MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 ELEGANT BROWN-STONE houses in row of six, on one of the best avenues on South Side, for a detached house with yard; house must be south of 22d-st., South Side; price not to exceed $40,000. Address REID & FERGUSON,
309 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT, brown stone, modern houses in row of six on one of the best avenues, South Side, for farm with lake frontage on Lake Geneva or Oconomowoc. Address REID & FERGUSON, 309 Tacoma Building.

TO EXCHANGE—26 HORSES AND SOME FARM machinery for city property, farm, or Western lands. Address P 105, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR LOTS AND CASH for good flat building. Address X 3, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
Tel., Main 2,586. EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL at 6 per cent on first-class improved city real estate in sums of $3,000 to $10,000. Call at 114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

PRIVATE PARTY HAS $17,000 TO LOAN ON improved property at 6 per cent, before going away July 1st; will divide to suit. K F 24, Tribune.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS ON improved city and suburban property at lowest market rates. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.
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TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS on unincumbered improved business property. Will pay 6 per cent and reasonable attorney's fees, but no commission. Address P 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $39,000. Address P 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 OR $4,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON central improved Joliet property; choice loan. Address P 59, Tribune office.

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ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
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Before dealing elsewhere.

ADVANCES— LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT, LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. TRASHER,
Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 125 Washington-st.

I WANT FOR CLIENTS—
Three $1,000 loans at 7 per cent.
Two $2,000 loans at 7 per cent.
Two $5,000 loans at 6 per cent.
Good real estate security.
AXEL L. NILSSON,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 605.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 58, 88 Washington-st.

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FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50x100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand course, 3½ months. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. A department for obtaining positions for pupils. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, "THE PEOPLE'S COLlege," will reopen all departments in the Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., Monday, June 27. Its accommodations have been greatly enlarged to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing school. No expense has been spared to make the class rooms attractive and comfortable. Parents and students are cordially invited to visit the Athenæum and see for themselves.
SPECIAL SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS TUESDAY, JULY 5. Business, grammar, and shorthand schools. Drawing classes day and evening. Daily classes in French, German, Latin, and Spanish. Wood carving and designing, etc. Address Superintendent for catalogue.

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Open all summer.

WANTED—TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) OF COMmercial branches for boys' school; must be Episcopalian, unmarried; salary $700 and home. Address or call on C. J. ALBERT, Elmhurst, Ill.

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High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant. LEONARD HODGES,
151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st., 3804 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. M. PETRIE,
163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—118 33D-ST., 3-STORY AND CELlar modern 10-room house, carpeted, $65; partly furnished, $75. TURNER & BOND,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH barn, for small family; cheap. Inquire JOSEPH, 3400 Forest-av. or 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—Three-story and basement brick house with good barn. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—44 BRYANT-AV., MODERN 8-ROOM furnished house, $60.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN 11 ROOMED HOUSE; first-class repair, 3565 Vernon-av.
G. F. HULL & CO., 68, 35th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; MODERN improvements; in first-class order; rent $30. 398 Hermitage-av.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blck.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SIX OR twelve months, $125 per month. Inquire 103 Evanston-av.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AVENUE HOUSE and servants, until September, to good party; their own terms. 87, 162 La Salle.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK; ALL sizes and prices. Call for list at my South Side office, corner Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HYDE PARK—TWO MODERN residences; furnished complete for housekeeping; July, August, and September; $60 and $75 per month. B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
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FOR RENT—HANDSOME 8-ROOM MODERN house, splendid location, $40; will sell carpets. 385 44th-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—THREE 10-ROOM NEW HOUSES in Evanston; near depot; modern improvements; at $20 per month; also one 13-room house in Englewood at $40 per month. C. L. JENKS, 1408 Title and Trust Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AT EVANSton, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and Kenwood. EDWIN READ & CO., Exclusive Agents,
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Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FOX LAKE—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished cottage by PRATT & ELY,
13 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$37.50; FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; 7 rooms; elite neighborhood, near Drexel-blvd., Illinois Central and cable trains; janitor service; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; gas range and log, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens, etc.; everything modern. To investigate will convince you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—THE "LENOX"—HANDSOME NEW 3, 4, and 6 room flats with shades, screens, storm windows, mirrors, grates, laundry tubs, janitor, etc.; restaurant in the building; rents $18 to $35. Apply at office in the building, 3533 Cottage Grove-av., or to BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma, Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house today. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., on "L" road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money. GEORGE & WANNER,
149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO blocks from elevated road station, elegant modern 6-room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap. T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 4347 ELLIS-AV., newly decorated, hot water, heat, electric light, janitor; 1 or 2 years' lease; $57.50. JAY DWIGGINS & CO., 409 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—2520 CALUMET-AV., 8-ROOM FLAT, second floor, east front, south side exposure; modern convenience; janitor service; in thorough repair; rental only $40 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 1929 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM flats, steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service; all the improvements first-class. W. F. THOMAS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. CALUMET AND 37TH-ST., 7-room flats; supplied and heated with hot water; 1st and 2d floor, $45. A corner flat, with furnace, $30. W. D. BISHOPP.

TO RENT—$24—FOUR LOVELY FRONT ROOMS and bath; range, ice-box, janitor service. Janitor, 3558 Cottage Grove-av., will show. BURBANK & CO.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NO. 22, in "The Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A NICE LIGHT 4-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath and janitor service. Inquire at flat 188 32d-st., near Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST. 7-ROOM LOWer flat furnace; $35 per month.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM MODERN FLATS, cheap. 1313 to 1317 Milwaukee-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE CLEVELAND,"—

COR. FULLERTON AND CLEVELAND-AVS.

FINE APARTMENT HOUSE JUST COMPLETED.

Five, six, and seven-room apartments containing every convenience, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, ranges, shades, gas fixtures, screens, store rooms, laundries, janitor services, fine bath rooms with open sanitary plumbing, telephone, all for a moderate rental. Only a few left unrented. Inquire at any hour at flat No. 1, or of
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st. (Oxford Bldg.).

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 426-430 SUPERIOR-st. The east ground flat (30-foot flat). The finest apartment in the city overlooking the lake; seven large rooms besides store, coal and laundry rooms; steam heated; no other building between this and lake; beautiful view; refreshing air; every convenience supplied. Inquire at janitor at building, or T. J. SHAY & CO., 284-286 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, 4 and 5 rooms each, respectively, in good repair; convenient to cable. PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-av., new 5, 6 and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., SEVEN-ROOM apartment; heat; desirable in every respect; $50.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—8-ROOM FLATS; CONTAIN all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, bath, electric light, furnace, etc.; ready July 1. C. S. CASTLE, 113 Park-av., Austin.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FLATS AND APARTMENTS, HYDE Park; all sizes and prices. Call for list at my South Side office, corner Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BOULEVARD CORNER flats at Englewood; hardwood finish, fuel, gas, granite structure; only $25 and $30; nothing like them in the city. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, near I. C. R. R. and cable; cafe and telephone in building; $40. X 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; front and rear; all conveniences. 226 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsients accommodated. Call at 276 Michigan-av., Suite E.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front rooms, en suite or single, northwest corner Michigan-av. and 13th-st., first flat.

TO RENT—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; new furniture; clean and convenient. 1700 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — CHARMING ROOMS WITH OR without board. 2436 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF front rooms; also other rooms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO gentleman; reasonable. 2511 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 227 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE room; central for visitor to city.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND NICELY-furnished rooms. 271 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms. 2529 Indiana-av.; terms reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT — LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED rooms gas, bath, elevator; $3 per week; ladies' and gents' bath in connection. Grand Palace Hotel, 101 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR; everything modern and homelike; private family; gentlemen only; price $20 month. Apply Flat 5, 259 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED COOL ROOMS and bath. 695 North Clark-st., facing Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one gentleman. 14 Scott-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FLATS AND houses. No charge for services.
C. K. GREENE & CO., 6 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; DAY, week, or month. Address X 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN only. Inquire No. 127 51st-st-blvd., one-half block from Hyde Park Hotel.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 25x65; JUST THE place for gent's furnishing. Call today, 296 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 297 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70 feet; 3d-av. frontage; easy rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MASON BUILDING, 94 Washington-st.—Excellent light, steam heat, large vaults, elevator. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Room 33.

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TO RENT—179 AND 181 LAKE-ST., 2D, 3D, AND 4th floors, singly or together, each 40x165 feet; steam heat, steam power, elevator, etc.; could be adapted for hotel purposes at small expense.
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A 3-story frame hotel just being finished for occupancy. Will be full from the day it is opened; has 48 rooms, dining hall, office, etc.; city water, sewerage, etc.; near Illinois Central and Pan-Handle Railway stations.
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TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
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TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

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Many of these instruments show no trace of use and all have been overhauled in our own shops.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Among the nearly new uprights are the following:

Bauer	$175	Brown & Simpson	$250	Pease	$250
Knabe, very fine	450	New England	150	Kroeger	270
Steinway	425	Gabler	210	Steck	300
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Note—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

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MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

8 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
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11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
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Over the recorded opinions of eminent musicians and be guided by their unbiased judgement. After so doing you are certain to find that the
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We are representatives for the
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With our three large factories we have exceptional facilities for this work and guarantee satisfaction.
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French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases.
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Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
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Pianos from $40 upward.
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Every instrument marked in plain figures. It is the best line of bargains ever offered. Terms arranged to suit buyers. Instruments to rent on purchase plan. All warranted.
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New styles of Grands and Uprights for sale only at
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Lyon & Healy upright, $150; Brown & Simpson upright, $175; 1 Harrington upright grand, $225; 1 Steck upright, new. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

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We have on hand a fine assortment of square and upright pianos of various makes which have been taken in exchange; also, organs, which will be sold out at low figures; also a large stock of new instruments sold for cash or easy payments.
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STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Separate, solid partitioned dust-proof rooms; separate lock and key trunks and small packages, 25c per month each.
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ENCLOSED PADDED VANS
Upholstered inside; every appurtenance for the safe, efficient, and prompt removal of furniture, mirrors, pianos, and bric-a-brac.
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All goods stored with us may be insured at your own valuation, as our warehouses are connected by electrical attachments with burglar alarms, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations; all employes are under bonds; watchmen on duty day and night.
ADVANCES ARRANGED for on CONSIGNMENTS
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Estimates free.

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Moving and packing furniture a speciality.
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SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK,
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I. cabin, $100 to $150. II. cabin, $50 and $60; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

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Havel, Tues., June 28, 9 am	Elbe, Sat., July 9, 6 am
Saale, Sat., July 2, 11 am	Spree, Tues., July 12, 8 am

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New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a.m.
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Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
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Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

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To DERRY and LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $45 to $80, according to location.
Intermediate and steerage at low rate.
No cattle carried.
STATE LINE SERVICE
of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between
NEW YORK and GLASGOW.
June 30.... ....State of Nevada.... ....2 p. m.
Cabin $40 and upwards. Second Cabin $30. Steerage $19. Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
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GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee, at *9 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *8 p. m.
The new steamship Virginia the 9 a. m. boat and the new steamship Indiana the 8 p. m. boat.
Daily for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m.
Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

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THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Sailings from Chicago Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, and all intermediate points; Detroit, Buffalo, etc., and all
NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.
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The elegant passenger steamers
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GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE STEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor; connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points, leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO., 432-448 Illinois-st.—Steamers leave every Tuesday at 2 p. m., Wednesday at 1 p. m., Friday at 2 p. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Mich.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

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	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:10pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'ts	*11:45 am	* 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:30 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 pm	§ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:15 am § 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:30 am * 1:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 8:15 am §11:15 pm	* 8:00 am § 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	* 8:45 pm §11:30 am * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm §10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	* 5:00 pm *11:30 am §10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm § 6:45 pm § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	§ 5:00 pm *10:30 pm	§11:30 am § 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	§ 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:35 am	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	§ 4:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:26 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:01 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Rocky Mountain Limited	*10:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	† 1:10 pm	† 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex., via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 2:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:55 pm

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st., 6:00 pm. daily; 8:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am. daily; 9:45 pm. ex. Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 12, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:35 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:35 am
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 4:45 pm	† 5:25 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	* 9:55 am
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	*10:10 pm	* 6:50 am
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

The beautifully-printed Bird's-eye Map Folder, now in press, and summer tourist routes and rates should be consulted before deciding on a summer trip.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO — PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.:

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:20 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 8:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

WORN AT THE RACES.

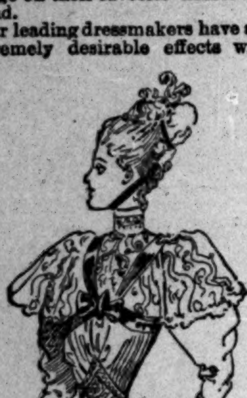
GAY GOWNS THAT WILL MAKE THE GRAND STAND ATTRACTIVE.

American Women Are More Conservative than Their London and Paris Sisters—Their Frocks Are Not So Striking or Pronounced, but Are Appropriate and Becoming—Thin Materials in Woolen and Cotton Are Best Liked for Summer—How Some of the Smartest Dresses Look.

There are few days in a woman's calendar that do not demand fresh and pretty frocks. June weddings have been the cause of many hurried visits to dressmakers and milliners the last few weeks. Just now it is the races. The approach of Derby day has been the signal for a great many new purchases and much exhausting work on the part of patient seamstresses, the fruit of which will be seen today at the Washington Park club.

The character of the gowns worn by Chicago women on such occasions varies, of course, with the weather. Bright skies bring out gay costumes; threatening clouds put a premium upon tailor-made gowns of substantial cloth. Sunshine or shadow, the frocks that appear at the races on this side of the Atlantic, while they are both pretty and appropriate, are never so pronounced, never so striking as those in which English and French women urge on their favorite horses from the grand stand.

This year leading dressmakers have achieved some extremely desirable effects with thin cotton and woolen materials, of which, if the weather man keeps good natured, the entire racing sisterhood will have an opportunity to judge this afternoon.



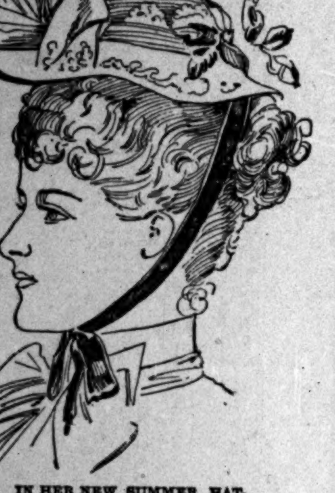
ON THE WAY.

A white foulard covered with a perfect firmament of small, black stars departs a little from the conventional so far as its skirt is concerned. Instead of being straight and plain, this is slightly full and is cut open on either side to show a facing of white moiré ribbon. Round the hem there are two tiny flounces. The bodice is arranged with a deep collar of white chiffon lightly veiled with fine black lace, the tightly fitting cuffs to the elbow being also covered with lace to correspond. A moiré ribbon girdle tied in long loops and bows in front finishes this pretty dress. A black lace toque with a suspicion of jet about it is worn with it.

A simple and girlish little frock, designed for a young married woman, is of white barathea, a quaint, old-fashioned material, now happily being revived. The front of the skirt is run with cords in lines going from waist to hem, giving considerable length to the figure. Round the hem there is a flounce of white silk, with a frill and insertion of pretty white lace. The bodice is made very full from the shoulders. An empire trimming goes around the waist. It is formed of three rows of fine Tuscan straw galon, bordered by an edging of very small balls of straw, and is as novel as it is effective.

A beautiful and striking gown has for a foundation a dull green silk shot through with a pigeon's plumage combination of pale fawn, delicate rose color and green, and having besides narrow stripes of pale heliotrope satin edged with lines of black. The hem trimming consists of small double ruffles of the silk. The large sleeves are of pale leaf green velvet cut in a very wide, full shape. A few folds of the velvet are arranged to conceal the juncture of bodice and skirt, while both on the front and back of the bodice there is a novel trimming of cream lace, forming zouaves in front, and coming down into a graceful point at the back.

Less elaborate but scarcely less pretty is a smart little gown of black delaine, flowered with a design of meadowsweet and old rose leaves. Round the hem is a little puff of old rose silk, edged with narrow lines of gold passementerie, the same kind of trimming being repeated round the waist and on the collars and cuffs. The front of the bodice is of old rose silk, very finely tucked and arranged to form a kind of chemisette, under coat-shaped sides of black delaine.



IN HER NEW SUMMER HAT.

Crêpon is one of the most popular of summer materials, and a great many of the new gowns are made of it. One dainty frock is pale fawn color, striped with narrow lines of pale pink, pale green, and biscuit color. The bodice is of dark, olive-green silk, trimmed with full frills of ivory-white guipure lace, and arranged with very full sleeves of the crepon. Another is of pale blue corded crepon, made with a perfectly plain skirt, edged all round with loops of blue ribbon and fairly narrow lace. The bodice has a pointed belt, formed of cleverly-arranged lines of multi-colored Oriental embroidery, the many shades of which tone beautifully with the delicate blue of the crepon. Around the shoulders there is a deep frill of guipure lace. Bands of narrow blue ribbon tied in smart square bows in front form the girdle.

Mignonette green is the color of a third crepon gown that is every whit as pretty as the other two. It is trimmed effectively with pale pink and lace.

A race dress of pink and blue shot canvas with a fine corded strip is good to look at. The deep collar is of creamy guipure and the bodice is finished with a full vest of plaited India muslin matching the shade of the lace. The skirt is trimmed with a ribbon ruche.

Heliotrope canvas, trimmed with rows of heliotrope velvet ribbon, makes a charming frock. Scarcely less important than dresses are the hats and bonnets which will be worn today. It is safe to say that many an old dress, freshened by a bright bit of headgear, will pass muster as a fresh costume.

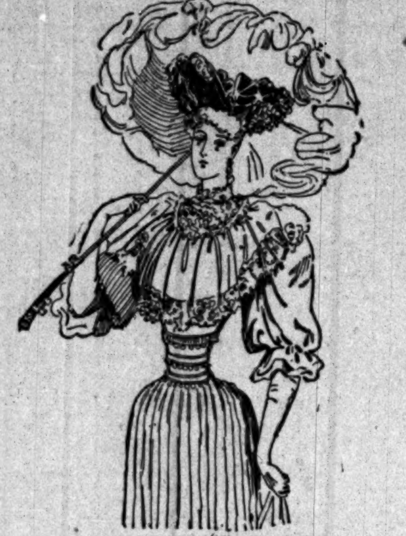
A lovely hat is in nutmeg straw of the old-fashioned violet color that has lately been revived in Paris. Round the crown there is a wreath of poppies shading from deepest violet to palest heliotrope, which is just held together in front by bows of dark violet velvet.

An almost round and very flat hat of pale fawn and nutmeg straw is trimmed on the crown with long bows of pale fawn satin ribbon, folded together with fine cream lace. Some small fawn-colored ostrich-tips are placed upright in the center of the crown. The strings are of fawn-colored velvet to correspond.

A charming hat in dark blue straw is turned up on both sides toward the back and trimmed with clusters of yellow roses and long bows of velvet.

Rather picturesque is a pale green chip hat, made with rather a wide brim. The trimming in front consists of a most effective cluster of upstanding black ostrich-tips, rising above a bow of black satin ribbon, drawn through a large paste buckle. A narrow black satin ribbon is twisted round the crown and fastened with a bow in the back.

A very becoming hat, made of unglazed leghorn, has a dainty trimming of light-looking white lace made into a large Alsatian bow and surmounted on one side by an exquisite cluster of pale yellow roses and masses of pale green foliage. The strings are of black velvet.



WELL PROTECTED FROM THE SUN.

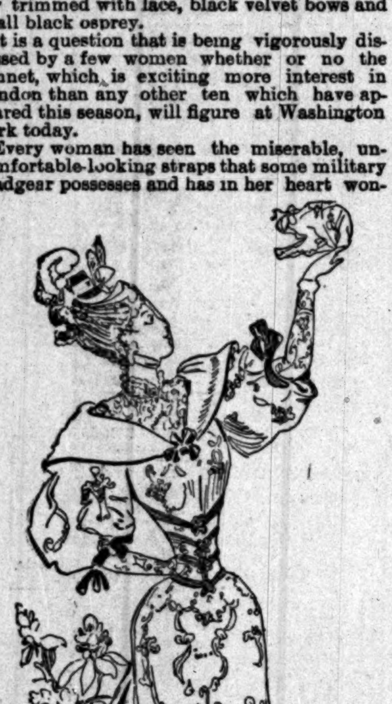
A smart little bonnet of gold galon which has the effect of golden straw is extremely pretty. In front the outline of the bonnet is cleverly softened by folds of white tulle, brought up on either side to meet two small bows of black ribbon velvet, with a jet Mephisto plume in the center. At the back the black velvet strings start from two other cunning little bows.

Another fascinating bonnet has a crown of white guipure surrounded by a plaiting of pale blue tulle, edged with a narrow line of fine black lace. Pale blue ribbon bows are fastened in front, holding in place a deep pink orchid. Narrow strings of black velvet tie this little bonnet.

Somewhat trying to the average woman, but extremely becoming to the exceptional creature who can wear it, is a bonnet of bright orange straw with a wavy brim which is simply trimmed with lace, black velvet bows and a tall black osprey.

It is a question that is being vigorously discussed by a few women whether or no the bonnet, which is exciting more interest in London than any other ten which have appeared this season, will figure at Washington Park today.

Every woman has seen the miserable, uncomfortable-looking straps that some military headgear possesses and has in her heart wondered at the usefulness of bands that came simply under the nose and could by no possibility be supposed to keep the hat on. Little did she dream that some enterprising milliner would utilize this same ungainly style in her own business, and that the very woman who wondered and smiled most would be the first to adopt the feminine modification of it. It has appeared in the guise of a bonnet. A round, somewhat high-crowned, jaunty affair in black gauze and jet, but completely and utterly spoiled by two heavy strands of jet that are used in lieu of strings and which slip over the head prior to putting on the bonnet.



ENCOURAGING A WINNER.

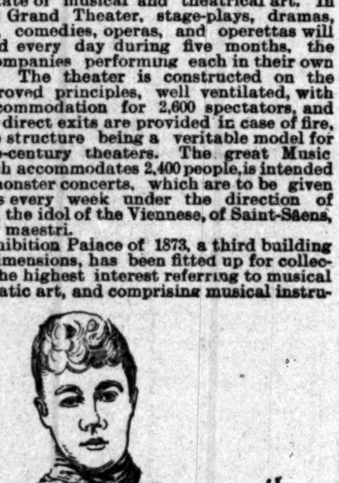
This is what Englishwomen are trying to make popular. From this and kindred ills may providence protect Americans.

An Energetic Princess.

The success of the Musical and Theatrical Exhibition at Vienna is said to be mainly due to the zeal and energy of Princess Metternich, who, in Napoleonic times, was one of the most prominent grand dames in Paris society, and now is the leading spirit of high life in Vienna. She enlisted the interest of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy in her great undertaking, and carried it out with a staff of artists, literati, sculptors, architects, women of the world, and famous members of the stage, who placed themselves as voluntary helpers at the disposal of the enterprising Countess, so well known for her charitable work in the capitals of France and Austria.

There are two buildings in the beautifully laid-out grounds of the Prater which are especially devoted to the practical demonstration of the present state of musical and theatrical art. In one, the Grand Theater, stage-plays, dramas, tragedies, comedies, operas, and operettas will be enacted every day during five months, the foreign companies performing each in their own language. The theater is constructed on the most improved principles, well ventilated, with ample accommodation for 2,600 spectators, and forty-two direct exits are provided in case of fire, the whole structure being a veritable model for end-of-the-century theaters. The great Music Hall, which accommodates 2,400 people, is intended for the monster concerts, which are to be given four times every week under the direction of Massenet, the idol of the Viennese, of Saint-Saëns, and other maestri.

The Exhibition Palace of 1873, a third building of vast dimensions, has been fitted up for collections of the highest interest referring to musical and dramatic art, and comprising musical instruments of all ages and nations; accessories, decorations, and machinery used on the stage in various periods; books, documents, and manuscripts connected with opera and drama in times past and present; as well as relics of great playwrights, actors, actresses, and composers who are no more.



PRINCESS METTERNICH.

What Brides Delight In.

Every bride delights to give some touch of originality to her wedding fête, and florists and decorators are taxed to suggest or carry out some distinctive design. A couple recently stood under two large wedding rings of golden flowers hung above their heads by broad, white ribbons. A background of another wedding was a screen of greens, on which a large true lovers' knot was designed in roses, while at still another wedding celebrated last week an arch of wedding bells made of white flowers spanned the entrance to the room where the ceremony was performed. In the heart of each floral bell was fastened a metal one, whose silver tinkle rang musically out with every air vibration.

She Played 396 Times.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, during the nineteen months' tour in America and Australia, from which she has just returned, has acted in all 396 times. She played the "Tosca" on 106 and "Cleopatra" on ninety-six occasions.

CATCHING BIG FISH.

TWO WOMEN TRY THEIR LUCK WITH LINE AND ROD.

They Leave Their Typewriters and Ledgers and Coquet with the Wily Bass for Two Long Weeks—They Learn That Some Fish Are Caught with Flies and Others with Hooks—Big Stories of Tremendous Catches—How City Girls Experienced Country Joys—A Jolly Vacation.

Of the 3,000 or more hard-working girls who act as typewriters and secretaries in this city, a very large majority take an outing at their own cost and charges, with the risk of finding their places filled when they return, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Times*. Since we have entered the labor field in competition with men we get just as little consideration as they do, and I believe that the emotional sentiment with which the chivalrous American is supposed to regard women is not intended to apply to typewriters.

However, my best friend, Miss Betsey, and myself are to be congratulated that we work for a firm of lawyers who treat their typewriters with kindly consideration, pay us the best wages, and are above the meanness of keeping any one working away into the night without extra compensation. So we were not much surprised, but greatly pleased, on being told that we could have a two-weeks' vacation, with full pay, any time between the first of June and September.

Long before this Betsey had told me that her father was not a Philadelphia autocrat, but simply a poor little farmer up the Delaware, not far from Dingman's Ferry, and I met this confidence by admitting that my father was not a German count—only a shoemaker in a Lancaster County village, worth perhaps $300. So, having settled our social pretensions, we never spoke of the matter until now, when she proposed that we should take our vacation at once—go to her father's cabin and pass the pleasant June days in bass fishing—adding that in the hot days of July and August we should be alone in the office, with nothing to do but keep cool, and that in the summer months the empty city was more pleasant than any crowded seaside resort, with its stuffy rooms and murderous mosquitoes. Betsey has a big head and always leads me.

We knew that one of our employers was a mighty fisherman, for we had heard him say so many times, so, with much diffidence, I told him our plans and asked for the loan of a rod. I wasn't sure that we ought not to have a gun. Mr. Roberts was very kind, brought down a bundle of rods and showed me a book with what, in my ignorance, I thought were humming birds.

"This," said my instructor, "is the 'Rose of Sharon,' a sure killer, and this is 'Washington Crossing the Delaware,' equally good. Here is my own favorite 'Jug of Punch.'"

I was startled and said: "Why, Mr. Roberts, must I wear those things in my hat when I go fishing?"

"Good heavens, girl, these are bass flies!"

"But I thought you caught fish with hooks."

He laid down his birds with a look of patient despair. "Good Lord, Miss Bock, where were you born?"

"Peddlehauser, Lancaster County."

"O, that explains it. Ike, speak to Miss Betsey; it will be all right."

And so ended my first lesson in fly fishing. That evening, when everybody had left the office, with Betsey's aid I fitted up a rod and made a cast. I succeeded beautifully—one hook got fast in the chandelier and the other caught a plaster cast of Gen. Grant square under the chin. Result, the hero's head came smack on the floor and broke into fragments. In much terror we gathered these up and fled away.

Next day I told Mr. Roberts about the accident. "Ha, ha! caught him on a plaster cast, did you?" And this joke made us whole.

The 27th of May we packed up our poorest clothes and oldest hats and started. We got safely to the Delaware Water Gap, and thence it was a fifteen-mile ride in a stage up one mountain and down the other, and by nightfall we had reached the end of the journey, twelve miles below Dingman's. Every bone in my body seemed out of place, and after a supper of ham and eggs and a little chat with the old man and his wife I was glad to go to bed, but I got up bright and early in the morning.

I stepped outside and was surprised. The house was a story and a half cabin built of squared logs gray with age. It was long, contained six rooms, and was built on the side of a mountain that descended to the bank of the Delaware. The scenery was enchanting. The river was a deep blue in color and as smooth as a mirror. The mountain on the Jersey side was covered with pines, and these were glowing in the light of the morning sun. Never in my life had I seen anything so beautiful, and I made up my mind that I should think twice before leaving this lovely spot to take part in the weary, hurrying life of the city.

Betsey's father and mother were old and silent people. They received us kindly, but there was no effusion. Their narrow lives had obliterated or suppressed all emotions. The most interesting member of the family was John, Betsey's stepbrother, a crippled soldier and pensioner, who had left a hand on some Southern battlefield. His greeting was hearty and pleasant.

Our breakfast was delightful, and for the first time in my life I ate brook trout, and appreciated their delicate flavor. We immediately planned to go catch some. John examined my line, and grinned as he removed the flies and put on plain hooks. We started right up a road, almost as steep as the roof of a house, and for an hour it was breathless work, but finally came to the stream. It was very narrow, but the water ran like a mill-race. John put two grubs on my hooks, and they were scarcely in the water when my rod began to quiver. The pool was not over ten feet wide, but my line seemed to be in forty places at once. Finally, with a strong pull, I brought out two fish, glowing like jewels in color. "Well done," said John. "Try again while I look after sister."

I again pulled out a fish, but frankly I enjoyed more the balsamy smell of the pines and the delicate green and white buds of the alders, so I sat down on a rock, and with the rod across my lap began to think until the delightful repose nearly put me to sleep. Suddenly the rod was nearly jerked out of my hand, and in an instant I was off the rock and in the water. I let everything go in disgust, gathered up my skirts and scrambled out. I was wet to the waist. John came down.

"What's the matter and where's your rod?"

"Bother the rod, something pulled me smack into the water."

"Let's see, anyway, what you got."

The rod was recovered, and with a shout a fish was landed, plunging violently.

"Miss Bock, do you know that you've caught the biggest trout of the year? I didn't think that there was one about that big. He is nigh onto four pounds, I believe."

I didn't care if it weighed ten. I was wet through and glad when we started home. Betsey had thirteen fish, and was exultant and made much fun of my luck. Next morning I declined trout fishing. It was far more agreeable to stroll down to the river and enjoy the lovely view. Looking north towards Dingman's the stream seemed to lose itself in the mountains. Nothing could surpass the gorgeous coloring of the water and hills, and so I spent my idle time in pure repose.

Betsey was quite excited at the opening of the bass season, and Wednesday morning was up by daylight. The weather was rather lowering, but there was no storm, and we got into the boat, which was rowed by John. I was somewhat excited myself when I cast my line. John had baited my hook with a minnow. Betsey sat in the bow like a drum major and got the first fish, a beauty weighing about two pounds, and after some pulling and hauling I caught one still larger. There was no doubt about bass being game fish. They fought for their lives, and I fairly blistered my hands holding on to the rod. By noon we had twenty-seven and went to dinner.

I staid on shore in the afternoon and Betsey came back with eleven, none weighing less than one and a half pounds. Fried fish and baked fish became rather monotonous after a time, and as I, like all Lancaster County Dutch girls, can cook, I proposed to try a chowder. I learned to make this on a visit to the Eastern shore two years ago. It was agreed to. As I had no biscuit I hunted up all the stale bread, toasted it hard and so lined my pot; then a pound and a half of salt pork cut in thin slices, eight pounds of bass with the backbone cut out, and a cover of pie dough. Three hours' cooking over a slow fire of wood coals and the chowder was done. It was really good and John ate at least half of it.

By June 3 there were six boats on the river, but none caught fish as we did, simply because we had the best guide on the river. John seemed to know just where the bass were and when to catch them. A New York party offered him $5 a day and, of course, he left us to our own devices.

After catching several crabs we managed to get the boat out into the stream, pulling an oar apiece. I kept her from drifting and Betsey caught a seven-pound bass after a terrific struggle. That night we went home with sixteen fine fish, beating the New-Yorkers by three.

Next day it rained a steady downpour, and, sad to say, the rain lasted until the time came for the visit to my family.

We packed five bass weighing fourteen pounds in wet grass and took them home to Mr. Roberts. He was much pleased with the fish, but anglers are a jealous race, and he playfully hinted that it was easier to buy bass than to catch them. I assured him that our success was entirely due to the sparkle and gorgeousness of his flies, pinned on the front of our jackets; they were so attractive that the fish really jumped into our boat. So we quit even.

But those days of rain showed me why the constant change and variety of city life are so attractive to our country boys and girls, and why they are leaving home. I would not have staid a week longer on the river for all the land in sight.

We spent the rest of our time in Lancaster County visiting my relatives. Although we Dutch have lost our cattle trade and tobacco no longer pays, we still retain our old-time hospitality and make the stranger within our gates a welcome guest.

HOW LONDON BARMAIDS LOOK.

Some Pretty and Refined Girls to Be Found Among Them.

Now that the season of summer drinks is at hand any one who has ever crossed the Atlantic and been Bohemian enough to visit the Criterion or any other great or small bar in London will think regretfully of the girl he left behind him in the person of some bright, clever barmaid, who, in black gown, immaculate rolling collar and cuffs, and elaborately-dressed hair, served up his liquid refreshments this time last year in dear old bonny England. Throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain the neat maid behind the bar is a recognized institution. Seldom if ever do you see the typical barkeeper of our native land, and though the unaccustomed will shrug their shoulders in holy horror at an occupation which to them seems too dreadful to be spoken of above a whisper, they must learn right here that these girls, as a class, are as self-respecting and modest as any of our native born members of the working classes in this country. Certain it is, with their many sided trials, the publicity of their occupation and the temptation to drink, that their conduct is wonderfully to be commended. Of course there is always a strong, burly fellow on call in case of an emergency, and high words, profanity, or ungentlemanly conduct is nipped in the bud by the gentle persuasions of this gentleman's wrists of iron.

Most of these girls are above the average in intelligence. They are frequently well read and always thoroughly informed on the topics of the day, for they have before them from early morn until late at night living newspapers in the persons of their customers.

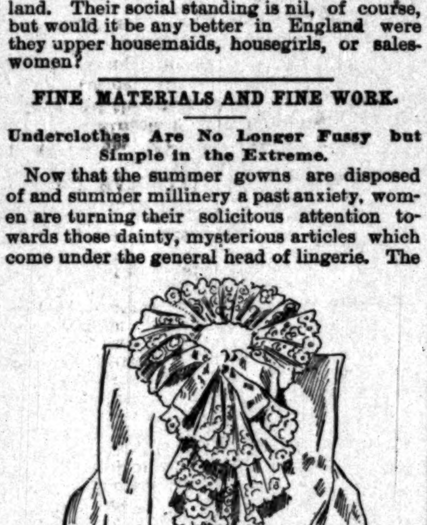
To see the barmaid at her best Ireland is the place. There she reigns supreme. Blessed with mother wit and the glorious Irish eyes, she plays sad havoc with the affections of the frequenters of her place, and it is not so very surprising that a scion of one of Baltimore's best families brought away from the Queen's Hotel in Queenstown the lovely presiding genius of the place.

Many a barmaid has married a peer, but that is not so very remarkable when one takes a look at that august body of England's nobility—the House of Lords—for brain and beauty cannot be said to run riotously mad or the stamp of aristocracy to be so painfully evident, consequently the greater wonder that a pretty, bright, clever young woman, though a barmaid, could for the sake of a title tie herself down to any of the specimens that haunt her own particular shrine. Of course, some barmaids, like many in walks of life above them, say and do many things to shock the staid and puritanical. But as a class they are as well-behaved and as much to be commended as any of the wage-earners of our own land. Their social standing is nil, of course, but would it be any better in England were they upper housemaids, housegirls, or saleswomen?

FINE MATERIALS AND FINE WORK.

Underclothes Are No Longer Fussy but Simple in the Extreme.

Now that the summer gowns are disposed of and summer millinery a past anxiety, women are turning their solicitous attention towards those dainty, mysterious articles which come under the general head of lingerie. The present fashions in underclothes are extremely pretty and generally sensible, too.

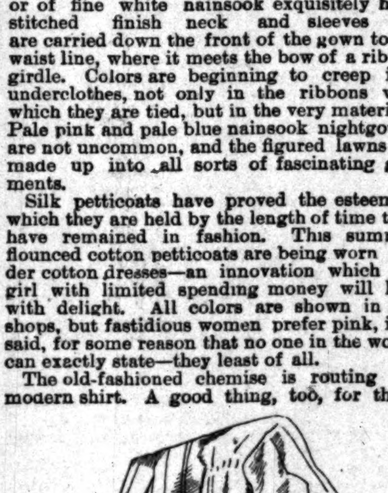


NIGHT ROBE.

Night gowns are elaborate, of course. They have been ever since women first learned how to sew. But it is simple elaborateness after all. The puffed, ruffled, and embroidered affairs that were worn a few years ago are never seen. Wide frills of lace or of fine white nainsook exquisitely hemstitched finish neck and sleeves and are carried down the front of the gown to the waist line, where it meets the bow of a ribbon girdle. Colors are beginning to creep into underclothes, not only in the ribbons with which they are tied, but in the very materials. Pale pink and pale blue nainsook nightgowns are not uncommon, and the figured lawns are made up into all sorts of fascinating garments.

Silk petticoats have proved the esteem in which they are held by the length of time they have remained in fashion. This summer flounced cotton petticoats are being worn under cotton dresses—an innovation which the girl with limited spending money will hail with delight. All colors are shown in the shops, but fastidious women prefer pink, it is said, for some reason that no one in the world can exactly state—they least of all.

The old-fashioned chemise is routing the modern shirt. A good thing, too, for there never was a more becoming article of dress invented than the former. Like the modern nightdress, the chemise is trimmed about the neck with wide frills, fineness, both of material and work, taking the place of the yards of superfluous lace and embroidery that once ornamented it.



COTTON PETTICOAT.

Even Hammocks Are Progressive.

Hammocks are partaking of the universal progressive movements. A blonde has a pale blue hammock piled with cushions of blue sateen strung across the corner of the piazza opening out of her own especial lounging room in her country home. "I shall always wear a white gown when I loll in this," she says, esthetically. A brown-haired girl is doing some cushions in gold browns for an écru hammock, she says, though she does not say it is to match the lights in her eyes. An orange and black hammock in alternate stripes has black silk pillows embroidered in the same vivid hue, a most effective background for some young woman with lustrous eyes and clear dark skin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

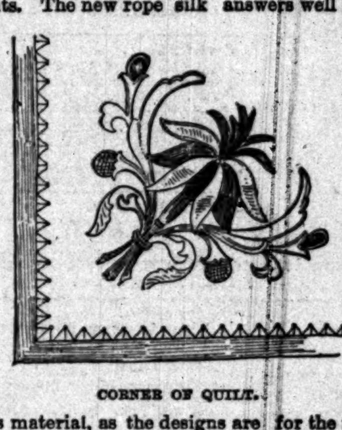
IN LEISURE MOMENTS.

PRETTY BITS OF EMBROIDERY FOR SKILLFUL FINGERS.

Woolen Canvas Is Used for Table-Cloths and Work Bags—Crepe Is Reserved for Sofa Cushions, Screens, and Sachets—There Are Few Novelties in Linen Embroideries, but Drawn Thread Work Is More Popular than Ever—Russian Embroidery Threatens to Become a Fad.

It is not surprising that the general stagnation under which trade is suffering this season should have extended to fancy needlework of all kinds, and that, as a consequence, there should be few novelties. Here and there is something, however, that merits notice, and is likely to gain popular favor. The crêpe materials that, it is said, will clothe five out of every six women this summer have been made to do duty as a background for embroidery, and pretty enough is the way in which the irregular surface catches the light and throws up the stitches of the work itself. The finer woolen crêpes are far easier to work upon than the cotton varieties, which are apt to cause the needle to glance aside, and so to spoil the evenness of the stitches. They can be made up into charming little sachets, the softness of the material causing it to drape well and gracefully. Crêpe is very suitable also for making a scarf for an easel, with small starry designs embroidered at regular intervals upon it. It lends itself admirably to draping wall pockets, screens, sofa cushions, and other fancy articles, silk crêpe serving better than woolen for the small things.

Some very pretty workbags, tablecloths, and boot and slipper cases have been brought out, made of what can best be described as woolen canvas having a brocaded pattern woven in it. It is extremely soft to handle, and, being made principally in dark and subdued colorings, can well be embroidered with bright tints. The new rope silk answers well upon this material, as the designs are for the most part very bold and conventional in style. There is another make of this fabric which is without the openwork, and resembles coarse woolen brocade rather than canvas. This is used mostly for table covers and slips for sideboards. It can also be utilized very successfully for covering small stools and the tiny tables which have long superseded milking and mushroom stools.



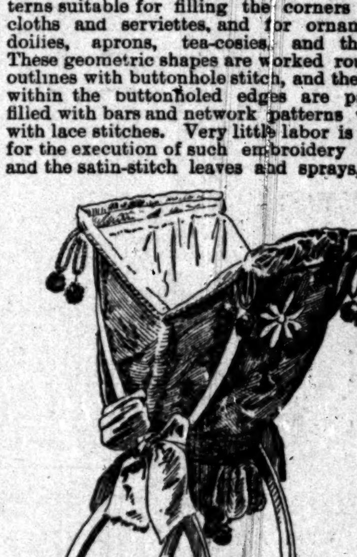
CORNER OF QUILT.

It would seem almost an impossibility to bring out any novelty in embroidery upon linen, so varied has been the choice of useful articles made of this material. Now, however, there are fascinating little doyleys shaped for holding the tea cakes and scones so much appreciated at afternoon tea, especially in the country, where, after a long walk or drive, something rather substantial becomes a necessity. The embroidery is so arranged as not to be hidden when the envelopes are in use, being placed on one of the outside corners, which forms a sort of flap, and lies above the rest of the linen.

Wrappers for cream cheeses are now prettily embroidered, white flax threads being generally used for the purpose upon the white linen. These wrappers are extremely simple, for they consist merely of a length of linen about double the width actually needed. They are folded into a large box plait, to make them of the desired width, the embroidered decoration being carried along the middle. The edges, of course, are hemmed with a fancy stitch.

Drawn thread work is more admired than ever, and women are gaining considerable skill in its execution, having learned at last how infinitely more durable is the hand work than that done by machinery. Threads are so drawn as to form a network of little squares bounded by bars worked over with point de reprise, and interspersed with small picots. At intervals among the open work are geometrical figures worked with the long stitch with which we have all become familiar since the reintroduction of the many varieties of canvas embroidery.

What is known as Swedish open work is really a development of the English cut embroidery, which still lingers amongst provincial workers. The designs are of the simplest, comprising large oval, round, and pear-shaped tracings, grouped to form patterns suitable for filling the corners of tea-cloths and serviettes, and for ornamenting doilies, aprons, tea-cosies, and the like. These geometric shapes are worked round the outlines with buttonhole stitch, and the spaces within the buttonholed edges are partially filled with bars and network patterns worked with lace stitches. Very little labor is needed for the execution of such embroidery as this, and the satin-stitch leaves and sprays, which serve to connect the openwork details into somewhat of completeness, are within the power of the clumsiest workers.



WORK BASKET.

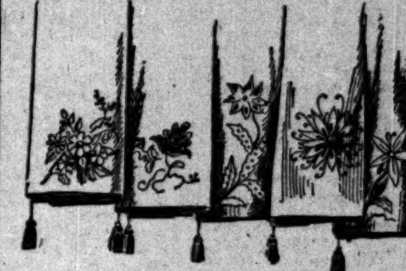
A novel and very effective embroidery is executed upon a plush background, and resembles a trimming of yellowish-cream silk lace, laid flat upon the colored material. The stitches are arranged to carry out this idea as far as possible, and form a fine network in some portions of the embroidery, buttonhole stitch answering for the thicker parts of the lace, and French knots giving almost exactly the effect of picots.

The rage for orchids has been taken advantage of by the designers of fancy work, and these flowers now figure upon linen and twill nightdress cases and comb-bags. Few flowers are more difficult to treat successfully, though washing silks are to be had which reproduce the colors of the blossoms very exactly. Workers who have not the opportunity of copying the disposal of the shades from the flowers themselves will do better to confine themselves to such blooms as are within the reach of everybody.

Russian embroidery can be recommended where something bold and striking is required. The material is like coarse unbleached holland, the design being worked with dark red and dark blue threads only. Satin stitch is used for the thicker portions of the pattern, stemstitch for scrolls and any fine lines there may be. The general effect is excellent, and the work is sure to be popular for curtains, bedspreads, and other large pieces upon which it is desired to get a good result with very little trouble. The cross-stitch material is now to be used in quite a new way. The designs traced upon it are of the usual conventional type, such as are placed upon linen and other materials of the kind, and these are worked with outline and stemstitch. Sometimes, but only in very large, bold patterns, broad expanses of the design are filled with cross-stitches arranged in groups, as checkers, slanting lines, or dots, according to the fancy of the moment. This style of embroidery makes up well into children's perambulator rugs, and cot quilts for summer use.

The "baby" ribbon, which is to be had in such a multitude of different colors and shades, is tempting women to the execution of a coarse kind of Rococo embroidery similar to the China ribbon work done by our grandmothers. As the modern ribbon is too thick to be drawn through the material, it is only possible to use it in the form of tiny gatherings, puffings, and flutings, but the effect is good on the whole.

It is probable that, with the introduction of the fashion for thick guipure laces, will arise a fancy for executing elaborate crochet similar to that produced in Ireland, but rather coarser. The making of this is by no means so difficult as at first sight appears, especially as the thicker portions alone are made with the crochet hook, the fine bars and picots which connect them being put in with the needle. A great deal of crochet is now executed in white, cream, fawn, or pink silk, and is made up into dainty little chemisettes and yokes for inserting into the necks of woolen vests or combination garments. The use of these trimmings removes the objection so often made to woolen underclothing on the score of its ugliness. The patterns generally consist of tiny wheels or rosettes, each of which is made separately. They are then joined so as to shape the work as required, a paper pattern being taken as a model.



SMALL TABLE COVERS.

HAS A LASSO OF WOMEN'S HAIR.

A Grewsome Souvenir That Is Owned by a Wenatchee Chief.

Living in the Wenatchee, a narrow valley putting into the Upper Columbia River at a point called The Mission, because French priests years ago located there and taught the Indians, is an old Indian chief, Le Pier by name, who has in his possession a most remarkable souvenir.

It is nothing less than a lasso of human hair, fifty feet long, and of variegated colors. The lasso is very old, just how old is not known, for old Le Pier, who cowers in his cabin on the banks of the Wenatchee, is not talkative to strange callers.

Only the priests of the mission, who have known him long, can get anything from him regarding the curious relic. The lasso, however, speaks for itself if one gets his eyes on it. Undoubtedly it is composed of human hair, and women's hair at that. There you see the dark tresses of women who once were doubtless famous locally at least as brunette beauties. Further along in the rope may be noted the hair of brown and of auburn, and in half a dozen places of yellow.

Hair jet black, straw-colored, and even red is shown, but the saddest of all to contemplate are the long tresses of gray and white which are twisted yards long in places in the strange lariat.

As has been intimated, old Chief Le Pier will not talk much about the lasso, but to the priests he has confined its grewsome history. The hair was taken by the savages from the heads of wives and daughters of pioneers. Many years has it been in the possession of the old chief. He will not sell it, no matter how much he is offered, and it is rare that he will show it to any one except a particular priest who has won his confidence. To all others he is exceedingly reticent. He will scarcely talk of the rope at all.

The lariat has been used many a time on the trail. Old Le Pier's savage ancestors used to lasso buffalo in Blackfoot Valley, and when he got it he increased its length by the hair of several scalps he had. It is believed that probably thirty women have been scalped to furnish material for this fearful relic the taciturn chief has in his cabin. It has come to be regarded as very valuable. The wily old Indian and his followers think there is some occult power attached to it, and it is rare that it is brought to the light from the blanket in which it lies.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

THE STORY OF A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Miss Ella Knowles Is Nominated for Attorney-General by the People's Party.

Miss Ella L. Knowles of Helena, Mont., has been nominated for the position of Attorney-General by the People's party. She is the first woman to be honored in the country, and she deserves her success. Miss Knowles is a New-Englander, having been born in Northwood, N. H., where she graduated from the Northwood Seminary at the age of 15 years. From there she went to the State Normal School at Plymouth, completing the three years course in one year. She then entered Bach College, Lewiston, Me., graduating in 1884 with the degree of A. B. In 1888, being then a resident of Helena, Miss Knowles received the degree of A. M. from Bach College. After graduating at this college she came as far West as Iowa for the improvement of her health, which was then poor. She took the chair of Elocution and Latin in an Iowa college, which she filled ably, despite her inability to walk twenty yards unassisted.

She went to Helena in 1887 and here she steadily improved in health until she now labors just as arduously as any other member of the profession in the city, and it seems to be a pleasure to her rather than an irksome necessity. During her first year in Helena she taught the Central school and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. She introduced in the Territorial Legislature a bill granting women the right to practice law in Montana. During the last two years she has practiced law successfully in Montana, principally at Helena and Butte. Her office is over the post-office, where she can usually be found surrounded by law books and papers. She is a fluent and graceful speaker either in conversation, on the rostrum, or at the bar. She generally wears a genial smile, but can look terror into the face of a jury in a difficult legal dispute.

Miss Knowles has come up step by step by her own efforts, having left home at fifteen years of age and paid her way at college. Her father, David Knowles, still resides at the old homestead, Northwood, N. H.

Faience D'Oiron.

When will some woman of wealth do for ceramic art in America what Hélène de Hauguet Genlis did for France in 1524? She was the patroness of the Faience Henri Deux. She drew designs, occupied herself with books on art, employed a potter, and established a pottery which was worked for her exclusively at her expense and for her pleasure. It was a manufacture which brought no profit, commercially considered, to its head, for no pottery was made for sale.

Many of the decorative designs for the faience were taken by Hélène from the fine book-bindings of Grolier and Maioli, and from head and tail pieces in famous German books. She etched the delicate tracery herself upon finely modeled vases and plaques, and applied the colorings as her own exquisite taste and fancy prescribed, with results that have rarely been equaled.

This decorated ware, with its classically beautiful forms and artistic ornamentation, was called Faience d'Oiron. It is now so rare that little or none of it is to be found outside of notable collections and museums.

The skilled decorators in large cities who are today fitting up rooms to represent the period of Henri Deux can do good work in reproducing the styles of three centuries ago, but it would be a princely fortune indeed that could command a bit of D'Oiron porcelain to give a raison d'être to the furniture and decorations which make our drawing-rooms faithful copies of the historic apartments in the palaces of Francis and Henri.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fresh Fancies in Wedding Gifts.

There appears to be a run on ornamental tablespoons as wedding presents this season, judging by the number many a bride and bridegroom receive. Scent bottles with plain gold tops follow, but, instead of being the large size they were, they are becoming small enough to carry easily in the hand for church. Many have the tops about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and sometimes a jeweled letter, or one stone surrounded by a ring of smaller ones, covers them. A set of guarded pins, one in diamonds and the other two in emeralds and rubies, is another fashionable offering, and so is a miniature carriage clock. A set of bridesmaids received recently a gold guarded pin each, with a pearl dropping from it, suspended by a little chain. A zigzag of diamonds is a new design for a bangle. Gun-metal watches with a large diamond letter on them are novel.

Mme. Patti Will Go to Rome.

Mme. Patti, who has long cherished a desire to visit the land where her father was born, contemplates a visit to Sicily in January, 1893, and in the course of her tour will go to Rome, the birthplace of her mother.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

At the Church Door.

I.—NOONTIDE.

Here is the open portal whereby Peace
Doth woo thee to her most secure retreat;
Without, the noise and groaning of the street,
In the fierce strife for wealth and wealth's increase,
Surges like baleful thunder, nor doth cease
While morn to night and night to morn repeat
The dreams of wild ambition, and the fleet,
Strong tide flows onward, giving no release.
But enter thou; a soft encircling gloom
With slender sprays of jeweled light abloom,
Mellow with incense and the breath of prayer;
And in the mystic glory of his shrine,
One, holiest, who with welcoming hands divine
Doth wait, to free thy soul from sin and care.

II.—SURSUM CORDA!

Falls on the kneeling multitude a sweet
And sudden hush, as if with one accord
Their eyes beheld the presence of the Lord,
And bowed in gracious homage at his feet.
Before the shrine the veil of incense rails;
Enraptured voices rising high and higher;
With one long burst of love and joy aspire,
In breathless longing of uplifted souls.
O blissful ecstacy! Most precious gift!
That thus can free from all the bonds that pull
The winged spirit backward to the clod;
And through the mist of earthly cloud uplift
This moment of rapt silence, beautiful
With holy fear, and holier love of God.

—*Mary Elizabeth Blake, in the Catholic World.*

With a Rosebud.

This fair rosebud, Elsie, see,
Gathered by my hand for thee,
While the morning yet was new,
And its leaves all wet with dew.
It may die—but if for thee,
Who would not the rosebud be?
Shall I tell thee to my thought
Whom its fresh young beauty brought!—
Conscious that in turn to thee
It can bring no thought of me.
By this token know, young maid,
Rosebuds are not all that fade.
Wouldst thou quite believe, if told,
That I was not always old?
Yet the floweret prithee take;
Wear it for the giver's sake.
Though it breathe to thee in sooth,
But of beauty, now, and youth,
When it fades into the sear,
It may then suggest me, dear.

—*Charles Henry Webb in the Century.*

An Old Violin.

You would hardly dream, to look at it there,
So faded and brown and old,
That the soul of a poet's music rare,
Those dusty strings could hold.

But tune those strings and draw the bow,
And forth from their hiding place
Steal dim, sad ghosts of the long ago,
With old time light and grace.

In a tremulous fall the notes expire,
Like the moan of a spirit lost:
Or the passionate pain of a soul's desire,
By fate and failure crossed.

'Tis said that away in bygone years,
A poet touched these strings,
And the sorrow that filled his eyes with tears,
Still in their music rings.

He loved a lady bright and fair,
But sought her love in vain,
For her heart was light and she had no care
That his soul was steeped in pain.

And you hear in the music's fall and rise,
Like the ceaseless song of the sea,
The soul of a sorrow that never dies,
Entwined with the melody.

And the voice that speaks in this violin
Is sadder than human tears,
For an unseen spirit wakes within
Whose sorrow mocks the years.

—*Lucy McKeone Stapleton.*

In Glad Weather.

I do not know what skies there were,
Nor if the wind was high or low;
I think I heard the branches stir
A little when we turned to go;
I think I saw the grasses sway
As if they tried to kiss your feet—
And yet, it seems like yesterday,
That day together, sweet!

I think it must have been in May;
I think the sunlight must have shone;
I know a scent of springtime lay
Across the fields; we were alone.
We went together, you and I;
How could I look beyond your eyes?
If you were only standing by
I did not miss the skies!

I could not tell if evening glowed,
Or noonday heat lay white and still
Beyond the shadows of the road;
I only watched your face, until
I knew it was the gladdest day,
The sweetest day that summer knew—
The time when we two stole away
And I saw only you!

—*Charles B. Going.*

Our Sweet Girl Graduates.

Hypatia Higgins was wondrous fair;
With her violet eyes and golden hair,
And her cheek like a peach on a sunny wall,
She was queen of the girls at our county ball.

Before her beauty I bowed my head;
"This measure with me wilt please to tread?"
Softly her rosy lips she stirred;
"Cui bono, sir?" were the words I heard.

I rallied my wits to the charge again;
"A glass, fair maid, of the good champagne
Will be bonum for both," I smilingly cried.
"Ariston men 'udor," the nymph replied.

"The night breeze sleeps and the moon shines fair—
Wilt tempt with me, maiden, the balmy air?"
And, O, the light of her lustrous eye,
As "Nux trillistos" I heard her sigh.

"O, little my Latin, and less my Greek;
I prithee, sweet lady, wilt deign to speak
In the vulgar tongue to a plain young man?"
"Quousque tandem—" the Fair began.

The Fair began, but I heeded not,
As I turned and fled that accursed spot;
Six tumblers I drank of the good champagne,
And straight proposed to my cousin Jane.

Of wisdom or beauty Jane makes no boast,
But she's pretty as many and wise as most;
She lights my cigar and she laughs at my jest,
And she gives me the dinners I love the best.

And—the heavens be praised—she has never heard
Of Greek or Latin a single word;
And she knows no more than her baby's nurse
Of the Differential Calculus.

Many a varied year has flown
Since I left that lovely Muse alone;
And many a Jack has found his Jill,
But Hypatia Higgins is Higgins still.

The light of her violet eyes is dim,
And the waist that was is not now so slim;
And her cheek has deepened its dainty pink,
Till Jane and I are disposed to think
That 'udor is not her only drink.

And still must she flirt with the men of old,
For the men of today are deaf and cold;
There's none to whisper sas agapo—
And the only lover she e'er will know
Is the Wooden Spoon of her long ago.

—*London World.*

"Out of Thy Life."

"Out of thy life," could I but find
Where the waters of Lethe run,
Like some pilgrim of old without silver or gold,
I would journey from sun to sun.

In quest of that font I hath not seen,
Yet fabled in song and prose,
But with waters as sweet and limpid, I ween,
As dew on the heart of a rose.

I would journey unaided save by the stars,
Scarce pausing to break my fast,
O'ercoming all my progress bars,
I would drink and forget at last.

Onward, famished for life's sweetest good,
Onward through forest and glen,
In search of Lethe, that priceless food
For the sons and daughters of men.

—*M. L. A. in the Washington Star.*

Within Us.

They whose hearts are whole and strong,
Loving holiness,
Living clean from soil of wrong,
Wearing Truth's white dress—
They unto no far-off height
Wearily need climb;
Heaven to them is close in sight
From these shores of time.

Only the anointed eye
Sees in common things,
Gleam of wave, and tint of sky,
Heavenly blossomings.
To the hearts where light has birth
Nothing can be drear;
Budding through the bloom of earth,
Heaven is always near.

—*Lucy Larcom.*

Hell Gate.

Lo, where deep sunken reefs of passion hide
Beneath the troubled waters of my life!
Sharper than poisoned dart or keenest knife!
They rend and wreck my ships. Upon the tide,
Red as with blood, my fairest hopes have died.
My golden freights, forsaken in the strife,
Unheeded lie and every wave is rife
With ruin, wrought by hate, and doubt, and pride.
God saw my need, and knew the remedy,
The mighty grief that could my heart control.
His touch electric, softly, tenderly,
Upon my quivering heart in pity stole.
One great convulsion! Then the waves swept free
Along the deepened channel of my soul.

Susan Marr Spalding.